"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day and much colder at night; fair to-morrow; high southwest to northwest winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 18,931. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1909.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BIG MEN OF FINANCE BACK OF THE WRIGHTS

Shonts, Cornelius Vanderbilt, August Belmont, and Howard Gould Among Directors.

AEROPLANES FOR PUBLIC

Corporation Expects Machines Will Come Into General Use Soon—Standing Fast for Patent Rights.

A million-dollar corporation for the commercial manufacture of the Wright brothers' aeroplanes has just been formed by the Wrights and several well-known financiers. Plans are being pushed rapidly in order to have flying machines on the market by May 1.

A manufacturing plant is now under way near Dayton, Ohio, and others will be erected in the near future. Those who are most heavily interested in the Wright Company, as the new corporation is called, were announced yesterday as being Cornelius Vanderbilt, Theodore P. Shonts, Allan A. Ryan, Morton F. Plant, Howard Gould, Andrew Freedman, Robert J. Collier, Edward J. Berwind, August Belmont, and Russell A. Alger. The announcement was made by De Lancey Nicoll of the law firm of Nicoll, Anabel, Lindsay & Fuller. Mr. Nicoll has been retained as general counsel for the company. Each of the above men will be on the Directorate of the new formed company, and the Executive Committee will consist of Messrs. Shonts, Freedman, Belmont, Alger, and the Wright brothers.

Either Orville or Wilbur Wright will be President of the corporation, and Clinton R. Peterkin has been selected as one of the Vice Presidents. One of the Wright brothers will also be a Vice President. The Treasurer and Secretary have not yet been chosen. A meeting is to be held in the next few days to elect all the officers.

The new company was incorporated yesterday in Albany, and its purposes, in addition to the commercial manufacture of aeroplanes, is to protect all the Wright patents in the United States and Canada from possible infringement.

The capital stock of $1,000,000 is all paid in and the Wright Company will be a close corporation, according to the announcement.

The main offices of the company are being established in the Night and Day Bank Building, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, and will be opened on Monday next. An aviation field will be opened at once in Florida, for the instruction of the company's customers in the handling of aeroplanes, so that purchasers will run the least possible chance of damage to themselves when they start to fly alone.

A Staff of Aeroplane Instructors.

A staff of instructors is to be maintained by the company, much after the manner in which an automobile company keeps experts on hand to show purchasers the intricacies of the machine and to give them lessons in its handling. Instruction in the use of aeroplanes will begin at once on the Florida aviation field, so that prospective customers will not have to wait until the factories begin to turn out the commercial air machines.

According to the announcement of the company's plans yesterday, it proposes to build heavier-than-air machines to seat all the way from one to three persons. Aeroplanes carrying twenty persons may be attempted later. It is claimed by the Wrights and their backers that almost any one can learn how to manage an aeroplane in a couple of hours.

The question of cost of the commercial machines has been steered clear of by the company thus far. In fact, it was said yesterday that the Wrights and their business associates have not yet decided on what the public will be charged. But it is likely that the flying machines, when placed on the market, will demand big prices, just as did the bicycles and the automobiles when they first were offered for sale.

The new-formed company will have many legal fights on its hands in the effort to prevent infringements on the Wright patents. In addition to Mr. Nicoll, H. H. Toulmin, a Western lawyer, represents the company as patent lawyer. One fight which the company has at present is the injunction proceeding to decide whether Glenn Curtiss or the Wright brothers have the proper right to one type of machine, to which both lay claim. This suit will come up in Buffalo before Judge Hazel on Dec. 14.

Coming Universal Sport.

In explaining how the members of the syndicate were induced to enter the commercial venture with the Wrights, one of the company's representatives said yesterday:

"The purpose that inspired the gentlemen composing the Board of Directors of the Wright Company in entering into the manufacture of machines for aerial navigation was primarily their belief in the Wrights and the desire to assist them in every way in the commercial introduction of their invention, as well as to aid them in protecting their patents to the fullest extent. It has been proved to these gentlemen that aerial flight is now thoroughly practical, and they believe that it is only a question of a very short time before the use of aeroplanes will become universal in sport, and in many instances in special transportation work, as well as by the Government."

Clinton R. Peterkin, one of the company's Vice Presidents, said that it is the purpose of the Wrights and of the Board of Directors to maintain and defend the Wright patents against all-comers. He said that the patents control the principles under which aerial flight is now accomplished, and that one of the main purposes in forming the corporation with such a strong Board of Directors was to assist the Wrights in every way to mantain their patent rights.

"While it is believed that the biplane is far superior to all others, it is possible that other types of aeroplanes may be built by this company," said Mr. Peterkin. "The Wright aeroplane is the product of over ten years of hard work and thought, and there is an excellent reason and basis for every part of it. It is generally conceded to-day in Europe that the motor, which was at first thought to be somewhat crude, has achieved better

Continued on Page 2.

LIPTON TO CHALLENGE AGAIN.

Wants to Make Another Try for the America's Cup.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22.—The Lusitania arrived here this afternoon after a somewhat stormy passage. Among those on board were Sir Thomas Lipton and Lord and Lady Northcliffe.

Sir Thomas Lipton, when interviewed by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, said he was immensely pleased with his visit to America. While he has no absolute guarantee that his challenge will be accepted, he is convinced that it will be. Accordingly he will challenge next March through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. He is building two boats, one as a trial ship. The challenger will be spectacular, being 90 feet on the water line, with as large a sail area as the last Shamrock. Fife is to be the principal designer of the new yacht.

Sir Thomas said there was a widespread feeling in America that the New York Yacht Club should not refuse to accept the challenge. If it does, he says, the cup should be placed in a museum as a historic relic of the past. He says American yachtsmen encouraged him to challenge again, assuring him that the challenge was almost certain of a favorable reception. He wants to race under the universal rules.

LAKE STEAMER DISABLED.

The Puritan Loses Rudder During a Storm on Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 22.—During a heavy storm which raged on Lake Michigan to-day, the steamer Puritan of the Graham & Morton Line became disabled off New Buffalo, where she lies to-night without her rudder. The Benton Harbor, after a futile all-day attempt to tow the disabled vessel into port, arrived in St. Joseph, Mich., to-night, while the Puritan will be towed into port by tugs in the morning.

The Puritan, with a small passenger list, was plying between Chicago and Holland, when she ran into the gale. A wireless call for aid to the Chicago office of the line was sent as soon as the Captain saw that he could not navigate the disabled vessel. The line immediately dispatched the Benton Harbor to her assistance. The officials of the line to-night issued a statement, saying, that the vessel was in no danger and that the passengers were all comfortable.

The storm which raged over Lake Michigan to-day at times registered a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour. In the mroning the Government life-saving station answered a call for aid from the freighter Boston, which, after battling all night against the storm, lost her rudder and went on a sandbar near Wilmette, one of Chicago's North Shore suburbs. Eight of the crew of eighteen were taken ashore by the life-saving corps, while the others decided to remain with the vessel.

TOLSTOY APPEALS TO PEOPLE.

Urges Them to Refuse Military Service, Even Under Compulsion.

GENEVA, Nov. 22.—Count Leo Tolstoy, by way of Switzerland, has given another message to the world. At an anti-military meeting held at Bienne, when 100 Swiss and foreign delegates were assembled, Count Tolstoy's appeal to the people was read amid great enthusiasm.

The appeal was specially written for the recent peace congress at Stockholm, and would have been greatly embarrassing, on account of its violence, to the Swedish authorities, who were saved by the timely strike which caused a postponement of the congress. Later it was arranged to read the appeal at Berlin. The largest hall in that city was engaged, and all the tickets were sold, when the police prohibited the reading.

Yesterday, Tolstoy's friends in Geneva, having obtained permission, delivered his message at Bienne. Count Tolstoy appeals to the good sense of the world's peoples to refuse to serve as soldiers, either voluntarily or under pressure, even if that refusal entails punishment. Killing by soldiers, he asserts, is a criminal act.

The message appeels not to Governments, but directly to peoples and their good sense to stop the growth of armies and navies.

BOYS SET FIRE TO SCHOOL.

Confess to Passaic Police They Didn't Want to Study.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 22.—Seven boys, pupils in Public School 8, in Fifth Street, broke into the school building yesterday, and, after upsetting all the rooms and doing several hundred dollars' worth of damage, attempted to burn the building, in order that they might not have to go to school. Janitor Stephen Writenour discovered the damage when he opened the school this morning. A rear window had been forced, and books, papers, pictures, potted plants, and other articles were strewn in confusion about the classrooms and the assembly hall.

Detectives Turner and Crawbrick and Truant Officer Herman F. Weber started an investigation, and this afternoon arrested Tony Bednarck, 8 years old; Frank Petrofsky, 12; Michael Sinchock, 12; Andrew Andress, 12; Andrew Baker, 10; John Belanchik, 12, and John Kojodzney, 8 years old. They confessed that they had ransacked the school and set fire to it because they did not like to study and hoped to get out of school by burning the building.

They had started a small fire in the basement, but it burned itself out on the cement floor. The boys were held for the Juvenile Court.

NO WATER TO FIGHT FIRE.

Flames Checked with Dynamite After Doing Damage in Virginia Town.

WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 22.—Following a fire that threatened to wipe out the town, Warrenton to-night is under martial law, and four blocks of buildings in the heart of the town are in ruins. Only by the use of dynamite was the town saved from destruction, for the drought of seven weeks in this part of Virginia has exhausted the water supply.

The militia is guarding the piles of furniture, valuables, and office and store fixtures now stacked in the main street. These were taken from homes and places of business that were threatened by the flames.

The fire started in the loft of a livery stable and spread quickly under a brisk south wind. Dynamiting of four buildings checked the flames.

The damage is reported to-night to be $65,000 or $75,000 with insurance of about $50,000.

The Flamingo—Quickest Florida Train.
Lvs. N. Y. 10:25 A. M. daily; arrives Jacksonville 1:30 P. M., with through sleeper to all Florida East Coast Resorts. Ing. Seaboard Air Line, 1,183 Broadway, Cor. 26th.

CLARKSON TO QUIT; PARR IN HIS PLACE

Resignation of the Surveyor of the Port Will Be Called for to Take Effect on Jan. 1.

RESULT OF SUGAR FRAUDS

Customs Men Directly Under Him the Chief Grafters—Loeb Confers with MacVeagh.

Gen. James S. Clarkson is to retire as Surveyor of the Port of New York on Jan. 1, as a climax, it is stated, to Collector Loeb's housecleaning of the Customs Service here. Gen. Clarkson told a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday that he proposes resigning at the end of his term, which expires on April 1. He wants to quit, he said, to return to the newspaper publishing business, in which he was engaged before he became Surveyor. He professed to know nothing of any intention to get him out of the service before the expiration of his term.

The report at the Custom House, later supported by word from Washington, had it that Gen. Clarkson has been asked to resign. In his place Richard Parr, now chief of the weighers' division of the Custom House, it was reported, will be appointed. Parr, when asked about it yesterday, avowed that he was not aware of any such plan, and he refused to be drawn into any discussion of it.

The report of the scheme to oust Gen. Clarkson, notwithstanding the Surveyor's insistence that he knew nothing of it, was confirmed by an official in the Custom House service here, who declared that he was aware that Collector Loeb was in favor of cutting the Surveyor's term short and having Parr put in his place. It was to discuss this very matter, along with the Custom House situation in general, that Collector Loeb went to Washington for his conference yesterday with President Taft and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh. It was after this conference that Secretary MacVeagh announced that Gen. Clarkson would end his services after Jan. 1.

Clarkson a Roosevelt Man.

The President has the appointment of the Surveyor of the Port, although the latter official is virtually under the supervision of the Collector. Gen. Clarkson was apointed by President Roosevelt, taking office on April 1, 1902. His appointment was for four years, and at the expiration of his first term he was reappointed.

Up to a short time ago, or before Collector Loeb began his housecleaning, there was no hint that Gen. Clarkson, at the end of his term, was to be dropped. The decision to end his service came after Collector Loeb had gone into the Custom House situation and had decided upon his wholesale shake-up.

Gen. Clarkson, as Surveyor, has been in charge of some of the Custom House employes, who have been accused of fraud in connection with the false weighing of sugar and other importations. Some of those who have been dropped from the Custom House pay roll have come directly under Surveyor Clarkson's jurisdiction.

There never has been the slightest hint, however, that Gen. Clarkson had any knowledge that the men whom Collector Loeb marked for slaughter were guilty of wrongdoing. His record, it was stated yesterday, has been absolutely free from suspicion of any kind. In fact, it is said that Gen. Clarkson, at the outset of the investigation of Parr, then a special Treasury agent, offered his aid to ferret out any possible collusion between the Government weighers and the Sugar Trust or other importers. Parr carried on his work, however, independently of any official at the Custom House, making his reports directly to Mr. Loeb, who was at that time secretary to President Roosevelt.

How Loeb Ignored Clarkson.

When Collector Loeb came upon the evidence respecting the bribery of Government employes a short time ago he did not go to Gen. Clarkson for any report, but received his information from men who had been participating in the acceptance of bribes. The information he received in no instance pointed to Gen. Clarkson as having known that such a condition existed.

What impressed Mr. Loeb, when his investigation got fairly under way, was that James F. Vail, then Deputy Surveyor, had made no report to him concerning the frauds that had been going on for years. Vail was dismissed from the service last week not because he had been accused of having taken any of the bribe money, but because he had not stopped the system of bribery in vogue. For precisely the same reason was George E. Bedell, Chief Clerk to Deputy Surveyor Vail, let out.

Above both of these officials had been Surveyor Clarkson, and the report at the Custom House yesterday was that the General was really held to blame for the failure to find out the situation that Vail and Bedell had neglected to report. Collector Loeb had come to the conclusion, it was said, that it was well to have a man in the position of Surveyor who thoroughly understood how to dig down into the importation frauds and to keep the staff under him above contamination.

Parr is regarded as the one man in the custom service who has the particular understanding of the methods of the Sugar Trust and other importers who have defrauded the Government which Collector Loeb considers necessary at this crisis of affairs in the Custom House. Parr started in nearly six years ago getting evidence against the Sugar Trust, and there is not a trick of the trust that he does not know.

Parr High in Loeb's Favor.

Collector Loeb has always held Parr in the highest regard and has been anxious, it is said, to give substantial reward for the work Parr has done in uncovering the evidence upon which the United States District Attorney has proceeded in his criminal proceedings against Sugar Trust employes and upon which the Collector has been guided in ridding his office of "undesirables."

If Parr is appointed to the place of Surveyor of the Port he will be expected to carry out the policy of Collector Loeb in weeding out all the employes who in any way lend themselves to the tricks of the Sugar Trust and the other importers who have come under the Collector's eye as offenders. Parr is declared to have the backing of Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh for the new appointment, and this is expected to be sufficient to insure the job for him. Secretary MacVeagh is fully in sympathy with Collector Loeb in his axe swinging.

Gen. Clarkson used to run a newspaper

Continued on Page 2.

In order not to miss the many notable features in next Sunday's Times it is important to place orders with newsdealers to-day.

MRS. STETSON QUITS CHURCH AND SALARY

Resigns as Member and Trustee Here, Reasserting Her Loyalty to Mrs. Eddy.

SURPRISE TO OPPONENTS

Expected Her to Stay, Though Excommunicated—Goodness Its Own Paymaster, She Says.

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, deposed leader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, who was excommunicated by the Mother Church a few days ago, announced last night that she has resigned her membership here and has requested her fellow-Trustees to drop her name from the rolls. She also announced that she relinquishes all claim to the $5,000 a year which the First Church Trustees have been paying her as "rector emeritus" ever since she ceased to be First Reader in the church seven years ago.

Mrs. Stetson's announcement of her complete submission to the will of Mrs. Eddy and the Mother Church Directors came in the form of a letter to the Board of Trustees of First Church. It was a surprise to many of her opponents, who believed that Mrs. Stetson would not give up her membership in the church here, but would resign from the Board of Trustees.

When she left her home at 7 West Ninety-sixth Street a few days ago and went into retirement reports spread through the congregation that Mrs. Stetson was secretly conferring with her fellow-trustees in an effort to find some way of lessening the force of the blow she had received from the Mother Church. But her announcement last night seems to have stamped these reports as groundless. Her letter to the Trustees follows:

"Nov. 22, 1909.

"The Board of Trustees, First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

"Dear Brethren: You concluded recently a comprehensive inquiry, and your report made [illegible] membership in this branch church seem suitable and proper. Since then I have been advised that my name has been dropped from the membership roll of the Mother Church. As this may place the members of your board in an embarrassing position, I have decided to resign from membership in First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, and I now request my name be dropped from the membership roll. I shall continue to make it my sole effort to obey principle and to follow our beloved leader, Mary Baker Eddy.

"In taking this step I desire to thank the members of the Board of Trustees for all they have done during the past years to serve God and our beloved leader through the upbuilding of this church. There is no robbery in divine mind. Goodness is its own paymaster. Therefore you are already abundantly recompensed for past services, and can never lose the reward of welldoing.

"I am informed that some objection was made during the recent inquiry to the continued payment of the annual sum voted to me in recognition of my services to this church. Money is neither useful nor desirable to me unless it comes as a grateful recognition of services rendered to those from whom it comes. It was my purpose, therefore, at a suitable time, to suggest the discontinuance of this payment. In view of the recent action by the Directors of the Mother Church, it would seem undesirable that this payment be continued, even though all the members of this branch church were united, as in former years, in giving this proof of gratitude for what I have done for them and this church.

"For establishing this branch church more securely as a part of the Mother Vine, and for making it even more fruitful than in the past, greater consecration on the part of all the members is necessary. This greater consecration will be manifested in higher realization and demonstration of Truth and Love. In this work the Bible, Science and Health, the mother church manual, and the other writings of our beloved leader, Mary Baker Eddy, are a 'sufficient guide to eternal life.'

"I make this simple request, that the Trustees, and also the members of this church, will constantly listen for our beloved leader's voice, impersonally through devout prayer, and through the proper study of her writings. Following her you cannot lose the ways to heaven, harmony, eternal oneness with God. I know that all the faithful members of this branch church will strive to apprehend and demonstrate the infinite capacities and possibilities of man governed by God-divine principle.

"Faithfully in truth and love,

"AUGUSTA E. STETSON."

Those who are in close touch with the First Church situation said last night that little doubt exists that the trustees will accept Mrs. Stetson's resignation, for it is thought the letter was written to the board on the advice of several of the other trustees themselves. It is generally believed that Mrs. Stetson will not abandon Christian Science, but will pursue her devotions in the seclusion of her own home from now on.

TORNADO'S 300-FOOT PATH.

Sweeps Through Missouri Town and Destroys Many Buildings.

DEXTER, Mo., Nov. 22.—A tornado struck Dexter to-day and demolished fifteen houses and wrecked the Stoddard County Fair buildings, including the amphitheatre. Two women and two children were injured.

The wind cut a path 300 feet wide through the town. All buildings in the path were demolished. The damage is $7,000.

Several buildings were damaged in Essex, east of Dexter. Trainmen on the Iron Mountain road report that a heavy wind caused havoc near Dudley, and they were compelled to stop their train twice to remove fences and small trees from the tracks.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Nov. 22.—A tornado which passed over this city this afternoon damaged property to the amount of $50,000, while barns in rural parts of the county were blown down and other damage done.

In Hamilton the roofs were blown off a number of business houses and factories.

The wind was accompanied by heavy rains. One small building in which eight men were at work was blown several hundred feet and wrecked, but none of the men suffered more than minor injuries.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER

WANT KING TO AID IN CURBING LORDS

Liberals Must Be Secured Against Repetition of Present Course, Says Loreburn.

TAKEN TO MEAN NEW PEERS

Brilliant Crowd, Including King of Portugal, Assembles at Opening of Budget Debate in Upper House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The second reading of the Finance bill in the House of Lords to-night provided a scene both memorable and historic. It was marked by a declaration from Lord Loreburn, the Lord High Chancellor, which is taken to indicate a determination on the part of the Liberals to demand from the Crown an assurance that new Peers will be appointed in such numbers as to prevent adverse action by the House of Lords on measures of a financial nature.

"It is my opinion," said Lord Loreburn, speaking with great deliberation, "that it is impossible that any Liberal Government can ever again bear the heavy burden of office unless it is secured against a repetition of treatment such as our measures have had to undergo for the last four years."

For seven hours the leaders on both sides of the House battled before an audience which could not be equaled in any other country in the world. It included King Manuel of Portugal, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and a great crowd of famous men and women, so numerous that it is impossible to begin to name them. The young King sat in the Peeresses' gallery between the Portuguese Minister and Lord Granville, showing an earnest interest in the debate. On either side of him was a bevy of Peeresses, while near by in a prominent position sat Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, who eagerly followed every word of Lord Lansdowne's utterance regarding the tariff walls being raised against England by other nations.

The scene in the House of Lords has not been exceeded since the historic night in September, 1893, when the Lords threw out the Home Rule bill. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed in the immediate vicinity of the House. The public was present in large numbers at all the entrances, watching the arrival of the Peers, but only a very few gained admittance to the House. Never before have there been seen so many automobiles in the palace yard, for the Peers responded in large numbers to the whip.

There was intense excitement in the House when the galleries were thrown open. The scene was full of animation. The Opposition accommodations were fully taken up, while there were few vacant seats on the Government side. At the bar members of Parliament jostled one another, the little gallery set aside for them soon being crowded to suffocation, while the wives, daughters, and other women relatives of members filled the Peeresses' gallery.

Lord Crewe opened the debate with a dramatic surprise, when, rising, he merely moved the second reading of the bill. It had been expected that he would explain the measure. For a moment every one seemed staggered, but Lord Lansdowne quickly relieved the situation by rising to move his amendment. He was suffering from a bad cold, and spoke at first with much hoarseness, but his voice improved as he warmed up to his masterly castigation of the measure. He spoke a little over an hour, resuming his seat with a final demand to "trust the people."

LANDSDOWNE DEFENDS LORDS.

Says They Are Ready for Consequences of Rejecting Budget.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Lord Lansdowne, in his speech on the budget to-day, quoted precedents to show that although the House of Lords could not amend a finance bill it had full right to discuss it and to throw it out if it so willed. Besides the present bill, he argued, had tacked to it legislation, such as land taxation and increased license duties, which the House of Lords had already rejected, and which had been placed in the bill with a view to ousting the Lords from their legitimate opportunity of dealing with these measures.

No self-respecting second chamber would tolerate such treatment. What, he asked, was to prevent home hule from being introduced in the Finance bill. There was no limit to such abuses. The Unionists opposed license duties because they were crushing in their severity; the same applied to land taxes. The people, he said, not having been consulted, the Lords had a clear duty, not to decree the final extinction of the bill, but to insist that before it became law the country should be allowed an expression of opinion.

The Lords had carefully considered the consequences of the rejection of the bill and were ready to face them.

Lord Loreburn replied, contending that there was nothing in the bill foreign to finance with which the House of Commons had the exclusive right to deal. The attempt of the Lords to interfere, he declared was the beginning of a system that would lead to constitutional revolution. What was embodied in the bill was not new in either the United States nor Germany, and had been approved not only by the present but by the late House of Commons.

After the Lord High Chancellor many peers addressed the House, but interest waned. The Duke of Norfolk, who supported Lord Lansdowne's resolution, confessed that the Lords had a serious and anxious problem to face, but that that should not daunt them in performing their duty.

It is expected that a vote will be reached on Thursday.

RAHLLAND'S BREAKFAST COCOA
Makes for health and strength. Quickly mixed, delicious, pure, and very easily digested.—Adv.

DUEL FOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Only One Pistol Fired—Theatre to Show Pictures Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—At a pacific duel yesterday in the Parc des Princes between Urbain Gohier, the journalist, and Laurent Tailhade, the author, a cinematograph apparatus was operated and the affair will be pictured shortly in a Paris theatre.

Only one pistol was fired. The antagonists then shook hands.

ROXBURGHE BREAKS LEG.

Husband of Former Miss Goelet Has Accident in Hunting.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Duke of Roxburghe broke his leg while hunting at Melton-Mowbray to-day.

The Duchess of Roxburghe was Miss May Goelet of New York.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Salinas Shaken for Fifteen Seconds—No Damage Reported.

SALINAS, Cal., Nov. 22.—The heaviest earthquake recorded here since the shock of April 18, 1906, was felt in this city early to-day. Buildings rocked and creaked for fifteen seconds, and people rushed into the streets.

So far as ascertained, there was no damage.

FLAMES 1,500 FEET HIGH.

Earth Shock Accompanies Continued Volcanic Eruptions in Teneriffe.

TENERIFFE, Nov. 22.—An earth shock occurred here to-day and the volcanic eruption increased. Two others of the five craters have become active and are belching forth flames to the height of 1,500 feet.

The lava flow, however, is not so rapid as it was a few days ago, and there is no immediate danger to the villages.

LETTER TO KILL ROTHSCHILD.

Explodes in Hands of Man Who Undertook to Deliver It.

BRESLAU, Prussia, Nov. 22.—A schoolmaster who was on his way to Schillersdorf, the hunting seat of Baron Albert Rothschild of Vienna, in Upper Silesia, was stopped recently by a man, who requested him to deliver a letter to the Baron. The schoolmaster consented, and had continued on his way when the letter exploded, frightfully injuring him.

It is believed that the intention was to kill Baron Rothschild.

BRANDENBURG WILL APPEAL.

New Trial for Author Fined for Abduction is Denied.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—A new trial for Broughton Brandenburg, the writer, who was fined $500 for abducting James Shepherd Cabbine 8d, was denied by Judge Grimm to-day.

He received permission to appeal to the Supreme Court, and was released on $1,000 bond.

BIG CONTRACT FOR AMERICANS

To Double Track Trans-Siberian Road, Berlin Paper Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The Lokal Anzeiger learns from an authoritative source that the Russian Government intends to close a contract with an American syndicate for the development of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which will be double tracked throughout its length.

The project involves hundreds of millions, and, according to the paper, representatives of the syndicate are now in Europe awaiting the Emperor's return to St. Petersburg from Livadia. They will then proceed to St. Petersburg to complete the contract.

B. F. KEITH'S YACHT DISABLED.

Vessel Loses Rudder by Striking a Submerged Object.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 22.—The steam yacht Courier with her owner, B. F. Keith, the theatrical manager, on board came into port here on Saturday night minus her rudder. The yacht, bound from New York to Providence, encountered a severe gale a mile east of the Cornfield Light, and while changing her course struck a submerged object which carried away the rudder and the condenser pipes.

The vessel made this port under the jury rig and is now being overhauled.

SUES McKEE FOR $25,000.

New York Lawyer Demands Payment for Services in Divorce Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 22.—A new action against A. Hart McKee, now of Paris, recently divorced by his second wife, was begun here to-day by the filing of papers in a suit by Attorney D. C. Neary of New York. Neary asks for a writ of foreign attachment against McKee, seeking to recover $25,000 in fees, which he claims is due him for services rendered McKee about five years ago in defending him in the suit for divorce which had been filed against him by his first wife, Lydia Sutton McKee.

McKee did not contest the divorce suit. The next day after the decree was issued he was married to Mrs. Cordelia Tevis.

ICE MERGER HELD ILLEGAL.

St. Louis Combine Which Raised Prices Is Outlawed by Court.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company of St. Louis was declared an illegal combination in restraint of trade by Judge George H. Shields of the St. Louis Circuit Court to-day.

Judge Shields declared that the seven constituent corporations of the Polar Wave Company restricted competition before they were merged and by agreement and understanding illegally raised the price of ice from 35 cents to 50 cents a hundred pounds.

Judge Shields has had the case under advisement for more than a year. Attorneys for the company announced that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of Missouri. The company was organized in February, 1903, by merging four retail and three wholesale ice companies. It was capitalized at $1,800,000.

FOR YOUR THANKSGIVING DINNER USE
Dewey's Champagne, Wines or Grape Juice. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

DOUBT ASTOR YACHT IS SAFE AT SAN JUAN

Report That Nourmahal Is at Porto Rico Now Lacks Confirmation.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF

Fear That a Sunken Wreck Off Santo Domingo May Prove to be the Nourmahal.

Not a word was received here yesterday that would confirm the report coming via Curacao, in the Dutch West Indies, on Sunday that Col. John Jacob Astor's yacht, the Nourmahal, was safe in the Harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, on Nov. 15, when the Red D liner Caracas touched at that port.

The wireless stations in the southern part of Florida worked all day long, and were still at work late last night, trying to get some satisfactory news from San Juan, but the efforts all failed, the only news about the Astor yacht coming from the operator at the Government station in San Juan, who flashed the word early yesterday morning to Tampa, via Key West, that "the yacht might be here, but I don't know."

Another report adding to the alarm said that the Key West station of the United Wireless had been in communication with San Juan and that it was denied in the Porto Rican capital that the Nourmahal had been there at any time in recent weeks. THE TIMES wired to Tampa for a verification of the report, and received this message from the wireless operator there:

By United Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Absolutely no truth in report regarding wireless received here via Key West about yacht Nourmahal not being at San Juan. Now trying to get verification of report yacht is at San Juan, via Guantanamo. Company has sent message to Key West to be sent by wireless to Havana, to be forwarded by cable as soon as communication is established.

S. W. HANCE,
United Wireless Telegraph Station.
Tampa, Fla.

Report Lacks Confirmation.

S. W. Hance, who signed this message, is in charge of the wireless station at Tampa. He sent others to the United Wireless Company here. In one he said:

San Juan answered Key West 4:15 A. M. Our station at Key West loaded up with official Government business to San Juan until 5:20 A. M. San Juan promised to handle Nourmahal business after clearing official messages, but Key West says now too late to work with San Juan on account of daylight. Key West asked San Juan for verification of rumor. Unable to obtain a reply. He will notify me as soon as reply is received. Key West last said would handle my business to San Juan to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock.

The second message said:

9:33 A. M. Key West Naval Station been after San Juan for an hour and a half. Gets no response. Evidently no one on duty. Tampa will keep close watch and advise New York as soon as communication is established and messages go through.

Afurther disquieting bulletin came here last night to The Associated Press. It said:

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 22.—After working all day to get a positive confirmation or denial of the reported presence of the Astor yacht Nourmahal in San Juan, the Tampa and Key West stations have failed to get the least reassuring information.

In Hance's attempt at Tampa to get a confirmation of the Caracas report yesterday morning he got the operator at San Juan about 4:20 A. M. The first question he flashed to him was:

"Is the Nourmahal, Astor's yacht, there?"

"I don't know; I believe she is. I will investigate, but it will take some time," the San Juan operator flashed back.

"Then take these messages first," the Florida operator said, flashing a long string of messages, many of them addressed to Col. Astor, and others who were on board the Nourmahal when she sailed from New York.

When he finished with sending these messages Hance tried to resume his talk about the Nourmahal, but suddenly all communication ceased and all efforts to re-establish connection during the day failed.

Furst Sure He Saw Nourmahal.

The Associated Press received this message yesterday:

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 21.—The steamer Caracas arrived to-day at La Guayra, (the port of Caracas,) and Capt. Furst was again questioned regarding his statement that he had seen the Nourmahal at San Juan Nov. 15. He confirmed his earlier declaration that Col. Astor's yacht had found a port in the harbor of San Juan. When the Caracas steamed her Captain had a view of the Nourmahal, he said, and did not notice anything to indicate that the yacht had suffered from her experience in the storm. He said that he believed her to be "all right and safe." He said that there was no wireless apparatus visible on the Nourmahal.

A belated dispatch from San Domingo dated Nov. 12 states that the Nourmahal left on that day, but without making known her proposed destination. The dispatch adds that several sailors were left behind at San Domingo when the yacht departed.

A passenger who arrived here on the steamer Caracas from San Juan, Porto Rico, states that he, too, saw the Nourmahal in the harbor of San Juan on Nov. 14.

William A. Dobbyn, secretary of Col. Astor, said last night that the Nourmahal was undoubtedly at San Juan on Nov. 15, and probably has by this time proceeded to some other port.

"The report made by the Red D Line steamship Caracas at Willemstad that the Nourmahal was in San Juan Harbor on Nov. 15," said Mr. Dobbyn, "is undoubtedly correct. If the San Juan wireless operator made no mention of her today then the yacht's presence there was of no significance to him, or she may have departed a few days before."

He admitted, however, that he had received no advices confirmatory of the report.

It is considered remarkable that if the Nourmahal is at San Juan the wireless operator should not have been aware of it. A steam yacht of its dimensions and owned by Col. Astor would naturally attract attention anywhere she might go, particularly at a small port like San Juan, where vessels of her description so only on rare occasions.

It was also pointed out that if the yacht was there the Government agents would have reported her long before this, and that Col. Astor and those with him would certainly have made some effort to get into communication with the United States.

Doubts About the Report.

Sunday's news from the liner Caracas caused the friends of Col. Astor to feel greatly relieved, and they were still optimistic early yesterday, but about noon when the wireless reported that its Key West and Tampa stations had been unable to confirm the report that the Nourmahal was at San Juan caused a doubt of its accuracy, and by night the friends of Col. Astor were again fearful lest his yacht had been lost in the West Indian hurricane with all on board.

Another report that bore every evidence of being genuine came from Santo Domingo. This stated that the Nourmahal sailed from that port for San Juan on Nov. 12, making her departure in the teeth of the storm that caused so much havoc in that part of the world. The message went on to say that the Captain of a European steamer that arrived there yesterday had reported sight

ing the wreck of a vessel between the Islands of Catalina and Saona. These islands are about seventy-five miles east of Santo Domingo in the path of vessels that ply between that port and Porto Rico.

Immediately on receipt of this information, W. E. Pulliam, the American Administrator of Customs at Santo Domingo, dispatched a cutter to the place to ascertain whether or not the vessel was the Astor yacht. No report as to the result of that expedition had been received here late last night.

Wireless messages were sent also to the Caracas, which sailed from Curacao for La Guayra yesterday, asking the Captain of that vessel for a detailed description of the vessel he had seen in San Juan Harbor. The incoming Royal Mail liner Tagus, which was in West Indian waters yesterday, was also requested by wireless to report any news received about the Nourmahal.

That Capt. Furst of the Caracas firmly believes it was the Nourmahal he saw at San Juan on the 15th the line's agents here do not doubt. They say he is a man whose word may be taken safely. They admit, however, that he could be mistaken.

The Caracas had on board many passengers for Venezuela and the Dutch West Indies, and it was considered strange that none of the passengers, with a single exception, had reported having seen Col. Astor's yacht in San Juan. Such a show as the Nourmahal would be in San Juan Harbor must have attracted their attention, it was pointed out by marine men.

Despite the fact that Capt. Furst, on his arrival at Caracas yesterday afternoon, reasserted that it was the Nourmahal that he saw at San Juan, the opinion that he was mistaken prevailed, in face of other information. Then the report of the wreck off Santo Domingo added to the doubt. It was considered rather strange that the Captain of the European vessel who sighted the wreck did not try to identify her. That he did not was taken as almost certain evidence that the wreck was so complete that no life could possible have been on board, and that in all probability only the masts or funnels were showing above water.

The revenue cutter sent out to the wreck is expected back at San Juan early this morning. This message from Santo Domingo referring to it was received last night by The Associated Press:

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 22.—The Nourmahal arrived here Nov. 10 and departed early on the morning of the 12th, her destination being San Juan. While anchored in the harbor the hurricane sprang up, and the Nourmahal slipped her anchor in order to get away quickly.

It will require about eight hours for the revenue cutter to reach the scene of the alleged wreck. Customs Administrator Pulliam will proceed on the cutter.

In the widespread search for the missing yacht the wireless has been used as never before. Every vessel within hundreds of miles of the hurricane zone has been communicated with and ordered to be on the lookout for her and report immediately to New York if anything is learned concerning the craft.

An idea of the terrific force of the hurricane is indicated by the demoralized condition of lines of communication connecting Porto Rico and other West Indian ports with the North American mainland. It has been impossible to get San Juan by cable, and only yesterday was the wireless to that island in working order.

It was said yesterday that Hance, the wireless operator at Tampa, had been on duty continuously for nearly forty-eight hours, and that during that time he had been flashing constantly in an effort to get San Juan or some vessel that may have touched at that port within the last week.

The New York and Porto Rico liner Harry Luckenbach, which is equipped with a powerful wireless outfit, is now in San Juan harbor, but no reply to any message flashed to her has been received. This was explained when it was said that she does not turn on the electrical power operating the wireless until she gets to sea.

The Luckenbach will sail from San Juan for New York to-day, and as soon as she gets under way she will be the target against which every wireless station in the southern part of the United States will be trained. It is expected that she will be able to settle definitely all questions concerning the Nourmahal's presence at San Juan.

Still another report that reached New York via Key West yesterday created a doubt as to the accuracy of Capt. Furst's report of the identity of the vessel he saw in San Juan harbor. This report stated that in an exchange of messages with the wireless operator at Key West the operator at San Juan had said that a large yacht belonging to the Cuban Government was in the harbor, and by many it was thought that this may have been the yacht sighted by the skipper of the Caracas.

The revenue cutter service that is taking such a large part in the search for the Nourmahal continued its activity yesterday, and Washington officials of the service were much surprised when no verification of the Caracas dispatch was received from San Juan.

When the message from Capt. Furst of the Caracas was received the revenue cutter Yamacraw, which had been sent to search for the yacht with instructions to go to Kingston, Jamaica, and then to follow the course the Nourmahal would probably have taken to reach Porto Rico, was ordered by wireless to return to Jupiter Inlet, Fla. It was said that unless the mystery of the yacht is quickly cleared up the Yamacraw will undoubtedly be ordered to resume her search.

No report as to the result of the inspection of the wreck that was sighted some days ago at Elbow Key, off the north coast of Cuba, was received yesterday. A tug left Key West on Sunday night to look for the wreck, which is said to be that of a three-masted craft. Col. Astor's yacht has three pole masts. No clue as to the identity of the wreck has been received here so far.

It is on the shoals just off Elbow Key and will be found easily. Capt. Schlalkier of the German steamer Wotan is positive that he saw three masts. He was first informed that the Nourmahal had only two masts. He immediately said that the vessel he saw, therefore, could not have been the Nourmahal. When he was told later that the Nourmahal had three masts, he thought the probability was stronger that it was the yacht. He added that the masts he saw were not those of a schooner, being too close together and of smaller size.

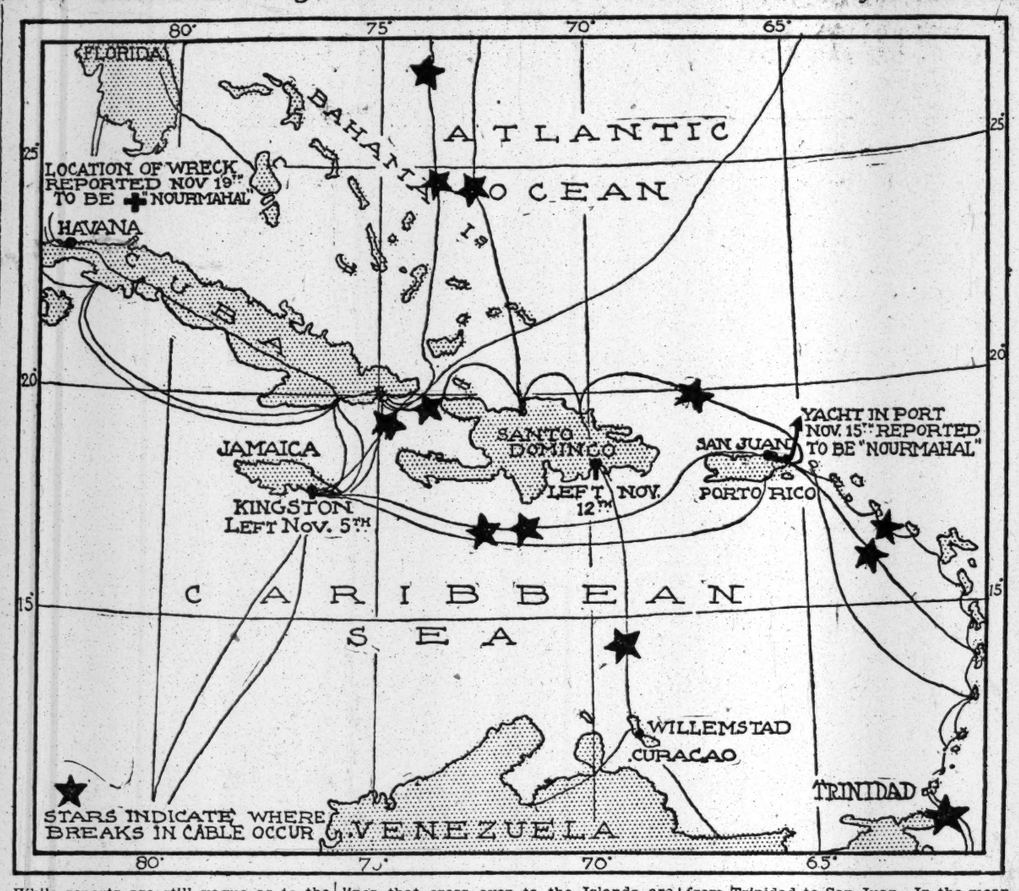
The wreck reported from Santo Domingo is in one of the most hazardous spots in West Indian waters. The two Islands are dangerous, and seamen always steer wide of them. If the Astor yacht went east she would naturally have taken the ocean track that lies nearest to those islands, Catalina being the first she would pass. This is a small island lying about two miles from the Santo Domingan shore, and is sixteen miles northwest of Saona Island.

The channel between Catalina and the mainland of Santo Domingo may be safely navigated by vessels of deep draught, but they must keep the northern shore abeam to avoid a reef on which the sea generally breaks off the northwest end of the island. There is good anchorage in three and a half fathoms of water near a bay at its west end, and it would not be surprising if this refuge was sought by a storm-driven vessel. The approach, however, necessitates great care in navigation.

Saona Island may be regarded as a southeast termination of Santo Domingo and Haiti Island. The space between Saona and the mainland is so obstructed by reefs and mud banks as to leave only a passage through for vessels. The island is about sixteen miles in length and five miles wide. The northeast point is composed of bold, rocky cliffs, but its southeast point is low, and from it a dangerous rocky ledge stretches off in that direction to a distance of one and a half miles. The sea breaks within a mile of the shore, and beyond that distance the depths are four and five fathoms.

It was learned yesterday that the yacht sighted at anchor at Watlings Island a few days ago by the British steamship Annetta, from Port Antonio, was not the Nourmahal. The Captain of the fruit steamer Admiral Dewey, which arrived at Philadelphia, reported that he, too, saw the vessel, and that it was a British yacht.

Cable Lines Connecting West Indian Islands and Points Where They are Broken.



While reports are still vague as to the exact whereabouts of Col. John Jacob Astor's yacht Nourmahal, last definitely heard from at San Domingo on Nov. 12, and anxiety for the yacht's safety becomes more intense, unsuccessful efforts to communicate with stations in the West Indies reveal the fact that probably one of the worst and most general interruptions ever known in the Caribbean Sea and in surrounding sections is being suffered by the cable companies operating lines in those waters.

Not only are the direct cables from New York to Porto Rico and adjacent stations all in serious trouble, but the alternate routes via the South American cable lines from New York to either Colon, Curacao, or Trinidad are all out of commission. Although communication can be had from New York to Colon and to Curacoa, the lines that cross over to the Islands are said to be practically isolated.

Trinidad is cut off from New York north of Para, but is in communication, it is thought, with Porto Rico, as it is reported that one of the three lines winding up the lower Antilles from Trinidad, via St. Lucia and St. Croix, to San Juan is still open. The other two have been lost. Since there is no means of communication between New York and Trinidad, because of the trouble north of that point, this single line is at present of no service.

The cable companies, however, are making heroic efforts to handle the large volume of dispatches filed for Porto Rico, and to this end they are sending all business for Porto Rican points to Colon, whence a steamer sails at 7 o'clock this morning to convey the messages to Trinidad, there to be transmitted over the remaining line through the lower Antilles from Trinidad to San Juan. In the meantime repair ships are constantly in search of the trouble, and attempting to rehabilitate the lines.

So extensive an interruption would seem to bear out the theory of scientists that a powerful submarine disturbance accompanied the recent hurricane that swept Jamaica.

To augment the inconvenience the cable interruption is causing in attempts to communicate with Porto Rico, the wireless company operating in that territory is having unusual difficulty to pick up either San Juan or Ponce.

Two reasons are given for this, one being that the Hertzian waves are very static and the ether extremely light at this time, and the other that the operators in Ponce and in San Juan are unable to adjust their apparatus because of inexperience. The latter is thought to be the most plausible, as the wireless stations along the American, South American, and Cuban coasts are said to be in fair communication with one another.

SHIPWRECKED CREW HERE.

Men from the Steamer Avalon Arrive from the West Indies.

Their vessel wrecked in the hurricane which swept the West Indies two weeks ago, the crew of the steamer Avalon arrived here yesterday on the Jose, which, with the steamers Bradford and Rosario di Giorgio, was wrecked at Port Antonio.

The Avalon went on the rocks at Woodstock Point, Buff Bay, twenty miles from Port Antonio, Jamaica. The members of the crew arriving on the Jose are Capt. Christopher Olander, First Officer Gunnison, Chief Engineer Emanuel Sjussen, and five seamen.

Capt. Olander said that on Nov. 4 there was a breakdown of the machinery and the vessel lay to for repairs. In this helpless condition she was caught in the gale and blown on the rocks.

"The gale was terrific," said the skipper. "For twenty-four hours we remained on the wreck while the seas broke over us and the wind threatened with each outburst to sweep those on deck into the sea. There was also grave danger that the vessel would pound to pieces. We had to lash ourselves to the ship. Then the storm abated somewhat."

The crew stood by the ship until the storm let up, and then managed to get ashore in their own boats. They remained within sight of the Avalon for three days, and then walked the twenty miles to Port Antonio. There they took the Jose for this port.

The Avalon is a total wreck, Capt. Olander said.

The Munson Line steamer Cubana arrived yesterday from Cardenas and Matanzas, much belated on account of bad weather in the West Indies. Capt. Baker said the storm raged from Nov. 6 to 15. After being held up for four days at Cardenas, the Cubana went to Sagua la Grande. It was so rough when she left Cardenas that the pilot could not leave the vessel and had to go with her to Sagua. In leaving Sagua there was such a high sea running that the pilot could not leave the vessel. He was an unwilling passenger to Nipe.

South of Hatteras the Cubana passed a lot of floating lumber, evidently the deck load of some schooner.

CUBAN STEAMER MISSING.

The Maria Herrera, Not Reported Since Nov. 8, May Be Lost.

Cable dispatches received here yesterday from Havana reported that the Cuban steamer Maria Herrera of the Herrera Line is missing, and may have been lost in the hurricane that swept over the West Indies a fortnight ago. The Herrera sailed from Santiago, Cuba, on Nov. 8 for Ponce, Porto Rico, and has not been heard from since.

This fact does not necessarily mean that she is lost, for the reason that there has been no communication from Ponce. She may have arrived safely at that port and found it impossible to report her presence.

If the Herrera has been wrecked hers may be the wreckage reported from San Domingo as lying between the Islands of Catalina and Saona, about seventy-five miles east of San Domingo. This location would be on her course between Santiago and Ponce.

The Herrera is engaged in interinsular traffic. She is 278 feet long and registers 1,341 tons net.

NEWS CHEERS MRS. ASTOR.

She Eagerly Reads Early Newspaper Reports of the Nourmahal's Safety.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, who arrived on the Lusitania this afternoon, eagerly scanned the papers handed to her by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent chronicling the safe arrival of the yacht Nourmahal at San Juan. She read the account in each paper, and her expression showed that she was greatly pleased with the news.

All the passengers showed a like feeling, for there had been great tension aboard during the voyage over the fate of the yacht.

Beyond showing plainly that she was greatly relieved by the good news, Mrs. Astor declined to discuss the matter at all. She proceeded to Fishguard and will arrive in London at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning.

REPUBLICANS HAD A FUND OF $214,766

J. P. Morgan Largest Contributor in Recent City Fight—Tammany Had $140,126.

REPORTS FILED AT ALBANY

Many Financiers on Republican List—Carnegie Gave Largest Sum, $2,000, to Campaign for Direct Nominations.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Campaign statements were filed with Secretary of State Koenig to-day by the Republican County Committee of New York, Tammany Hall, and the Business Men's Municipal Association of New York. Contributions to the Republican committee amounted to $214,766; Tammany Hall had a fund of $140,126, and the Business Men's Association raised $30,236.

The heaviest contributor to the Republican fund was J. Pierpont Morgan, who gave $7,000. Robert Bacon gave $5,000, Frank A. Vanderlip $5,000, John S. Shea $5,000, the Union League Club $4,000, John D. Rockefeller $2,500, Robert Schaefer $5,000, Andrew Carnegie $2,000, Robert W. De Forest $2,500, and James B. Ford $3,000.

Among those who contributed $1,000 were Douglas Robinson, Chauncey M. Depew, Robert Fulton Cutting, Isaac N. Seligman, Henry Clews, Jesse N. Seligman, Jacob H. Schiff, Adolph Lewisohn, Henry Phipps, George F. Baker, John S. Phipps, Edward H. Fallows, George W. Perkins, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and Herbert Parsons.

There were several contributions of $500, including George Wanamaker, William R. Willcox, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William Sloane, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and William K. Vanderbilt.

Among the contributors to the Tammany Hall fund were James B. Regan, J. Sergeant Cram, William Enright, each $3,000; Thomas F. Foley, Charles A. Whiting, James R. Keene, each $2,500; George Ehret, William Bradley, James J. Hagan, James C. Gaffney, John Harrington, Peter Dooling, each $2,000; Thomas F. Smith, Samuel Untermyer, each $1,500.

Several gave $1,000, including Herman Ridder, Rhinelander Waldo, Francis Burton Harrison, Michael J. Scully, Nicholas J. Hayes, Judge Mulqueen, Abraham Erlanger, Thomas F. McAvoy, Daniel F. Cohalan, and Timothy Sullivan.

W. E. Dodge, who gave $2,365, was the largest contributor to the Business Men's Municipal Association fund. John D. Archbold gave $500 and E. H. Gary $300.

The Republican State Committee received $3,398 and expended $3,241.45.

According to the Democratic State Committee certificate that organization did not receive or expend a penny during the campaign.

The Direct Primaries Association of the State of New York, which conducted a campaign in favor of a system of direct nominations as recommended by Gov. Hughes, also to-day certified its expenses to the Secretary of State. According to this certificate, the association received $4,511, and spent $4,259.32. Andrew Carnegie contributed $2,000.

Among other contributors were F. C. Stevens, State Superintendent of Public Works, $500; Frederick Hazard, Syracuse, $200; ex-Mayor James G. Cutter, Rochester; Controller-elect Prendergast, Brooklyn; W. R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, First District; Pliny T. Saxton, Palmyra; Robert Fulton Cutting, James Talcott and Edward E. Higgins, New York, $100 each; John A. Sleicher, State Water Supply Commissioner; Senator Davenport of Oneida County, Travis H. Whitney, Secretary to the Public Service Commission, First District, each $50; Public Service Commissioner McCarroll of Brooklyn, $30; Public Service Commissioner Maltbie, New York, $25.

The money was spent principally for printing and postage. The association sent $500 to Livingston County, the home of Speaker Wadsworth.

Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney-elect of New York County, had a campaign fund of $7,268.62, according to a statement filed to-day. Those who contributed included the Republican County Committee of New York, $500; Abraham Gruber and John H. Davis, each $500; Michael Rock, $200; Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac M. Seligman and Edward Lauterbach, each $100; W. R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, First District, $50; Seth Low, $25.

The Cleveland Democracy of New York certified it received and spent $1,830. The contributors included William F. Schneider, $1,500; William B. Seldon, $200; Emanuel Eschwege, $100; William D. Hornblower, $25.

The German-American Citizens' League of New York spent $1,315. Tammany Hall gave $773, and Alphonse Koelble, $542. The league had a deficit of $271.95.

ARREST PREVENTORIUM AGENT

Committee of Opposition to Lakewood Institution the Complainant.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 22.—Resistance to the establishment of a "Tuberculosis Preventorium" here, offered by practically all the residents, mainly through a committee of fifteen prominent men, resulted yesterday in the arrest of Sherbun Wheelwright, agent of the Preventorium, on a warrant issued by Justice John J. Gowan.

Wheelwright is charged with violating Section 152 of the Laws of 1907, which makes the transportation from another State into this State of any dependent child without the consent of the Commissioner of Charities a misdemeanor. Brought before the Justice, Wheelwright pleaded guilty. The court held him in $2,500 for examination Friday afternoon.

The Committee of Fifteen met for the first time last night at the Laurel House. Their number had been completed by the adition of Kingdon Gould. The Gould estate, Georgian Court, adjoins the land selected for the site of the Preventorium. Every member was there. A committee of eight, including Town President J. B. Heff, Henry Dickerson, Health Officer, and H. T. Hagaman, President of the Board of Education, was appointed to try to effect a peaceful settlement with the Preventorium trustees.

The Preventorium side of the case is set forth in this statement issued last night by Marks, its President. It runs:

"Two erroneous impressions have been conveyed regarding our work.

"1. That the Preventorium is a hospital for the cure of tuberculosis, whereas, in fact, it is not for cure, but for prevention.

"2. That it has received large endowments, whereas outside the industrial department there is no endowment; we depend on voluntary subscriptions for the $100,000 a year we need for our 400 children.

"We take children of tuberculosis parents to Lakewood, where the Grover Cleveland Cottage, its eight acres of pine woods, and the majority of the Lakewood Hotel have become ours through the generosity of one who well understands the needs of children. We had ninety-two children last Summer, and found that the conditions we could give them built them up quickly and so saved them from their otherwise inevitable doom.

"Physicians inspect the children in New York and admit none with any disease that can possibly infect; we asked a Lakewood physician to reinspect each child on arrival. We have the unqualified indorsement of the best medical experts; they declare such an institution is the great need of the day."

CLARKSON TO QUIT PARR IN HIS PLACE

Continued from Page 1.

in Iowa, and he said yesterday that he has been anxious to get back into the publishing business. He will obtain an interest in a newspaper in the East, he said, when he leaves the Surveyor's office, and will devote the rest of his life to it. When asked if he would discuss the report of his retirement before the end of the year, Gen. Clarkson said:

"I have all along intended to quit the service on April 1, and expect to stay until that time."

Clarkson Ordered Not to Talk.

Gen. Clarkson waved aside the suggestion that he talk of the report that he had not discovered the frauds that had been going on during his administration by saying:

"I have been told by my superiors not to indulge in any discussion of affairs of my office. I am not privileged to speak on any phase of it. All I will say is that I have given an administration that, I know, has been entirely honest. I would like to say more, but under the circumstances I must keep still."

It became known yesterday that Collector Loeb has in his possession the confession of one of the nigher Custom House employes among those whom he dropped last week. This man revealed the connection, it is said, between the Sugar Trust and the Government Inspectors and weighers who were dismissed. His confession goes into much greater detail than those made by a dozen or more of the weighers, and is said to place the blame for the operation of the bribery system upon a Custom House employe of higher rank than himself. This higher employe is one who was let out, and it is said to be the purpose of United States District Attorney Wise to cause his indictment. The official in question is declared to have had full knowledge of the sugar frauds, and there is a belief that he shared in the bribe money.

New Sugar Indictments.

A new indictment in the cases of James Bendernagel, former Superintendent of the Sugar Trust's Williamsburg refinery, and the "Big Six" who worked on the docks was returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday in place of that found on Nov. 4. In the first indictment the words "at less than their true weight," in referring to the weighing of sugar, were left out, and the indictment was attacked by attorneys for the accused men as defective.

The attorneys for the indicted men had gone to court to argue for the dismissal of the original bill, and when it was quashed and the new indictment presented pleas of not guilty were at once entered. The prisoners' counsel informed Judge Hough that they needed time to prepare demurrers to the new indictments, and he gave them until next Wednesday. Then, if the indictments are sustained, the court will order the trial of the indicted men to proceed next Monday.

LOOKING INTO OTHER FRAUDS.

Loeb Tells MacVeagh How Millions Have Been Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Collector Loeb of the Port of New York put in most of to-day in consultation with Secretary MacVeagh about the frauds in the New York Custom House. For a good part of the time Attorney General Wickersham was also present with United States District Attorney Wise of New York. The four met in the office of Secretary MacVeagh.

When the conference ended, the Secretary emphasized the fact that it was not merely discussion of the Sugar Trust frauds that had occupied their time, but that other kinds of fraud had been talked over.

Attorney General Wickersham reported that he had found an extraordinary interest in the development of the sugar frauds while on the trip through the Middle West which he has just made.

Mr. Wise was able to report that he is about ready to go to trial with the "sleeper" trunk cases, and there was a good deal of talk about them. It developed that a great amount of work had been necessary in running down these frauds.

Mr. Loeb told Secretary MacVeagh that in running down these frauds it had been found necessary to go to the banks for information as to the amounts of money sent abroad by the milliners and importers of millinery who were suspected of having a share in the "sleeper trunk" business.

The investigation among the banks showed that one milliner involved in the pending cases had purchased drafts on Europe for $198,000 in one year. Presumably, most, if not all, this money went for millinery brought into this country. But she imported openly through the Custom House and paid duty on merchandise valued at only $34,000 in that year, leaving a balance of $164,000 which, in the opinion of Mr. Loeb and District Attorney Wise, represents the amount of her smuggling for that year. The duty on such goods is 60 per cent., so that if she did actually smuggle in $164,000 worth, she defrauded the Government of more than $96,000 in customs duties in that year alone.

Secretary MacVeagh said after the conference that undoubtedly in millinery alone the "sleeper trunk" fraud has cost the Government millions of dollars.

The whole range of imports from Mediterranean ports was also under discussion at the conference. In almost every article that comes from those ports the recent investigations have disclosed frauds.

Mr. Loeb took up with the Secretary after the lawyers had retired to hold a conference of their own at the Department of Justice, certain routine matters in connection with the housecleaning in the Customs Service. Secretary MacVeagh reiterated his determination to make a thorough job of that, but expressed the opinion that the service had been so much improved by the recent changes as to be now in pretty good shape.

The Secretary also announced that James S. Clarkson, Surveyor at New York, will retire from the service on Jan. 1, in accordance with an understanding reached with President Taft last March. It will be recalled that at that time it was said in these dispatches that Clarkson would not long continue as Surveyor at New York.

The best information then obtainable was that George W. Aldridge of Rochester would succeed him. Mr. MacVeagh said this afternoon that no announcement as to Clarkson's successor would be made probably for some time, and it is understood that the man for the place has not yet been picked out by the President.

Mr. Loeb will return to New York tomorrow afternoon.

ECONOMY IN PARK BOARD.

Commissioner Fighting to Have Secretary's Salary Cut $2,000 a Year.

Park Commissioner Smith appeared before the Aldermen's Finance Committee yesterday at its hearing on the budget for 1910 to request the reduction of the salary of Col. Clinton H. Smith, the Secretary of the Park Board, by $2,000. Col. Alexander S. Bacon appeared for Col. Smith and vigorously opposed the decrease.

Col. Smith has been in the board for nearly two generations, and has seen two score Park Commissioners come and go. His present salary is $4,000 a year, half of which is scheduled as remuneration for his work as Secretary of the board, and the other half assigned to the budget of the department in Manhattan and the Bronx. This last $2,000 Commissioner Smith cut out of his budget estimate for next year, but it was restored by the Board of Estimate. He now asks the Aldermen to follow out his original recommendation.

The Commissioner contends that Col. Smith is entitled to no remuneration from Manhattan and the Bronx, and declared yesterday that if the Aldermen do not uphold him he will go to the courts as a taxpayer to prevent the payment of the $2,000 next year.

The Finance Committee will report on the budget at to-day's session of the Aldermen. This is the only request for a reduction that has been presented to them.

GENERAL FIGHT IN STREET CAR

Police Reserves Out and Myrtle Avenue Line Tied Up 45 Minutes.

Cries and yells and the spectacle of women as well as men on a Myrtle Avenue trolley car setting upon the conductor, whom they struck at, scratched, and kicked at, caused a throng of persons in Williamsburg to surround the car, which added to the mix-up. This was at 6 o'clock last night, when the working crowd was on the way home. They saw a tangled mass of men and women striving to get at Conductor Edward Brown and Motorman James Delaney, who had come to the conductor's assistance.

Both were being badly beaten when Policemen Heck and Englishman of the Vernon Avenue Police Station burst through the crowd with drawn nightsticks. When they interfered in the row inside the car the uniform coats of both conductor and motorman had been torn from their backs.

The fight did not subside with the arrival of the policemen, however. It was not until Capt. Buchanan and the reserves from the Vernon Avenue Station, whom some one had summoned, reached the scene that the disturbance was quelled. Conductor Brown pointed out one man and a woman as the primary cause of all the trouble.

At the station house the woman said she was Mrs. Tillie Lifkowitz of 848 Myrtle Avenue, and the man gave the name of Isidor Gleckman of 645 Blake Avenue. According to Brown, Mrs. Lifkowitz boarded the car at Tompkins Avenue and tendered him a transfer which was invalid. He refused to accept it and told the woman that she must pay a fare or get off the car. At Ellery Street, three blocks away, he stopped the car for her, whereupon she commenced an argument, in which Gleckman joined.

Presently other passengers became involved, and some one struck Brown. Instantly others set upon him, and he called to Delaney to come to his aid. The motorman shut off the power and stepped inside the door. Then everybody got in the fight.

Mrs. Lifkowitz and Gleckman were both held on charges of assault. The Myrtle Avenue line was held up for three-quarters of an hour while the fight was in progress.

Cold Wave Headed This Way.

The Weather Bureau last night announced that New York was again to get some cold weather, and that by to-night the Springlike weather that made overcoats uncomfortable yesterday would be succeeded by weather of the real wintry kind. To-morrow, the forecast said, will be fair and the cold weather will continue. High southwest, shifting to northwest, winds are predicted to accompany the cold wave.

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76 Nassau Street, near John Street.
489 Fulton St., (Op. A. & S.,) B'KLYN.

HOLD LUPO AS COUNTERFEITER

Arrested in Court on Old Warrant When Freed on Extortion Charge.

Ignazio Lupo of 823 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, who was one of the original suspects in the barrel murder mystery in 1903, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, charged with extorting $4,000 from Salvatore Manzella, a wholesale grocer, at 196 Elizabeth Street, under threats of death. Manzella failed to appear and prosecute the case, and Lupo was discharged. Thereupon Deputy United States Marshal Reed, who was in court, told the Magistrate that Lupo was wanted by the Government, and he took the man in custody on a bench warrant dated April 21.

The warrant was based on the finding of an indictment charging Lupo and others with having passed counterfeit paper money on July 1, 1902. Lupo was a fugitive bankrupt at the time the bench warrant was issued. The names of the other counterfeiters do not appear on the bench warrant.

Later Judge Hand fixed bail in Lupo's case at $5,000, and surety being given, the prisoner was released.

Ellis Island Workers to Organize.

A meeting will be held on Ellis Island to-day for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Association of United States Civil Service Retirement Association. Already nearly 300 employes on the island have signed the call for the meeting. Among the members of the organization to be formed are Assistant Commissioner Uhl and Supt. Dobler.

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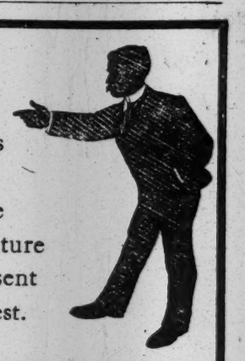

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Refuse substitutes.

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BIG MEN OF FINANCE BACK OF THE WRIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

results than any known form of motor, either automobile or aeroplane. Its consistent reliability is remarkable.

Able to Fly in the Wind.

"For over five years scarcely a change has been made in the construction or design of the aeroplane. The present aeroplane, without change, except in the size, is capable of a flight of 700 miles without stop. It has been generalyy believed that the aeroplane of to-day is so seriously affected by adverse wind conditions that flights in winds of thirty or forty miles an hour have been deemed unsafe. Such, however, is not the case. Orville Wright's flying in Germany was done under conditions that were not favorable. At no time was the wind in which he flew blowing less than ten or twelve miles an hour, and a large part of the time it was blowing from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. On several days he made flights in winds that were blowing from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, and during these flights Mr. Wright states that he felt that he had a great reserve of control.

"For over a half mile at College Park Mr. Wright has flown within two feet of the ground, and remained constantly at that fixed distance from the ground, never varying more than six or eight inches either way. His historic flight to Grant's tomb was made in a wind of about twelve miles an hour.

"The biplane is extremely responsive and sensitive to the will of the operator. The Wrights state that a man can be instructed in its use in less than an hour's actual flying time. They believe that it is easier to learn to operate an aeroplane than it is to learn to ride a bicycle, but that the degree of skill to which one may attain is far greater than any other known sport. They believe that a man can learn to drive very well within two hours actual flying time; that even after he has flown for forty hours he may still attain to a greater and higher degree of skill.

Passenger Business Also.

"The organization of this company at this time for the purpose of backing the Wright Brothers is going to have a far-reaching effect on the development, introduction, and early universal adoption of the aeroplane in sport and commercially; for a sport it will hold sway for many years to come. It is far safer than automobile racing, and is more spectacular for the spectators. No sport in the world has ever been introduced that can compare with the sensation of flying through the air. A field will be developed for passenger service and mails in the West between the railroads and mining centres, where speed is desired, or where the ground makes wagon or automobile transportation difficult.

"The Wrights believe that a twenty-passenger machine at present is the limit of carrying capacity. They feel that such an aeroplane is entirely possible, and entails no specially new problem. They do not feel, however, that the ocean will be crossed by an aeroplane until the introduction of a motor with a fuel consumption far lower than anything that has ever been devised or projected. The subject of aerial flight will stimulate and sustain the interest of the public for some years to come more than any other science we have before us. Indorsement by the men composing the Board of Directors of the Wright Company of the Wright invention will prove a tremendous stimulus to the science of aerial navigation and the commercial introduction of the aeroplane."

All Others Infringe, Says Nicoll.

Mr. Nicoll said yesterday that, while the Wrights have been working together for many years in the experiments with aeroplanes, there has never before been any corporation in which they have been largely interested.

"As the aeroplane now stands able to furnish safe transit through the air for one, two, or three persons, there is no reason why the flying machines shall not be manufactured for the commercial trade and the public be given a chance to use them," he said. "By May 1 there will be on the market as many as the public is ready for, no doubt. There is not a machine which pilots the air that doesn't infringe on the Wright patents."

It was learned last night that the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee had been tendered to Andrew Freedman, and that he would probably accept. In speaking of the new company and its aims last night, Mr. Freedman said:

"The members of the company are confident that in three years, at least, the aeroplane will be as popular as the automobile. Those who are interested in the company do not expect at once to make a commercial success of the manufacture of aeroplanes, but will furnish all the funds necessary for the continuance of experiments by the Wright brothers. These experiments will be pushed along just as the Wrights see fit.

"The formation of this company begins the real development of aerial navigation. The work from now on will proceed along serious and scientific lines, with the idea of developing airships from the standpoint of a commercial, sporting, and pleasure vehicle of the air."

Prior to the formation of the syndicate of wealthy men representatives of the Wright brothers presented to them proof of all the patent rights protecting the many devices for air navigation which have been obtained by the Wrights in recent years. These proofs of priority in the field of air navigation were approved by each of those who eventually joined the syndicate.

During the investigation of the Wright patents the capitalists became convinced that the Wrights had valid claims to patent rights of aeroplanes, monoplanes, and biplanes.

Each member of the syndicate that formed the Wright Company is well known in the financial world. With the exception of Mr. Alger, all are New York men of affairs.

Mr. Alger lives in Detroit, Mich. He controls the Packard Automobile Company in this country and is largely interested in many other corporations. Allan A. Ryan is a son of Thomas F. Ryan and is a member of the firm of Allan A. Ryan & Brother. He is a Trustee of the American Surety Company and a Director of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and of the Union Exchange Bank. Morton F. Plant is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Express Company, Vice President of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad, and is a Director in the Interborough Rapid Transit and a dozen or so other large public service companies and banking institutions. Edward J. Berwind is President of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company and Director in several other coal companies, railroads, banks, and trust companies.

Dinner to the Wrights To-night.

Orville and Wilbur Wright will be in town to-day and will confer with several of the syndicate which is backing their inventions. To-night the Wright brothers will be dined by Thomas F. Walsh, President of the Washington Aero Club. The dinner will take place at the Metropolitan Club, at 1 East Sixtieth Street. Glenn Curtiss and several members of the Aero Club of America and committees from the Aviation Associations of Washington and Baltimore will also be guests of Mr. Walsh. The Washington and Baltimore contingents are here in the interest of the international aviation meet which will be held next year, and which the Washington and Baltimore men are trying to have held near the National capital.

The following members of the Aero Club of America will be at the dinner to-night: Cortlandt Field Bishop, A. Holland Forbes, Samuel H. Valentine, Charles Jerome Edwards, C. M. Manly, A. R. Hawley, and Augustus Post.

The members of the Baltimore Aviation Committee who will attend the dinner are Jerome J Joys, President of the Baltimore Aero Club; J. Albert Hughes, Gen. Clinton F. Riggs, Gen. George F. Randolph, and Millard F. Burgess.

The Washington Aero Club's committee who are here to push the Washington plan for the meet are Prof. W. L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau; Charles J. Bell, Edward J. Stellwagen, Clarence F. Norment, John Barrett, head of the International Bureau of American Republics, and Thomas F. Walsh.

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For pale, delicate children—
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MAMIE SULLIVAN NAMES ASSAILANTS

One Man Arrested In Queens and the Police Searching for the Others.

VICTIM WILL RECOVER

Prisoner Said to Have Confessed and Given the Names of His Confederates.

The police of the Astoria precinct last night arrested John A. Mendola, 17 years old, of 591 River Street, Paterson, at Hunter's Point, Queens. He is one of the three men namd by Mamie Sullivan, the Paterson girl who was dragged into an untenanted building on Sunday afternoon and assaulted.

Mendola and his three companions left Paterson the same afternoon on the 4:45 train. They separated on reaching Manhattan, and Mendola took refuge with Frank A. Pissaro, a friend, at 812 Lockwood Street, Hunter's Point¼. Pissaro was at a moving picture show when Mendola arrived.

Mendola in the picture show theatre is said to have told his friend why he had fled from Paterson. A man sitting close by overheard enough of what was said to make it plain that the young Italian would be wanted by the police, and before the alarm was sent out from Paterson detectives were looking for the man.

Yesterday afternoon there came a letter for Mendola from a sister in Paterson telling him to stay away, that the police knew who he was, and were after him. When the letter was delivered a detective was close by and arrested the receiver.

Mendola did not deny his identity, and admitted his guilt, the police say. His story differs slightly from that of the girl. He says besides himself two of her assailants were George Lumberto of 75 Fifth Avenue, Paterson, and Theodore Spangoli of 60 North Fourth Street, Paterson. He denied knowing where they were, but it is thought he can give information that will lead to their arrest. He refused to tell who the fourth man was, saying that he had no part in the affair beyond looking on.

The surgeons at the Paterson Hospital, where the girl was taken, said yesterday that she would recover. During the day she was able to give the police a good description of her assailants, and it was on this that warrants were issued for Mendola and the two others he names. The fourth man has not yet been identified, but the Paterson police are confident of running him down.

The girl told the police she recognized the voice of one of her assailants as that of a young man who lived for some time near her home.

"I know every one of you," she exclaimed in her desperate struggle to escape, "and if I ever get out of this place alive you'll suffer for this."

At that her assailants tied a handkerchief tightly over her eyes, and used another to gag her. Finally, taking a desperate chance while the four men were holding a whispered conference, she ran to a window and leaped into the street, a distance of fifteen feet.

Broker's Son Gets a Divorce.

A jury in Justice Platzek's part of the Supreme Court returned a verdict yesterday in favor of George Allen Muir, son of John Muir, a stock broker at 71 Broadway, in his suit for divorce from Mrs. Elizabeth M. Muir, said to be a sister of John Markle, the Pennsylvania coal operator. Mr. Muir charged her with misconduct. She denied her husband's allegations. The Muirs were married on June 16, 1903, and she alleged that within eight months after their marriage he obtained $64,000 from her.

Read what a Department Store writes:

"When the first shipment of dresses came back to us we were surprised ourselves to see how the dirty garments had been transferred into lovely creations—just as clean and pretty as when strictly new."

Dry Cleaning can do the same to your wardrobe. Let us prove it to-day.

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REFUGE FOR TRUSTS IN FOREIGN LANDS

Might Form Holding Companies Abroad If Their Existence Here Became Impossible.

WOULD HINDER PROSECUTION

Collection of Evidence Might Be Made Difficult—Standard Oil Already Has Concerns Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Close scrutiny of the sweeping terms of the decision of the Circuit Court dissolving the Standard Oil Company has raised the question here whether the very severity of that decision may not tempt the officers of the Standard Oil and all trusts similarly situated to a desperate remedy that for a time at least would certainly embarrass the Government in its prosecutions. This remedy is nothing less than the concealing of a trust's merged holdings in a foreign holding corporation out of reach of this Government's investigators.

So far-reaching are the terms of the recent St. Paul decision that it is believed by the Government officials that it will speedily become impossible for holding corporations in this country to carry on the business of a trust. Evidence is not lacking that the Standard Oil has long been prepared for such a contingency, and that it has in London and in Paris little dummy enterprises capable at any moment of taking over the stock of the subsidiary corporations which the Standard Oil has been enjoined by the Circuit Court from voting or using in any way. One of these, the General Industrial Development Company, it was discovered at the time of the Ohio prosecution of the Oil Trust in 1906, had control of the Manhattan Oil Company, the trust's chief Ohio subsidiary.

Suggestion Surprises Officials.

When the question of a refuge of this sort for all American corporations of unlawful proportions was raised to-day, officials of the Government were plainly taken by surprise. In the first place they were not prepared to admit or to believe that recourse has been had to this expedient to any considerable extent so far. In the second place it was maintained that means would be found to make the plan unfeasible.

There are several weapons with which the Government could fight a move of this sort on the part of the trusts. The first of these is the injunction, by which the voting of the foreign-held stock of the guilty corporation would be prohibited and the payment of dividends by the domestic concern to the holding corporation would be stopped. The second weapon would be the criminal process, and, as pointed out in these dispatches in this morning's TIMES, the decision of the Circuit Court granting the injunction is so broad that it appears only necessary for the Government to bring criminal proceedings on the evidence and arguments already used in the civil process in order to make out a strong case against the oil trust officials.

Such criminality as may exist on the part of individuals when the holding company is domestic would continue should the holdings be transported to a foreign corporation, itself amenable to the laws of the United States. The criminality in this case exists in the conspiracy, not in the corporation, used as a means to further the purposes of the conspiracy and criminal charges would lie against the individuals, regardless of the location of the corporation through which their conspiracy was carried on.

Hard to Get Evidence.

But there is one point that is not covered by these arguments against the feasibility of a foreign holding corporation, and here it is admitted that, should the practice of secreting mergers abroad become common, further legislation might be needed. The difficulty presented is in the collection of evidence. While the Government could undoubtedly hold the individuals engaged in the conspiracy responsible and could probably enjoin the payment of dividends to and the voting of stock by the holding corporation, it would be difficult in the extreme to procure the evidence necessary for the issuance of the injunction. It would be almost impossible to obtain the evidence needed for criminal conviction before a jury.

It was said to-day that, while prosecutions might be made more cumbersome and the collection of evidence more difficult, ways would still be found to reach the guilty parties. "Ways have always been found in such circumstances," was the optimistic view of one official. The fact of a conspiracy in restraint of trade could be established, he said, simply by such circumstantial evidence, as the actual effect of prices is fixed among the suspected concerns. If the effect were in restraint of trade it might easily be possible to argue back to the conspiracy that caused the restraint and then to prosecute criminally.

It is not denied, however, that the collection of evidence even when the holding corporation was domestic has not always been easy and that under cover of foreign holding corporations the difficulty would be greatly increased.

Recourse might be had, it is pointed out, to letters rogatory, whereby occasionally a friendly power, through its courts, grants authority to agents of another country for the investigation of papers. Exactly how such a courtesy could be used effectively in a series of prosecutions is not known, nor even the exact mandatory power the letters rogatory would convey, should the corporation abroad object to the examination.

May Go a Step Further.

The extreme to which manipulation of stocks by means of dummy foreign corporations might go has not yet found an answer from the Department of Justice. This is the suggestion that the whole means of merging corporations might be carried one step further from the scrutiny of Government experts in this country, and so buried altogether from sight. This suggestion is that each subsidiary corporation of the Standard Oil should be dissolved, and its property sold to a foreign corporation. Then the merger would take place entirely out of the reach of this Government, should the companies with charters from foreign powers place their stock in the hands of a holding company also foreign. In that case, it was suggested, this Government would have no means whatever to get at the offense, though could the evidence be procured it is thought the right to injunction and to criminal prosecutions of individuals would still lie.

That supposed case, however, is believed to be almost purely academic. There are serious practical difficulties to the operation of foreign corporations in this country, and it is believed that in the end recourse would have to be had again to corporations organized under the laws of this country. In the same way and under the same necessity, the Standard, when it had oil wells in the Japanese archipelago, held the wells through a Japanese corporation. Even if the law does not require this local organization, it is believed the offending corporations would be so at the mercy of aggressive rivals in this country that the foreign organization carried to its highest form of double foreign holdings would be found too cumbersome for successful operation.

Other phases of the decision in the St. Paul case are occupying the attention of the Administration. The surprisingly broad scope of the document handed down in St. Paul has deeply interested President Taft, and it is known he is carefully studying the case and looking, it is thought, to its future application. How wide that application will be no one in Washington is willing now to say, but the opinion is gaining ground that cases against the trusts can be put on a new basis and pushed with far greater hopes of success.

What will be the immediate effect of the decision no one will say, pending the appeal to the Supreme Court, though there are indications that combinations that heretofore have been allowed to go along undisturbed will now be put on the defensive. It is no secret that the legal arguments advanced so successfully in this case by Frank B. Kellogg and his assistants could be used almost unchanged against many of the most powerful combinations in the country.

The scheme suggested whereby the Standard Oil Company may avoid the apparent effects of a final adverse decision by the courts recalls the testimony of William H. Vanderbilt before a special committee of the New York Legislature in 1879. He said:

"Yes, they (the Standard Oil 'crowd') are shrewd men. I do not believe by any legislative enactments or anything else, through any of the States or all of the States, you can keep such men as them down. You can't do it. They will be on top all the time. You see if they are not."

Question—"You think they will get on top of the railways?"

Answer—"Yes, an on top of everybody that comes in contact with them; too smart for me."

FOREIGN OPERATIONS DISCLOSED

Existence of Holding Companies Discovered Three Years Ago.

The Standard Oil decision has raised the question of the possibility that the company may resort to some method of obtaining a foreign existence, which, by putting it outside the jurisdiction of any court in this country, might allow it to continue with immunity its operations here.

The suggestion recalls the discovery, during the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio in 1906, through the admission on the stand of F. T. Cuthbert, its President, that the Manhattan Oil Company of Ohio was owned by the General Industrial Development Syndicate of London, England. It had been organized as an independent company, had been sold to the Standard, and then had been mysteriously transferred to its apparent English ownership.

As the disclosure was only brought out incidentally in the prosecution of the Ohio company, the Government never settled the question of what difficulties that form of organization presented. The general opinion among corporation lawyers seemed to be that it pretty nearly cut off the possibility of a criminal prosecution and would considerably obstruct a civil one.

The investigation made by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the General Industrial Development Syndicate, showed that the office of the owning company, 27 Wallbrooke Street, London, was a tiny room occupied by a firm of accountants.

"At the address," he tells, "I found a brass plate with the syndicate's name on it attached to the door of a tiny room occupied by a firm of accountants. They seem to be running a lodging house for syndicates, for the names of half a dozen are on the door.

"My impression is that Mr. Johnson [who was represented to be the sole Director and could not be found] is simply acting as solicitor for a concern owned or controlled by Americans, that there is no genuinely English company exercising ownership of the Manhattan Oil Company, which is managed absolutely in America, and that Mr. Johnson has no more direction of the Manhattan Company than has the man in the moon."

The correspondent was able to see no one connected with the company until Oct. 15. He then said:

"I had the pleasure this afternoon of meeting J. M. R. Francis, Secretary of the General Industrial Syndicate, Limited, holding company for the Manhattan Oil Company. When I was ushered into his presence he was munching hard tack and apples. Most of the time I was with him he continued to munch hard tack and apples."

To most of the correspondent's questions Mr. Francis only answered: "I have no information to communicate." But when the correspondent suggested that there were a good many syndicates in London engaged in the "ownership business," he said: "I can't help believing that, for I see frequent and indubitable evidences of it as I go about my business."

The correspondent added that apparently several such syndicates were being maintained in London for the purpose of operating American properties without amenability to American laws.

GIRL FIGHTS STABBER.

Almost Overpowers Brother's Assailant When Other Italians Beat Her.

From behind a tree on Avenue I, a dimlighted thoroughfare in the Parkville section of Flatbush, along which John Coutant, a policeman, and his sister May were passing shortly after 6 o'clock last night, an Italian, in whose hand was a long knife, sprang. A few blocks back the policeman had exhibited his shield to three Italians who made an insulting remark as he passed them with his sister, and the policeman had warned them that on a second offense he would arrest them.

"Look out, John," screamed the girl.

Before the policeman could dodge or shield himself, however, the knife, wielded swiftly by the Italian, fell, striking the policeman in the neck. It was lifted again and plunged once more downwards, this time entering Coutant's left side, just above the heart. The policeman sank to the sidewalk, and the Italian started to run.

The attack on her brother had stunned Miss Countant for an instant, but when she saw his assailant making off, the girl uttered a cry and sprang toward the man, forgetful of his knife and his superior strength. Anger lent strength to her, though, and under the suddenness of her attack the Italian went down before Miss Coutant, who flung herself upon him, burying her fingers in his throat and shouting at the top of her lungs for help.

The man recovered quickly from his surprise, however, and wrenching Miss Coutant's choking fingers from his neck, he manoeuvred his knife about. The girl saw him in time, however, and her right hand closed about the fingers that held the knife.

Again the girl's fingers reached the Italian's throat, and despite his greater bulk the girl was rapidly besting the man when two more Italians ran up and seizing the girl, dragged her from the man on the ground, striking and kicksenseless on the ground. They then picked up their comrade, almost overcome by the girl's attack, and made off, carrying him between them.

Miss Coutant's cries had aroused a score of men in the neighborhood, however, and although none arrived until the Italians had escaped, they assisted Miss Coutant and her brother to their home half a block away, at 1,053 East Second Street.

There it was found that Miss Coutant was suffering only from shock and excitement. Her brother's injuries were serious, however, and Dr. Charles H. Terry, the police surgeon, and Dr. Henry Webster, the Coutants' physician, worked over the man for some time. Finally they left him saying that with care he would recover.

Word of the assault was sent to the Parkville Police Station, and last night all the detectives attached to the precinct were sent through the neighborhood looking for the men. Coutant said that he believed the three were the same ones whom he had reprimanded just a moment or two before the attack was made on him, and he was able to give a good description of these men.

CANDLE LIGHT FOR THEATRES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Chicago theatres may be forced to use candle light tomorrow as a result of action taken today by the Chicago Federation of Labor in support of a strike of bill posters which has been in effect since Oct. 2. The question of a general sympathetic strike of all theatre employes affiliated with the Central Labor Union will be discussed at a meeting called to-day to be held to-morrow.

The bill posters demanded an increase in wages of $3 a week. A posting company offered to take care of the service after this demand and the theatre employes were discharged.

OIL TRUST PREPARES TO APPEAL ITS CASE

Copy of Court's Decision Is Received and Work Is Begun at Offices Here.

STOCKS DROP 45 POINTS

Archbold Attacks Sherman Law, Which, He Says, Literally Enforced, Would Upset Many Corporations.

A certified copy of the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri against the Standard Oil Company in the Government's suit against the Oil Trust, filed in St. Paul on Saturday, was received at the New York offices of the Standard Oil Company yesterday. Steps were taken immediately to prepare the notice of appeal, which will be filed before the expiration of the thirty days allowed to the defendants in the suit to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. M. F. Elliott, general counsel of the Standard Oil Company, was in conference with officials and attorneys of the company, but no statement from him or from the company was forthcoming during the day. John D. Archbold, Vice President of the company, said, however, that he thought the decision would serve to hasten an amendment of the Sherman law by Congress.

Early in the day it was expected that a formal statement would be prepared, giving to the public the Standard Oil's attitude, in view of this decision against the company, but if such a purpose existed on the part of the Directors it was not carried out. Late in the afternoon an official of the company said that it was unlikely that the company would make any appeal to the country at this time. The appeal to the Supreme Court was open to the company under the law, and relief, he said, would be sought through an appeal to that court. The task of preparing the appeal will be a large one, it was said, but the work was already under way yesterday, and will be carried on without loss of time.

Mr. Archbold's Views.

Mr. Archbold said that the company was anxious to have the decision passed upon by the United States Supreme Court at the earliest possible date, in order that the company may know just where it stands and what will be required of it. He thought that, owing to the importance of the case, it might have precedence anad that a decision from the Supreme Court might be had by next Spring. Mr. Archbold said:

We have got to do business, and the quicker our rights are defined by the United States Supreme Court the better. We simply want to find out as soon as possible just what our rights and privileges may be. The Sherman anti-trust act is generally regarded by all business men as a bad law. I think the officials at Washington have now come to the same conclusion, and even Mr. Roosevelt was convinced that the act was a pernicious one. If carried out to the letter, the decision of the United States Circuit Court in our case would form the basis for the dissolution of not only the principal industrial corporations of the country, but would even also restrain business by copartnerships.

John W. Griggs, Attorney General of the United States under McKinley, commented as follows on the significance of the decision:

I know that it was charged by the Government in its complaint that the Standard Oil Company, in specific instances, had sold products in certain localities at a price so ruinously low as to drive its rivals out of business. Whether the court found that the proofs established that charge I cannot say. But my understanding is that the judgment is based, not upon these special instances, but upon the general facts of a combination consisting of the holding by one head company of the stocks, and thereby of the potential control of numerous other companies engaged in the same business, and that that constituted a violation of the Sherman act.

In this respect the case seems to be similar to that of the American Tobacco Company. I am unable to see that the Standard Oil differs in these features from numerous other combinations or so-called trusts engaged in industrial business and in inter-State commerce. I should say, therefore, that the decision would affect in principle a large number of the smaller corporations, irrespective of the fact of their having conducted their business in an offensive or an inoffensive manner, and without regard to whether as combinations they have on the whole been beneficial to the development of the country or prejudicial.

I regard the decision as only another illustration of the inherent deficiencies of the Sherman act, in regulation of business. I think that the business men of the United States are entitled to a more clear and explicit statement of the rule of conduct which Congress means them to conform to than that which is expressed in the present law. I hope that the efforts of the President and of his Attorney General to evolve a better bill will be sustained by public sentiment and approved by Congress.

Attitude of Mr. Morawetz.

Victor Morawetz, in an article published recently in the Harvard Law Review, which was referred to among lawyers yesterday in reference to the Standard Oil decision, discussed the decisions which have been rendered by the United States courts interpreting the Sherman anti-trust law, and took the ground that the law does not render illegal contracts or combinations that merely prevent or diminish competition among those included in the combination without restraining others and without establishing a monopoly. Discussing the bearing of the law on cases of this kind Mr. Morawetz said:

The Anti-Trust act does not purport to prohibit contracts or combinations that merely diminish competition, nor does it purport to prohibit contracts that merely restrict the liberty of an individual to exercise his craft or trade. The first section of the act prohibits only contracts and combinations in restraint of trade or commerce, and the second section prohibits only contracts and combinations creating a monopoly or for the purpose of creating a monopoly.

The Anti-Trust act was passed for the purpose of protecting the public against unlawful restraints of trade and commerce, and not to protect individuals from the consequences of their own acts or contracts. It is very doubtful whether Congress would have constitutional power to pass a law merely for the protection of the personal liberty of individuals by preventing them from entering into contracts or combinations limiting their power to engage in inter-State commerce in competition with others. Such a law for the protection of the personal liberty of contracting parties could not fairly be considered a regulation of inter-State commerce within the meaning of the Constitution.

The prohibition of the first section against restraints of trade or commerce cannot fairly be construed as prohibiting all contracts that merely diminish competition among those contracting or combining. Such a construction would give to the phrase "in restraint of trade or commerce" a meaning never before attributed to it by lawyers or by the public generally and would render the second section of the act purposeless. If all contracts and combinations diminishing competition were prohibited by the first section, contracts and combinations to monopolize were included in the prohibition, and there was no need of a second section to prohibit monopolies, attempts to monopolize, and combinations to monopolize.

Many contracts and combinations that simply restrict competition among those contracting or combining, without involving monopolies or attempts to monopolize, are necessary to the successful conduct of trade and commerce, and such contracts and combinations always have been considered reasonable and proper in the United States as well as in other countries. If the Anti-Trust act should be construed as prohibiting contracts and combinations of that class, it would be impossible, without incurring civil and criminal liabilities, to carry on the trade and commerce of the United States.

For these reasons it is submitted that the first section of the Anti-Trust act should not be construed as prohibiting contracts and combinations that simply prevent or diminish competition among those contracting or combining without restraining the trade or commerce of others, and that such contracts and combinations are unlawful only if they are in violation of the second section which prohibits monopolies, attempts to monopolize and combinations to monopolize any part of inter-State trade or commerce.

While there are numerous dicta to the effect that all combinations in restraint of the freedom of competition are in violation of the Anti-Trust act and unlawful, there appears to be no decision that the act prohibits contracts and combinations that merely prevent or diminish competition among those contracting or combining, without restraining the freedom of trade or commerce of others and without constituting a monopoly, or an attempt to create a monopoly, of any branch of trade or commerce.

Like the Tobacco Case.

Robert R. Reed, who has advocated for some time a law excluding from inter-State commerce all corporations which constitute or belong to a combination in unreasonable restraint of trade, pointed out that the Standard Oil decision simply follows the decision of the Tobacco Trust case in this city in November, 1908. He said:

It will not be necessary for the country to wait until the Standard Oil case reaches the Supreme Court before the law is settled. If the Tobacco Trust case, which involves the very same question and has been held over a year on appeal, can be argued within another month, as expected, the Supreme Court will be able to decide the question early in the Winter. There is little or no doubt that these decisions will stand. The contest will now be between those who wish to legalize and perpetuate the monopolies under Federal regulation and those who demand a restoration of natural laws of competition and freedom in trade. I feel sure that strong support will develop in Congress and in the country for the enforcement of the Sherman law against all existing "trusts," and for a new law that will deal specifically with them and exclude them from commerce under heavy penalties, with provisions that will make the law effective and not subject for its enforcement to the discretion of the Federal administration. This can be accomplished by making all contracts unenforcible by a corporation violating its provisions, and by giving treble damages to persons damaged by such violation. Men will not act in defiance of such an act. They will obey it without trying to weaken, influence, or corrupt the administration of justice.

Those who have been advocating Federal "supervision, publicity, and co-operation" with monopoly based on the pleasant fiction that "prohibition has failed," as declared by the last report of the Commissioner of Corporations under the recent administration, must now face the fact that radical prohibition still exists awaiting enforcement by the Administration. Their programme must now be more frank. It has lost its disguise. It means the legalization of illegal monopoly in order that it may be regulated and the business of the country conducted by a Federal bureau.

Robert W. De Forest, who acted as leading counsel of the coal roads in the commodity clause case, said:

The decision emphasizes the essentiality of amending the law so as to distinguish between business arrangements which are beneficial and those which are detrimental to the public interests.

Ex-Judge Gary expressed the belief that the decision did not in any way affect the United States Steel Corporation. He said:

I do not think that the Standard Oil decision will have any effect whatsoever upon the United States Steel Corporation. I have several good reasons for believing this, but I do not care to express them at the present time.

Edwin Hawley saw nothing in the decision to cause apprehension. He said:

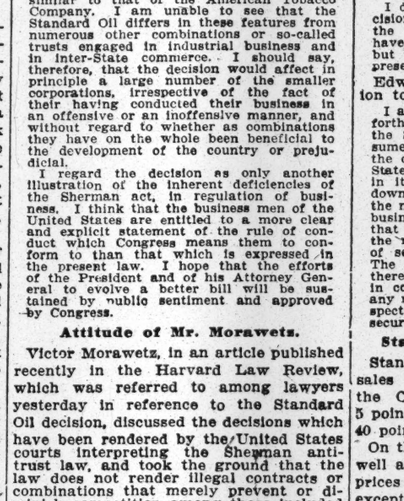
I assume that action will be taken at the forthcoming session of Congress to modify the Sherman Anti-Trust law. I also assume that by reason of the importance of the case the Supreme Court of the United States will proceed as rapidly as possible in its handling of the matter and hand down its decision as early as possible. In the meantime it should be realized that the business of this country must go on and that a way will be found to do it, although the names of companies and the relations of securities may be changed somewhat. The old maxim, "Where there is a will there is a way," should not be forgotten in considering this situation. I don't see any reason for apprehension either with respect to the affairs of corporations or the securities market.

Standard Oil Drops 45 Points.

Standard Oil stock on relatively few sales dropped 45 points yesterday on the Curb market, and recovered only 5 points before the close, ending the day 40 points under Saturday's figure.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings ran well above the 1,000,000 share mark, and prices dropped from 1 to 3 points with few exceptions. United States Steel and Amalgamated Copper, among the rest of the active stocks, lost between 1 and 2 points, although there was some recovery before the end of the day. Reading was a notable exception, advancing despite the weakness in other parts of the list. At the close it showed a net gain of 3¼ points.

Food "Flavour"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ALL AMENDMENTS CARRIED.

Total Vote Was About One-third of the Vote Cast for Mayor.

The Board of County Canvassers for Manhattan and the Bronx announced yesterday that with eleven Election Districts missing the vote in the recent election shows that all the proposed constitutional amendments to have been passed by substantial majorities. The heaviest vote on the amendments was on that to exempt self-sustaining dock and subway bonds from the computation of the debt limit of the city.

Leaving out the eleven districts, the vote on this proposition stands 81,081 for to 34,971 against. In the Bronx, which is particularly interested in subway extension, the vote stood 18,380 to 6,977. It was found that this amendment was opposed seriously in many of the Republican Assembly districts, in the Fifteenth the vote standing 2,782 to 2,791.

The other amendments passed by an average of 77,000 to 29,000.

This gives a very clear idea of the number of voters who paid attention to the amendment ballots. The police returns on the Mayoralty vote in Manhattan and the Bronx totaled 308,350. The vote on the debt limit amendment will run a little more than a third of this and the others about 10,000 less.

MRS. MARY McCALLUM SUES.

Adopted Daughter of John Sherman Applies for a Divorce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Mary Sherman McCallum, adopted daughter of the late John Sherman, former Secretary of State and Senator from Ohio, to-day filed suit for absolute divorce in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia from James I. McCallum. They were married Dec. 12, 1894, in this city, and have two children, 14 and 11 years old. Both of the children are residing with their mother in Washington. In addition to a divorce decree, Mrs. McCallum asks for the custody of her children.

Mrs. McCallum inherited considerable money from her foster father, most of which, it is understood, had been profitably invested in this city.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson Better.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—A change for the better was noted to-night in the condition of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian writer, and some hope is now held for further considerable improvement.

ROADS LOSE IN COAL CASE.

Commerce Commission Sustained in Its Reduction of Rates.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission won an important victory in the matter of the establishment of freight rates to-day. The United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania sustained the demurrer filed by the commission asking for the dismissal of the suit brought by the Baltimore & Ohio and other railroads to enjoin the commission from enforcing its order of June 7, 1909, whereby it established a tariff rate on big-vein coal carriage from the George's Creek and Elk River regions in Maryland to Atlantic Coast points in other States.

The decision is also important to the shippers of coal in the Somerset region in Pennsylvania and the Austin-Newburg fields in West Virginia, as well as the George's Creek and Elk River interests in Maryland. These three fields have been in sharp comptition for a long time for the New England and other Eastern trade. For big-vein coal from Maryland a higher freight rate had been charged when shipped beyond the Chesapeake and the Delaware Capes than for the coal for the other two fields. The Inter-State Commerce Commission reduced the rate, making it uniform with the rate from the Pennsylvania and West Virginia regions.

The railroads sought to have the commission enjoined from reducing the rate, and the commission filed a demurrer asking for the dismissal of the suit, which the court sustained.

The case was heard by Judges Gray, Buffington, and Lanning, and the opinion was filed late this afternoon by Judge Buffington. The complainants in the action, besides the Baltimore & Ohio, were the Philadelphia & Reading, Western Maryland, Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley, Lehigh, and New England railroads.

MISS RUTHERFURD IS BETTER.

Operated Upon Last Week for a Mild Attack of Appendicitis.

Barbara Rutherfurd, the second daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, was operated upon for a milk attack of appendicitis at the Vanderbilt home, 660 Fifth Avenue, last Tuesday week. Dr. Joseph A Blake of 601 Madison Avenue performed the operation. The Vanderbilt family physician, Dr. George A. Dixon of 15 West Forty-ninth Street, assisted.

Dr. Dixon said last night Miss Rutherfurd is convalescing. She is a pupil in Miss Davidge's school in this city.

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Winter Suits for Men
$15 to $45 (READY FOR SERVICE)
In an ample assortment of our own exclusive models and the better fabrics

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Produced to our special order by one of the best makers in this country; high-grade garments in exceptionally attractive patterns.

Plain or pleated negligee coat models, of best imported or domestic madras. Workmanship, fit, finish and laundering are of the highest grade—and every garment is flawless.

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TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AN EXCEPTIONAL SALE OF
$4 Shoes, at 2.85 $5 Shoes, at 3.60

Assortments selected from our regular stock

Models: button, Blucher or lace; single or double soles; straight or wing tips.

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ALL SIZES. EVERY WIDTH. INCLUDED ARE DRESS SHOES NEW MODELS WITH CLOTH TOPS.

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REMOVES GREASE SPOTS Without injury to fabric or color

BEWARE of dangerous benzine, naphtha or gasoline.

ONLY DEAD BROUGHT FROM BURNED MINE

Body Found Still Warm Raises Hope, But Doctors Discover No Spark of Life.

189 STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR

Failure to Find Bodies in Working Where Fire Started Encourages Idea That Some Survive Far Back.

CHERRY, Ill., Nov. 22. — Efforts to reach any men who might possibly remain alive in the St. Paul mine were in vain to-day in two parts of the underground workings. Although excitement was caused by the finding of a dead miner who at first was though to be alive, the net result of to-day's work was the recovery of the forty-two bodies discovered yesterday.

Rain fell all night and during the forenoon turned to snow, and few of the kinsfolk of the missing men were at the mine to-day. But efforts to explore underground continued with unabated vigor. Dozens of volunteers worked on steadily.

"They're still alive down there," was the watchword of every worker, although there was little to feed the hope.

The first tangible evidence that the men in the east workings were not killed when the fire broke out on Saturday was the failure to find any bodies where it was predicted a large number would be found if the men were smothered in their first rush for safety.

Many mining implements were found, but not a dinner pail was to be seen. From this it was argued that the men, unable to escape when the fire was discovered, retreated to some extremity of the mine, carrying their food with them. But this was the extent of the encouraging discoveries for the day.

The situation up to date is expressed in the following figures: Number trapped in mine, 320; rescued alive, 20; bodies recovered to-day, 42; bodies recovered previously, 59; still unaccounted for, 189.

The man at first supposed to have been alive was found about 5 o'clock in the afternoon among a number of bodies of his fellows undoubtedly dead. Some of the finders thought they saw an arm move, and the man was rushed to the hospital car, where he was pronounced dead by the physicians in charge, and the body was removed to the Morgue. The body was even then still warm. One of the rescuers excitedly told of hearing the man moan after he had been placed on the stretcher, but this was pronounced a mistake by the physicians.

Had Been Dead 12 Hours Perhaps.

While uncertain as to the time of death they believe it had occurred at least twelve hours before being placed on the stretcher. The temperature of the mine, which is higher than 60 degrees, caused by the fire, as yet unextinguished, undoubtedly was the cause of the warmth of the body. Wild scenes followed the carrying of the man to the hospital car.

"They are alive" came the cry from all sides, and a rush that almost carried the bearers off their feet began. Soldiers were hurried to the spot and forced back the crowd.

Meantime the work of hoisting the other victims to the surface did not cease. Some of the rescuers who carried up the bodies said there was evidence that the men had walled themselves in for several days, but had emerged to seek food or water and had met death in the black damp. The existence of the refuge was denied by other members of the party.

Earlier when the searchers at 3 A. M. were able to pass far into the galleries, where they had expected to find a large number of dead, and none were found, hope had stirred strongly among those waiting in the chilling rain and snow about the shaft top.

The wife of one of the men brought out alive Saturday evening, whose brother is one of those still missing, placed her arms about one of the pathetic, shawl-draped women, whose watch about the pit mouth has begun each day hours before the rising of the sun and ended long after midnight.

"Cheer up, dear," she whispered. "Didn't I tell you John would come up? There are Scotchmen down there. They will take care of them. When the men get to the ends they will find them walled in ready for another week of it."

Discredit Stories of Signals.

Rumors of hearing the voices or signals of living miners from the east gallery, which spread about town to-day, were discredited by mine officials.

Rescuers coming to the surface at noon reported that live rats had been discovered in a newly explored portion of the mine. This increased the hope that the rats came from remote sections of the cavern where comparatively pure air remained, and that if the rats could live there men also could.

"The men whom we are trying to reach on the supposition that they are still alive," said one of the rescuers, "are practical miners, and if they heard rats they quickly got to that part of the mine."

An official of the mine declared that if any more men are brought out alive the work would have to be done within twenty-four hours, as the men must necessarily be almost starved. Rats, he said, would be able to live longer because of their ability to find crumbs and scraps of food scattered about from the men's lunches.

Dr. L. D. Howe visited to-day all the survivors who were taken from the mine Saturday and reported them as convalescing, but it is still considered inadvisable to give the patients other than the lightest food.

The death of the mother of one of the victims came to-day as the result of the disaster. Mrs. Charles Dovan, whose son is among the missing, visited the mouth of the shaft early to-day and, as had been her custom for a week, knelt down and prayed. Soon after she had returned home she died.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Word received early to-day by officials of the United States Geological Survey from Cherry, Ill., is to the effect that the fire in the mine is giving the Government experts much anxiety. The gases in the mine are being analyzed constantly in order that the volunteer rescuers can be notified of any impending danger. Certain mixtures of fire damp and oxygen are almost instantly fatal, and the Government experts are watching for any approach to this condition.

The Government experts at the mine also say that out of the twenty miners brought out alive Saturday twelve were found in a helpless condition, still breathing the poisonous gases. These were rescued by the oxygen helmet corps.

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ZELAYA BROKE FAITH TO KILL AMERICANS

G. S. Holland Says His Forces Invaded Costa Rica to Capture Cannon and Groce.

VICTIMS NOT ADVENTURERS

Both Large Property Owners In Nicaragua and Other Parts of Central America—Cannon on Estrada's Staff.

Leroy Cannon and Leonard Groce, the two Americans shot to death by order of President Zelaya for participation in the revolution in Nicaragua, were not irresponsible adventurers but large property holders in that and adjoining Central American republics, according to G. Spencer Holland, who has considerable property and mining interests in Nicaragua, and who returned to this city a few days ago, when the situation of foreign residents not friendly to the Zelaya regime became precarious in Nicaragua. Mr. Holland left his apartments at 329 West Twenty-third Street last night on a summons from the State Department to go to Washington.

According to Mr. Holland, both Cannon and Groce had been constantly persecuted by Zelaya in the past, Cannon having been captured and condemned to death in the revolution of a year ago, but secured commutation of his sentence to a heavy fine on representations made by the American Minister. At the time of his death Cannon, according to Mr. Holland, was a member of the staff of Gen. Estrada. His execution was carried out by order of Zelaya after a plea for commutation had been made by Zelaya's own General in Chief.

Both in the capture of the two Americans, which was effected through an incursion of Zelaya's forces into Costa Rican territory, and in their execution without proper trial, Mr. Holland declares Zelaya violated the provisions of the treaty of 1908 between the Central American republics, of which Mexico and the United States were guarantors. It is on the basis of this violation and a curt announcement by Zelaya to Secretary Knox that he would "stand by his guns" that the United States has dispatched its warships, and, according to Mr. Holland, will shortly land troops in Nicaragua.

"Nicaragua's difficulties in the last three years," said Mr. Holland, "have been due to the bad management of President Zelaya, who has used his power throughout to strengthen his own influence, and has given the country not a single chance to develop. The principal industries of Nicaragua and the chief sources of income to the people and the State are the mines and the plantations of sugar, coffee, fruit, and cocoa. All these have suffered enormously through bad government and excessive taxes, and through the continual conscription of the people, workingmen being snatched away from the ranches at times when such conscription made it impossible to gather the crop. Most of the exports go to the United States and Germany. Owing to Zelaya's mismanagement, there has been a falling off of between 30 and 35 per cent. in these exports. The last revolution is merely an attempt on the part of the Liberal Party to bring order out of chaos.

"The present intervention of the United States is due solely to the violation by Zelaya of the treaty of the Central American Republics, guaranteed by the United States and Mexico, in which the neutrality of the various countries, their freedom from trespass in time of war, and the inviolability of the rights of residents of any one country in the territory of the others were guaranteed. Zelaya has frequently broken various provisions of the treaty, and insulted the United States representatives by alleging in defense pretenses which no schoolboy would for a moment deem worthy of consideration. It was because of Zelaya's insulting conduct that Mr. Gregory, the American Minister, at last lost patience and left for Washington. His departure was deplored by all except Zelaya, who was more than glad to be rid of an intelligent diplomatic representative who, with a watchful eye, understood his game.

"There is no doubt that Jose Olivares, the Consular agent of the United States at Managua, did all he could to prevent the recent unwarranted killing of Messrs. Cannon and Groce. It should be understood clearly that these men were in no way adventurers, but took a definite and clear interest in the country where they lived, and where they had acquired considerable wealth and property. When last I saw Mr. Cannon in the end of October, he had just returned from his plantation at San Carlos, part of which had been destroyed by agents of Zelaya. He was going to join Gen. Estrada, his personal friend, and he told me he had been appointed to a post on the General's staff.

"Mr. Groce, too, had very valuable property in Nicaragua, valued approximately at $500,000, with about as much more distributed in Honduras, San Salvador, and other republics. He was an expert mining engineer, and used his technical knowledge to the advantage of Gen. Estrada.

"Both Groce and Cannon were captured after a decisive encounter between Estrada's forces and those of Zelaya, near the San Juan River. Zelaya's force, contrary to the treaty provision, deliberately crossed the river into Costa Rica, recrossed it at an unexpected point, and appearing in the vanguard of Gen. Estrada's force, put it to flight.

"Personally, I have no doubt that both Cannon and Groce were taken in the act of laying mines under the river and adjacent roads. But as they were recognized officers of the revolutionary party, it was utterly unwarranted to lead them to execution. I never believed they had a fair court-martial, but that they were killed on the personal order of Zelaya. A cable in cipher received from friends in Nicaragua two days after the execution tells me that Zelaya refused to take into consideration a suggestion of his own General in Chief that their sentences be commuted.

"Zelaya had repeatedly shown himself eager to be rid of Cannon. Cannon was captured and condemned to death in the last revolution, but through the intervention of Mr. Gregory, the American Minister, his sentence was commuted. They confiscated about half of his property. Mr. Cannon frequently showed me letters in which were plain proofs of Zelaya's animosity to him. He had not a chance of escape.

"American life and property are naturally unsafe now, and it is to protect these that our Government has sent ships and troops. I believe Zelaya will make a desperate stand. He has facilities for putting 125,000 men in the field, armed with modern rifles and Canet guns. At present he has between 50,000 and 65,000 men. Nearly 75,000 Mauser rifles with 25,000,000 rounds of ammunition were sent to him on a steamer of the Bluefields Steamship Company at New Orleans on Nov. 14, and if this can run the blockade he will have ample stores to carry on the campaign. Gen. Estrada has several ships under way with stores of ammunition sufficient to enable him to take an offensive part in the operations. He has 35,000 to 40,000 men, of whom only 22,000 are well armed. I have no doubt that Zelaya will stand by his guns, as he informed Secretary Knox he would two days ago. In that case serious complications will arise. I expect to hear of the landing of United States troops in Nicaragua at any moment."

Mr. Holland declared that most of the American residents in Nicaragua had either left the country as unsafe or retired to their plantations or mines. Most of them, he said, are hoping that the United States will take charge of the situation and restore order for the proper development of the country's many resources.

WASHINGTON AWAITS NEWS.

Attitude Will Be Determined on Receipt of Detailed Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Nicaraguan situation remains unchanged today, and the Department of State is still awaiting information concerning the "certain representations of fact" that will determine its attitude in regard to a demand on Nicaragua for reparation for the killing of Cannon and Groce. It is believed that the information sought relates to the records of the two men and to the particular manner of their participation in the revolution.

It is hardly doubted that the Administration will follow up its strong declarations already made public. It has information that Groce was a man of substance with considerable property in Nicaragua and that he had long had the enmity of President Zelaya. The department is also disinclined to credit all the stories told to indicate that Cannon was a soldier of fortune pure and simple.

One new warship was added to-day to the available naval force off Nicaraguan Coast. This is the Marietta, which sailed some time ago from Guan for Port Limon, and which was expected to arrive at her destination either to-day or to-morrow. The transport Buffalo also reached Panama to-day, and it is possible that she may be used for the transportation of marines from the Canal Zone to the scene of trouble should a landing in force be decided on.

Preparations are being made for 400 marines to sail from Philadelphia either for the Canal Zone or for Nicaragua next Saturday. This will constitute the first armed force to land in Nicaragua, if developments in the situation there within the next few days require such a course to be pursued. It had been intended to send the marines to Panama to relieve about 380 marines on duty there. The date of departure from Philadelphia had been fixed as Dec. 3, by which time the troop ship Prairie would have been ready to sail. By working night and day the League Island force will be able to finish repairs on the ship by Nov. 27, and that date has now been set for the sailing of the marines.

In the event of necessity the 380 marines now in the Canal Zone could be utilized in Nicaragua in addition to the 400 to be taken south by the Prairie. With the troop ship Buffalo on the Pacific Coast and the Prairie on the Atlantic, the marines could be transferred from one coast of Nicaragua to the other in a comparatively short time by way of the Panama Railroad.

MISSOURI GETS SAILING ORDERS.

Battleship Coming to New York and May Go to Nicaragua.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 22.—Capt. James G. Doyle, U. S. N., commanding the battleship Missouri, received hurry orders by telegraph this noon to proceed with his ship to the New York Navy Yard. Soon afterward the officers and crew were called in from the torpedo grounds, where they were having torpedo and mine practice, and were preparing to leave for New York after taking on board a draft of men from the naval training station.

While nothing is known definitely as to the movements of the Missouri after she arrives at New York, it is believed here that she will proceed to Nicaragua.

HOW GAYNOR LOOKS TO LEADER CONNERS

A Fine Man and a Sharp One, Big Enough for Any Office, Says State Chairman.

TELLS LITTLE OF HIS VISIT

Admits the Mayor-Elect Asked Him to Call, but Keeps the Politicians Guessing.

The Sunday visit of Democratic State Chairman William J. Conners to Mayor-elect William J. Gaynor at his country place at St. James was the topic of conversation among Democratic politicians everywhere yesterday. Mr. Conners himself was not very communicative on the purpose of his visit and passed all interviewers along with the explanation that "it was purely a social call."

The politicians naturally were disinclined to accept the explanation of Mr. Conners with reference to his own visit, especially as he spent three hours with the Mayor-elect.

Last night in conversation with a TIMES reporter who found the State Chairman at the Waldorf, Mr. Conners said that he had called on Mr. Gaynor at the latter's request.

"The Judge invited me down to take luncheon with him," said Mr. Conners. "I had luncheon with the Judge and his family. I had a fine time, and got to like Judge Gaynor very much."

At the time Judge Gaynor was first mentioned as a Mayoralty candidate the report was current that he was seeking the Mayoralty merely as a stepping stone to higher things politically; that his ambition was to become Governor first and later his party's nominee for President in 1912.

What They Talked About.

When the suggestion was made to Mr. Conners that Judge Gaynor might have invited the man who has asserted that he will control the next State Convention by a big margin, in order to pave the way for a Gubernatorial nomination, the State Chairman made a most emphatic denial.

"I assure you that we did not talk politics except in a general way," he said. "We did discuss in that way all the pleasant things and all the unpleasant things in politics, but not a word was said about nominations nor about appointments. I will have no recommendations to make to Judge Gaynor when he gets to make appointments. I give you my word of honor on that."

"Have you thought of Judge Gaynor as a possible candidate for Governor?" Mr. Conners was asked.

"I can't say that I have more than anybody else," he replied. "But Judge Gaynor, in my opinion, will make one of the finest Mayors we ever had in this part of the country, and I give you my word of honor that he is big enough for any position in our Government."

"The sentiment of Democrats up-State is still very much in favor of Mayor McClellan?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, McClellan is strong in some sections up State," said the State Chairman, with a show of hesitation.

"Does that mean that he will be the Democratic nominee for Governor?" Mr. Conners was asked.

"No, it doesn't," he replied. "The man whom the tide strikes at the time of the convention will be the nominee. There won't be any manufactured sentiment for anybody as long as I am State Chairman."

"What was your impression of Mr. Gaynor?" Chairman Conners was asked.

"He is a very fine man and a very magnetic man," said Mr. Conners with a show of warmth. "Yes, and he is a very sharp man, too. He seems to know everything. He is a big man."

"Do you think Mr. Gaynor will be a man with whom political leaders like yourself will be able to work in harmony?" Mr. Conners was asked.

The State Chairman spent a moment or so in contemplation of the frescoes in the ceiling.

"I don't know about that," he finally replied.

"Do you think he will be the sort of man Gov. Hughes is, who will have nothing to do with the politicians?"

"No, I don't think he will," was the reply. "I found the Judge very pleasant. Never had a nicer talk with anybody in my life."

"Do you think Mr. Murphy and Tammany Hall will get much out of Judge Gaynor?"

"That I don't know."

Mr. Conners has been in this city for several days. He is going back to Buffalo anyhow.

Politicians' View of It.

Aside from the Gubernatorial nomination, there are one or two things that the politicians regarded as of sufficent importance to bring Judge Gaynor and Mr. Conners together. Mr. Conners during the last few months of the McClellan administration has been the recipient of a great deal of patronage in connection with the Ashokan dam project, and these jobs have been very helpful to him in his endeavor to keep his followers in line in the face of the opposition encountered from the Saratoga Conference Democrats. This patronage will be a question of almost vital importance to the head of the Democratic State machine until the State Convention meets.

Another matter in which Judge Gaynor may be of great use to Mr. Conners has reference to the maintenance of the balance of power in the Democratic organization by carrying out the pact that existed before the death of Senator McCarren, and by which the up-State Democrats and the Democratic organization in Kings County were to make common cause against Tammnay Hall in party caucuses and conventions.

Mayor McClellan, when told yesterday that Mr. Conners had declared him a winner with the up-State Democrats, said with a touch of sarcasm:

"What a wise man the State Chairman is."

Tammany Leader Murphy is still in Mount Clemens. He is expected back next week.

CHANT FOR HIGHER SCHOOL.

Schoolgirls Begin Their Psychic Treatment of Board Committee.

Those lucky persons who were in Park Avenue or Fifty-ninth Street, near the juncture of these two thoroughfares, yesterday afternoon saw, precisely at 4 o'clock, ten pretty girls raise their arms in the air and as though with one voice chant this couplet:

O men, men, men. Please, please, please.
Delay no more; begin to build. Begin, begin, begin.

The girls were members of the senior class of the Washington Irving High School and their chant was merely part of the plan, originated by Miss Esther Beiswanger, President of the Pupils' Undergraduate Association of the school, to influence the Building Committee and the High School Committee of the Board of Education, by "psychic treatment," to make the proposed new High School building which is to front on Irving Place, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, a ten-story structure instead of one of eight stories.

The two committees were in session while the chanting went on, and later they held a joint meeting, but unfortunately the result of this conference was not made public. The girls have unbounded faith in their course, however.

MRS. PAUL APPEALS TO REID.

Thinks Suffragette Daughter Should Be Treated Better in English Jail.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Mrs. W. M. Paul of Moorestown, N. J., mother of Miss Alice Paul, the young suffragette who is in jail in England for throwing rocks through a stained-glass window at the Lord Mayor's banquet, has sent an appeal to Ambassador Reid, asking him to use his influence to have her better treated and, if possible, released.

Mrs. Paul says she does not blame the police for arresting her daughter, but declares that the young woman should be treated with more consideration.

Park & Tilford Coffees

—being fine, well-aged coffees of full strength and fine flavor, you do not have to use "two spoonfuls instead of one."

18c to 45c lb.

Samples gladly supplied in our stores.

An Estate for a Change of Name.

Supreme Court Justice McCall granted yesterday the petition of John Herbert Adams to change the name of his infant son, who is named for him, to Walter Herbert Adams. Mr. Adams said that the child's uncle, Walter Busse, who lives in Cassel, Germany, had informed him he would leave his large estate to the boy provided the child's name be changed from John to Walter.

The tourist's long-felt want is conveniently supplied by
CRETA CREME POWDERED TOILET SOAP
In a tight metal box with adjustable cover.

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CONTINUED 10 DAYS
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To Buffalo—
the most famous one-day railroad ride in the world.

The Palisades, the Highlands—Storm King, Anthony's Nose, Sugar Loaf, Mt. Beacon—West Point, the Catskill Mountains, all during a three-hours' ride along the Hudson River. Then the incomparable Mohawk Valley. This trip is only possible via the

New York Central Lines

Trains from Grand Central Station at 8:30, 8:45, 9:40 and 10:30 a. m.; 12:40, 12:50, 4:30, 6:00, 6:30, 8:02 and 9:34 p. m., and 12:03 midnight.

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HAVE AN UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK OF REQUISITES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE, COMPRISING MANICURE SETS, COMB AND BRUSH SETS OF EBONY, BRASS, IVORY AND FRENCH CELLULOID, AND A VARIETY OF INDIVIDUAL PIECES. TRIPLICATE AND STANDING MIRRORS, ATOMIZERS, EXTRACTS, TOILET WATERS AND SACHETS.

SILVERWARE IN ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS FOR THE TOILET TABLE AND DESK, ALSO SILVER VASES, CANDLESTICKS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, BOUDOIR MIRRORS, FRUIT BOWLS, BREAD TRAYS AND AFTER-DINNER COFFEE SETS. SILVER DEPOSIT ARTICLES, SUCH AS DECANTERS, VASES, TEA SETS, ROSE BOWLS, CENTREPIECES, PLATEAUX, ETC.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

A BEAUTIFUL NUMBER OF A GREAT MAGAZINE

The Christmas Scribner

Theodore Roosevelt's
Third African Article
His Caravan on the March—Charged by a Big Rhino—Scenes in Camp. Illustrated by Kermit Roosevelt and others.

The BEST Real CHRISTMAS STORIES

How Christmas Came Into England by J. A. B. Scherer
A story of the old Druid Days in Warwickshire. Illustrated by Frank Craig.
A Christmas of Christmases by Nelson Lloyd
How a Bachelor spent the day and found happiness. Illustrated.
The McDermott Twins by Bradley Gilman
A story with both humor and pathos. Illustrated.

Richard Harding Davis's
The Messengers — A love story with a highly romantic plot.
Frederick Palmer's A Cure by Aeroplane
An adventure of Danbury Redd, Aviator.
Jesse Lynch Williams's The Carrolls' Formal Garden
How Mrs. Carroll proved herself an artist.
The Clown and the Columbine by Molly Elliot Seawell
A story of French theatrical life of rare tenderness and truth.

Who Were the Saints? by Eleonora Kinnicutt
Illustrated.
Four Beautiful Paintings of Indians by N. C. Wyeth
Poetically symbolizing the Seasons.

Other Articles, Poems, etc.

In order to avoid delay in securing the Christmas Number (the editions of the October and November numbers were exhausted within a few days) BUY IT TO-DAY. $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

Greenhut and Company
Dry Goods

Our Mail Order Service is at the disposal of those who cannot often come to town. We maintain a staff of trained shoppers who give personal attention to any order and in every way represent you in this store.

Our Annual December Sale of Fur Coats

To-day, while they last, we will sell Fifty

Russian Ponyskin Coats at $35.00 each

50 and 52 inch lengths—fine silky, glossy skins.

Our regular $59.50 value, which price will prevail when the fifty coats are sold.

50 Russian Pony Coats
"Chappel dye," 50 and 52 inches long; value $89.50 . . . . . $59.50

100 Russian Pony Coats
"Chappel dye," 50 inches long; value $75 . . . . . $49.50

40 Russian Pony Coats
"Chappel dye," 50 and 52 inches long; value $98.50 . . . . . $69.50

A Complete Assortment of All the Newest Neck Pieces in the Fashionable Furs.

Second Floor—Greenhut and Company.

6th Avenue, 18th to 19th Street Store formerly occupied by B. Altman & Co.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

10 Minutes—Jersey City to Hoyt St.—By Tunnel & Subway

Santa Claus Is In Toyland

Extraordinary Tuesday Sales.
Great Lace Offers.

$1.89 to $7.00 Colored Allovers, $1.29 to $4.85 a yard. Designs embossed in lustrous silk, also rat tail and soutache braid; all worked in fascinating designs in colors to match Fall gowns.

85c. to $1.35 Colored Dress Nets, 59c. to 98c. a yard. They come in both plain and fancy meshes and can be had in all the new Fall shades.

$1.49 to $6.00 Gold and Silver Allovers, 98c. to $4.50 a yard. The largest assortment and the smallest prices anywhere. Beautiful lacy gold and silver effects, also plain gold, silver and bronze nets and cloths, combinations of white and gold, black and gold, cream and gold designs to please the most particular.

$1.49 to $4.98 Venise Allovers, 98c. to $3.98 a yard. They are mostly all dainty baby Irish designs; all exceptionally well made; in white, cream and ecru.

39c. and 49c. Colored Lace Bands, 25c. and 35c. All the Fall colorings, reduced to make room for new arrivals.

$1.98 to $5.00 Black Luster and Jet Allovers, $1.49 to $3.98 a yard. Lustrous silk and jet in handsome designs, leaf, stripe and floral patterns. Splendid values.

49c. to $4.00 Black Lustrous Bands, 35c. to $3.25. The most varied assortment we ever had, from the narrow to the wider widths. All beautiful lustrous silk and soutache effects

$39c. and 49c. Venise Galloons, 25c. a yard. Venise Galloons and Medallions, also separable effects, in a variety of designs, in white, ecru and cream.

$7.50 to $35.00 Lawn Robes, $5.00 to $22.00 each. A beautiful assortment of Lawn Robes for those visiting Southland. All wide, showy flouncings and insertions; all carefully selected designs.

$49.00 to $150.00 Princess Lace Robes, $35.00 to $97.00. We are selling these Princess Lace Robes for wedding gowns. They are just as pretty and effective as a real Duchess.

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Scotch Flannels, 19c. Yd.
29c. and 35c. Values.

COTTON AND WOOL stripe and block designs on gray grounds.
White cotton and wool Flannels, good quality, silk finished; been selling here at 38c., for.....21c. a yard
Fine heavy quality white domet Flannel, exceptional value at 12½c., 11c. a yard
Exceptionally large assortment of this season's newest designs in Duckling kimono printed Flannelette, light and dark colorings.....12c. a yard

Subway floor, West Building.

Hemmed Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Hemmed Sheets, 39c. Good quality ready made bleached muslin Sheets, 2x2½ yards, with very neat center seams, closely priced at ..39c. each
Hemmed Sheets, 59c. each. Very heavy round thread bleached ready made muslin Sheets, 2¼x2½ yards, woven in one piece; exceptional value at.....59c. each
Hemmed Pillowcases, 10c. each. Another lot of yard wide unbleached Muslin.....6c. a yard

Subway floor, West Building.

HUGHES NOT TO ACT ON SKENE CHARGES

No Evidence Before Him, It Is Explained — Recourse to Grand Jury Suggested.

SKENE DENIES ROAD GRAFT

Whispers at Albany Admitted—State Engineer as Elective Officer Not Within Governor's Jurisdiction.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Gov. Hughes to-night declined, as he had done earlier in the day, to talk for publication regarding the charges of collusion and fraud upon the public in connection with road contracts awarded during the administration of former State Engineer Frederick Skene, who was elected as a Democrat to that office when Mr. Hughes was first elected Governor and all the other Republican candidates defeated. While the Governor will not permit himself to be quoted, he is ready, nevertheless, to do what he can to unearth anything in the way of fraud or misconduct in office when there is sufficient evidence presented to him and he finds he has the power to act.

Gov. Hughes, however, is of the opinion that under the Moreland act, which gives him $10,000 a year to investigate State boards and commissions, he has no authority to investigate State officers elective like himself, whom he has no power to remove. During State Engineer Skene's term of office there were brought to the Governor's attention matters reflecting on Mr. Skene's management of the office, just as there were presented matters embodying charges against the Attorney General, W. S. Jackson, also a Democrat. But at no time then, or up to the present day, has anything that could be called evidence been placed before him upon which to base any action against either Mr. Skene or Mr. Jackson, even if he had the power to take it up. As for the recently published charges against Mr. Skene, the Governor knows nothing about the value as evidence of the allegations contained in them.

It can be said, however, on authority that Gov. Hughes will ascertain whether there is any evidence he can obtain or any action he can take that will assist any proceedings which any one desires to bring. He can, under the Moreland act or other jurisdiction, ascertain from the State Highway Commission whether there exist any of the records of the Skene administration of the State Engineer's office that were turned over to it having any direct bearing on the question of fraud or corruption, and this is what he will do.

Grand Juries Proper Recourse.

In brief the Governor's position is that if evidence of wrongdoing exists the Grand Juries are in session frequently, and they have full power to send for persons and documents bearing on any criminal action or prosecution for which there may be cause. Moreover, the civil courts afford ample means of procedure for forcing restitution if money of the State has been wrongfully and illegally expended.

None of the State officers having any control of the records or evidence in the matter will talk for publication, since they are ignorant of the facts in any particular case or cases involved. State Engineer Skene awarded many contracts for improved highway construction and had dealings with many contractors and other persons. The plans, proposals, specifications, and all attendant data which were in his office were by the act creating the State Highway Commission turned over to that commission, and they are now in its custody. The State Highway Commissioners have made no objection to the inspection of any or all of their office records by any one, and they are open to-day. But it is pointed out that in the great mass it is impossible for any one not having definite knowledge of some particular contract successfully to examine and compare the same with the final contracts in the State Controller's office and obtain any information regarding it, and it is added that even then it is a matter of doubt whether anything wrong can be discovered, no matter what is charged or suspected, without the personal examination before some judicial or quasi-judicial tribunal of all the parties thereto. So far as the alleged evidence published by a New York morning paper is concerned, it is not regarded here in Albany as being at all conclusive evidence of the sweeping charges of a million dollars of misappropriated funds or undue payments to individuals.

There is, for example, so it is explained, nothing legally wrong about the acceptance of an informal bid written in pencil by a State Engineer, even when the specifications call for a formal bid written in ink. In the case of specific contracts mentioned there might be testimony supplied by Mr. Skene to show that all were in the sealed envelope containing the bid before it was opened.

It is a legal question also when work done is certified to by the division engineer or other proper certifying officers as properly performed, whether pay for it cannot be collected from the State. Moreover, it is pointed out, suspicion that there is collusion between officers and contractors does not constitute evidence. The fact that State officials have power to make payments on work that afterward may have been found to be defective is not proof that they were cognizant of the defect at the time. Suit for the recovery by the State can be brought where there is evidence to back it up.

Rumors of Something Wrong.

Throughout the Skene administration and since then there have been whisperings of "something doing" between the officials in the department of the State Engineer and the road contractors, but as in the case of what was brought before the Governor there was nothing sufficiently definite to be called evidence.

Suspicions that contractors who had to come to Albany to receive their payments on contracts during the Skene regime were "held up" for contributions varying in amount in proportion to the size of their contracts and the amount they were to receive therefor before their work was accepted offer a wider field, but they cannot be proved as facts or become evidence without the well substantiated testimony of all parties to the surmised agreement.

Gov. Hughes thus, it is explained, stands ready to take up any real evidence of misuse of public moneys or any malfeasance in office where he has jurisdiction. He will even make the necessary inquiry to satisfy himself, as he has opportunity, whether any tangible evidence exists upon which he may base any action or suggest any. Further than that he cannot go, and any one with evidence to warrant suits civil or criminal should in his opinion present it to the proper courts.

Frederick Skene, formerly State Engineer and Surveyor, replied yesterday to charges of graft in the State Engineer's Department during his administration which were published yesterday by a New York morning newspaper. According to these charges $1,000,000 reached the hands of grafting employes through the withdrawal of contracts on road work and the substitution of raised bids and the use of added profits. It was charged, too, that $250,000 had been stolen from the State and from the various counties through supplemental contracts given by the State Engineer's office without competitive bids.

Mr. Skene denied all the charges yesterday and said that the story had been manufactured by two of his former employes discharged by him ten months before his term of office came to a close. He said that these discharged employes had made several unsuccessful attempts to get a newspaper to print the story. He added that the discharged employes were inspired by a spirit of revenge.

"I welcome," said he, "the fullest investigation into the manner in which the department was conducted during my administration. Whether such an investigation be legislative or otherwise, I am ready and anxious to aid it in any way, and will willingly give up my time for whatever period such an investigation would take. There is no truth whatever in these charges, for the things which are alleged to have happened during my administration could not possibly have happened without my knowledge. All bids were opened publicly. The bids could not have been raised without everyone connected with the office having full knowledge of it."

RIFLE SAVED ROOSEVELT.

Rhinoceros Was Charging on Him Full Tilt When He Fired.

Ex-President Roosevelt, writing of "African Game Trails," in the December Scribner's, tells how it feels to have a big rhinoceros charging on you with nothing between you and certain death but a rifle. Describing how he brought down the rhino with two shots from a new gun, Col. Roosevelt says:

The huge beast was standing in entirely open country, although there were a few scattered trees of no great size at some little distance from him.

We left our horses in a dip of the ground and began the approach; I cannot say that we stalked him, for the approach was too easy. The wind blew from him to us, and a rhino's eyesight is dull.

Thirty yards from where he stood was a bush four or five feet high, and although it was so thin that we could distinctly see him through the leaves, it shielded us from the vision of his small pig-like eyes as we advanced toward it, stooping and in single file, I leading.

The big beast stood like an uncouth statue, his hide black in the sunlight; he seemed what he was, a monster surviving over from the world's past, from the days when the beasts of the prime ran riot in their strength, before man grew so cunning of brain and hand as to master them. So little did he dream of our presence that when we were a hundred yards off he actually lay down.

Walking lightly, and with every sense keyed up, we at last reached the bush, and I pushed forward the safety of the double-barrelled Holland rifle which I was now to use for the first time on big game.

As I stepped to one side of the bush so as to get a clear aim, with Slatter following, the rhino saw me and lumped to his feet with the agility of a polo pony. As he rose I put in the right barrel, the bullet going through both lungs. At the same moment he wheeled, the blood spouting from his nostrils, and galloped full on us.

Before he could get quite all the way around in his headlong rush to reach us I struck him with my left-hand barrel, the bullet entering between the neck and shoulder and piercing his heart. At the same instant Capt. Slatter fired, his bullet entering the neck vertebrae. Ploughing up the ground with horn and feet, the great bull rhino, still head toward us, dropped just thirteen paces from where we stood.

Col. Roosevelt gives an interesting picture of the ungainly giraffe as a feature of the African landscape.

ORIBI, BOHOR AND KOB FALL.

Roosevelt Party Also Gets More Specimens of Elephants.

NAIROBI, Nov. 22.—Reports received to-day from the American hunting expedition are to the effect that all the members of the party are well and will return to Londiani on Nov. 30.

During the hunting on the Guas Inghisu plateau Col. Roosevelt and Kermit Roosevelt, with the African explorer, Carl E. Akeley, killed four elephants for the American Museum of Natural History at New York. Mr. Roosevelt has decided to give one of the elephants killed earlier to the museum of the University of California.

The party took many other trophies, including five horned giraffes, a leopard, a roan bushbuck, a Jackson's hartebeest, an oribi, a singing topi, a bohor and a kob.

The bohor oribi and kob are antelope species found only in Africa. The bohor is one of the largest reitboks. It ranges from Abyssinia to Rhodesia. Only the male animals of this species have horns, which vary greatly in size and shape. The animal is never found very far from the water and is slow and unsuspicious.

The kob is one of the large marsh-loving antelopes of the cobus species. It is usually more than 4 feet in height, and remarkable for its long, shaggy, reddish coat. Kobs are numerous all over Southern and Eastern Africa. They usually rove in small bands about stony hills near marshy rivers, to which they run for refuge when alarmed. The flesh of the kob is very poor for food.

QUIZ FOR MRS. BELMONT.

Ohio Women Put Suffrage Questions to Her at a Luncheon.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was the guest of honor yesterday at the annual luncheon given by the National Society of Ohio Women at the Waldorf-Astoria. After the luncheon she talked on equal suffrage, and was questioned by many of the guests. The discussion at times became animated.

It was 1 o'clock when the seventy-five members of the society and their guests assembled at the tables in the state apartments on the Waldorf side. At the head of the table sat Mrs. Henry Loy Easton, President of the society, and on her right sat Mrs. Belmont.

As soon as Mrs. Belmont had finished reading her paper on the suffrage movement the quizzing began.

"What should a conservative club like the National Society of Ohio Women do to assist in cleaning up the city?" asked Mrs. Easton.

"Start housecleaning the city," replied Mrs. Belmont, "the same as you would clean house at home. The method is much the same."

"Grant that equal suffrage came," began another questioner, "would not the ignorant and unthinking women outnumber the educated or thinking women at the polls?"

"It is the woman who always does the thinking, no matter if she be poor or ignorant," was Mrs. Belmont's reply. "A woman of the lowest walk of life who has a husband and children will always act for the best. She would vote, perhaps secretly, but against everything that would tend to demoralize her husband and for everything that would mean the protection of her children."

"Wouldn't it be un-American to restrict a man's vote?" was another question asked of Mrs. Belmont.

"It is a man's privilege to cast his vote," replied Mrs. Belmont, "whether it be right or wrong."

Mrs. Belmont concluded by stating that it was the women who are doing the good work of to-day, while the husbands were too busy in many instances to take an active part in political and municipal reform.

JUDGE CRITICISES MORSE JURY METHOD

Finds It Strange That a Federal Marshal Had Charge in a Government Case.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL UP

"Stooping to the Gutter," Says Stimson of Littleton's Use of Affidavits—Decision on Motion Is Reserved.

Martin W. Littleton argued his motion for permission to apply for a new trial for Charles W. Morse before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday. Judges Lacombe, Ward, and Noyes heard the motion and reserved decision.

Mr. Littleton is seeking to establish that the jury that convicted Morse was not in a mental condition to pass properly upon the evidence, because certain of its members were drinking heavily during the trial, and one of them suffered from a disorder due to alcoholism. Henry L. Stimson, former United States Attorney, who tried the Morse case, replied to Mr. Littleton.

Mr. Littleton brought to court with him Mrs. Morse and Harry and Benjamin Morse, the sons of the convicted banker. In his opening he gave a history of the case and then recited the charges contained in the affidavits, which he incorporated in his application.

"Prior to the trial by jury," said he, "the Government at Washington transferred six men from the Secret Service to the Bureau of Investigation of the Attorney General's office, and later these men were transferred to New York as special agents of the Department of Justice. One of these men was put in charge of the Morse jury, and six more former Secret Service agents were used as jury bailiffs."

Mr. Littleton then went over the charges of excessive drinking in the Astor House while the jurors were in confinement there, and declared that the jurors made trips to the Bowery, Coney Island and Staten Island resorts whenever they pleased, although they were supposed to be in custody. He submitted an affidavit from a chambermaid in the Astor House telling of finding empty whisky bottles in numbers in the rooms in which the jury were quartered.

Mr. Stimson rose at this point to ask whether Mr. Littleton were confining his statements to the matters alleged in his affidavits, and Mr. Littleton replied with some heat in the affirmative.

"That's not the only misstatement you've made," commented the former Prosecutor.

Juror Shirk, Mr. Littleton declared, had been drinking heavily for months before the trial. He said that he had an affidavit from Dr. Alexander Lambert, formerly head of the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital, that he had found Shirk suffering from the "jumps" and had administered ergot and strychnine. Shirk, Mr. Littleton declared, had to be helped across the street by the foreman and another juror.

"Was the jury then in deliberation?" asked Judge Lacombe.

"It was," said Mr. Littleton.

In his reply Mr. Stimson held that the Circuit Court, without regard to the facts in this case, had no power to entertain a motion for permission to move for a new trial. Mr. Stimson defended the jury against the charges of excessive drinking and called attention to the fact that the twelve men had been chosen after extended examination by counsel for both sides.

He branded Mr. Littleton's use of the affidavits and the method by which they were procured as "stooping to the gutter," and told the court that the jury bailiff, Sutter, who gave Mr. Littleton much of his information, had been dishonorably discharged from the service of the Government a few days before he went to Mr. Littleton.

Mr. Stimson read in the courtroom a telegram received from Sutter's brother-in-law in San Francisco, saying that certain Government agents were working for Mr. Littleton and offering to keep the Government apprised of what was going on. The Government declined this offer, Mr. Stimson contended that there was absolutely nothing improper in the treatment of the jury.

Judge Ward interrupted him with:

"It is strange that the United States Marshal should have been out in charge of a jury in a case where the United States was a party. It is an unfortunate case."

"Why wasn't the Marshal allowed to select his own men?" asked Judge Lacombe. "Why has the Government at Washington interfered with local affairs here?"

Mr Stimson replied that the Marshal's ordinary force was insufficient and that the usual course had been followed in getting the extra bailiffs.

The court instructed counsel for both sides to submit their affidavits and announced that decision was reserved.

DEFENSE FOR ICE TRUST.

Court Refuses to Bar Anti-Monopoly Suit by the Statute of Limitations.

John B. Stanchfield made the opening speech for the defense yesterday in the trial of the American Ice Company for violation of the Anti-Monopoly act. It is to proceed on the first and third counts of the indictment which charge the corporation with entering into an agreement whereby a monopoly was created and attempted. The second count, which dates the conspiracy in restraint of trade from the incorporation of the company in 1899, was striken out yesterday.

This was the only concession made by Justice Wheeler to the various motions made on Friday by the defense. According to his decision, the prosecution need not elect any one of the many acts listed under each count as the subject for trial. Justice Wheeler also denied the motion that the jury be instructed to acquit on the ground that a monopoly in ice would be an impossibility, and that the contracts which combine to form the criminal charge should be barred by the statute of limitations.

In his speech yesterday, Mr. Stanchfield laid greatest stress on the part played by President Oler during the five years of his administration, at the beginning of which the company was almost bankrupt.

"Since then it has been characterized simply by American thrift and enterprise," said Mr. Stanchfield, "all of which was directed toward the upbuilding of a legitimate business on a large scale. It lies with the jury whether or not such enterprise is to be condemned."

He further pointed out that to the 300 ice properties purchased prior to Mr. Oler's administration only eight have since been added, and declared that he would prove that the abandonment of the Maine ice fields, which the prosecution emphasized so largely, was due to the great advance made in the production of artificial ice. He said that the number of tons of this produced annually was more than equal to the entire amount of natural ice handled by the American.

"Mr. Oler has been the responsible and active head of this company for the last five years," said Mr. Stanchfield in conclusion. "I expect to show that he has been his own master and his own man. His administration has been aggressive, combative, even pugnacious, but I challenge any one to show anything in its record which savors of criminality."

The first testimony introduced by the defense was in reference to havoc raised in the independent ice fields in 1900 by the passage up the Hudson of two boats hired by the American Ice Company. According to the prosecution, the destruction of the harvest was the sole object of the admittedly unusual trip, but yesterday Mr. Stanchfield adduced evidence to show that it was made for the purpose of breaking up the ice gorges. Thomas Minnock, an ice dealer of Coeymans, testified to the existence of such gorges near his home, but admitted on cross-examination that they were some miles away in March, 1900.

"And how many thousand years do you think it would take the old Norwich to get up there through that thick ice?" asked Prosecutor Osborne. "You might just as well try to send a fly through an oak door."

Then, amid sharp squabbling between counsel, which Justice Wheeler suppressed with his usual request that the trial "be kept sweet," Mr. Stanchfield read aloud the War Department report on the ice jams caused by the high water on the Hudson in the early part of 1900. President Davis of the Albany Towing Line testified to the same effect, and added that he himself had used the Norwich for jamming ice gorges.

"It is the only thing to do," he said, "when there is a field of ice ahead of you."

In reference to the Maine ice fields, shipping from which, according to the defense, the American has found too expensive, Wilbur E. Scott testified that he had tried it and found the same trouble. His losses from melting sometimes went as high as 30 or 40 per cent. Scott further told the court that in making a contract with him, the American had taken a mortgage on his ice properties which had been held by John N. Briggs, the independent who was so outraged at the destruction of his harvest by the American's boats that he pursued Mr. Morse with a gun.

SUSPECTS HURRY FROM TOWN.

Detectives in Wait for Them When Boat Arrived from Fall River.

Inspector McCafferty of the Detective Bureau told yesterday of how he had rushed two men out of town within two hours after they had arrived here by boat.

On Saturday night the Inspector was informed by telegraph that three suspicious character were on a Fall River Line boat for this city. The next morning Detectives Lennon, Shevlin, and Miller were at the dock at the foot of Warren Street when the steamer arrived. They got two of the men, George Summers, who said he lived at 109 West 109th Street, and Edward Hammond, who gave his address as 248 West Thirty-fourth Street. They said that the third man, Joseph Murphy, had not boarded the boat at Fall River.

Within half an hour after their arrest the two men were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court, and they promised to leave town at once. The detectives accompanied them to the Grand Central Station, and they boarded a train for Providence, R. I.

Summers declared that he was being persecuted, and that he was going to write to Governor Hughes asking that an investigation be made.

STRICKEN WHILE OUT RIDING.

Albert Bertuch, 81 Years Old, Falls from His Horse in the Park.

While he was riding his favorite saddle horse down the Central Park Bridle Path opposite Eighty-second Street yesterday Albert Bertuch, 81 years old, a retired pulp manufacturer, living at 338 West Forty-fifth Street, was stricken with apoplexy and fell to the ground.

A policeman cared for him while Dr. Waring was coming from the Presbyterian Hospital with an ambulance, and Mr. Bertuch was taken home. He lodges at the home of Mrs. Emma Reiss and lives alone. His wife died several years ago.

In spite of his age, Mr. Bertuch rides one of his two horses through Central Park every fine morning, and has kept up the custom for twenty-six years. A son, Frederick Bertuch, of 858 West End Avenue, conducts his father's business, his offices being at 5 Beekman Street.

Dr. Herman Kudlich of 153 West Twenty-first Street, who was called to attend Mr. Bertuch, said his condition was not serious.

FIRE DIDN'T SCARE GIRLS.

Telephone Switchboard Operators Stuck to Their Posts Through It All.

Although smoke poured through the windows near where they were working, the several hundred girls at work at the switchboards of the Spring Street telephone exchange at 52 to 58 West Houston Street, remained at their posts yesterday. The blaze was in the building at 159 to 161 Greene Street, which abuts the telephone building, and before it was extinguished did about $50,000 damage.

While the firemen were at work Thomas F. Gibbin, 70 years old, of 1,223 Park Avenue, the engineer, remained in the basement at his engines, and didn't know of the blaze for some time. When he finally started out, he found water pouring down the elevator shaft, and it was with great difficulty that he got to the street. In climbing up the ladder to the street he was knocked down twice by the flood of water.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
Wards off a chill, braces up flagging energy, promotes sociability, instills the genial glow of health.
W. A. Taylor & Co. Agts., 39 B'way, N. Y.

J. Ehrlich & Sons.

You Can't FEEL Well Or WORK Well Unless You SEE Well
Modern science has definitely established that eye strain is the most frequent cause of Headaches, Neuralgia and kindred troubles.
In all such cases drugs and medicines are worthless.
Glasses, correctly prescribed by an Oculist (after thorough examination) and correctly fitted by an Optician are the only remedy.
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EXAMINE EYES Without Charge or Obligation.
Perfect-Fitting Glasses as Low as $2.50.
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1274 B'way, 33d St. 101 Nassau St.—Ann.
217 Broadway, Astor House Block.

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Chiris Olive Oil is made from the first pressing of the finest and most select olives grown in the famous olive district of Southern France.
Sample Free.
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A Winning Hand
It's hard to beat a straight flush like this:
—The finest leaf grown in Vuelta Abajo;
—Exclusive methods of mellowing the raw tobacco;
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In fact, they haven't been able to beat it for ten years.
Buy an Optimo today, and see *why*.
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From 3 for 25c up
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Factory, Tampa, Fla.

MRS. TOWNS STARTS WORK.

Woman School Commissioner Says Her Woman Associates Are In Earnest

The new women members of the Board of Education are going to show what women can do in public office by setting a strenuous pace for their men colleagues to follow. Mrs. Mirabeau L. Towns, the member from Brooklyn, intimated as much yesterday when she visited Erasmus Hall High School, in Brooklyn, and was introduced by Dr. Walter B. Gunnison to the students.

She said that a man had recently remarked that the women had been put on the board as ornaments only.

"We are going to show them, however," she added with spirit, "that we are not merely ornamental. We are not afraid of work, and will mork twice as hard as any man. They have kept me pretty busy in the last two weeks. Why, they have even kept me from luncheon and dinner, but I don't mind that. I think you will be satisfied when my year in the board is up."

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THE WORLD
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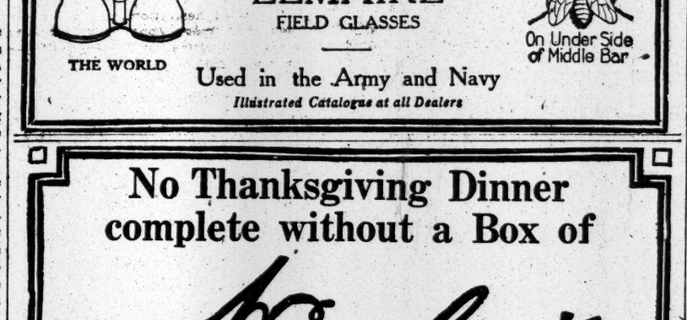
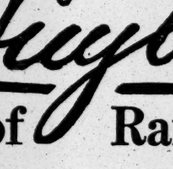
Huyler's
Candies of Rare Quality
Large Variety of
Thanksgiving Favors and Novelties.
Our Salted Nuts, in Sealed Bottles, retaining their full Flavor and Freshness, stand Unsurpassed.
On sale at all Huyler's Retail Stores and by Sales Agents everywhere.



Subject: Overcoats
It's like finding treasure-trove to come across the profusion of elegance which our overcoats for men present at $40, $45 and $50.
We've prepared the collection on a basis so broad as to include all of the finest cloths loomed—the linings are of the richest silks—altogether a showing which is beyond that which even the Fifth Avenue tailor can show.
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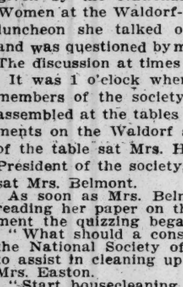
Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th Street
Sale of Cut Glass & Silverware

RICH CUT GLASS WATER TUMBLERS; brilliantly cut in four patterns; set of six tumblers; actually worth $4.50, at $2.69
$5 AMERICAN CUT GLASS BOWLS, 8 inches in diameter, special at $2.98
$6.50 AMERICAN CUT GLASS BOWLS, 9 inches in diameter, special at $4.49
$6 AMERICAN CUT GLASS WATER CARAFES, special at $3.98
$4 AMERICAN CUT GLASS 7-INCH DISH, special at $2.25
$5 AMERICAN CUT GLASS 8-INCH DISH, special at $2.98
$3.50 AMERICAN CUT GLASS ICE CREAM TRAY, special at $2.49
$4.50 AMERICAN CUT GLASS ICE CREAM TRAY, special at $3.49
AMERICAN CUT GLASS WATER JUGS; actually worth $8.50, special at $5.49
Tea Spoons, ½ dozen 49c
Table Spoons, ½ dozen 98c
Oyster Forks, ½ dozen, in box 98c
Medium Forks, ½ dozen 98c
Individual Butter Spreaders, ½ dozen $1.49
Table Knives, ½ dozen 95c
Berry Spoons, each 65c
Gravy Ladles, each 39c
Bloomingdales', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

We've never before shown such a broad variety of fine merchandise—*Gowns, Millinery, Real Laces, Paris Corsets, French Hand-made Lingerie, Silk Hosiery Gloves, Lace Handkerchiefs, Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Bric-a-Brac, Art Pottery*—and our prices are pitched on the old well-known MACY level—prices that have held our patrons for generations. All our efforts are directed *against* extravagance. Beautiful, exclusive goods in plenty, but *no* exorbitant profits. **That policy saves you from ten to forty per cent.—according to the character of your purchase and the basis of comparison you make.**
This is a picture of a beautiful Combination Baby Caracul and Black Velvet Mantle and Muff. Mantle is in the form of a straight shawl, ends of black velvet covered with long silk fringe, lined with satin beneath shirred chiffon.
Large Pillow Muff of baby caracul with broad band of velvet around centre finished with fringe-edged rosette of satn ribbon.
$169.00 For Set.
Other beautiful garments:
Three-piece Suit, made of brown chiffon velvet, one-piece dress with deep pleated flounce, front of bodice trimmed with velvet corded designs, plain tailored coat, embroidered net yoke and cuffs.
$169.00
Wrap—copy of imported model, made of chiffon broadcloth, black and pastel colors—lined with delicate tints of satin, jet buttons and loops, bo-peep back.
$39.74
Same model made of satin, $44.74
Broadcloth Cape, light and dark colors; full draped model, falling from shoulder, forming point in back, trimmed with heavy silk tassel. Collar made of embroidered band. Lined throughout with satin.
$24.74
Extra To-day: A List of Attractive "Tuesday Specials" Advertised in Sunday's Papers.
The Sale of Turkeys: There are enough of the high-grade Turkeys advertised by us at 22c a pound to meet to-day's demand. But we think the supply of the second grade—at 17c a pound—will run short.

Serve Evans' Ale with the Thanksgiving dinner and enjoy a banquet of supreme delight.

In "Splits" if desired.
Leading Dealers and Places.

WOMEN AFTER JOBS ON CITY'S PAYROLL

Ask Legislators to Give Them an Equal Chance With Men in the New Charter.

WHAT THEY WANT TO DO

Be Members of Education Board, Hospital Trustees, Get Men Teachers' Salaries, and Civil Service Places.

Women had their day in court yesterday before the legislative committee which is investigating the charter proposed for the City of New York by the Ivins Commission. A delegation from various women's civic bodies, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, presented their requests to the committee. These did not have to do with the contentious subject of suffrage, but were confined to four specific propositions that came within the scope of the legislative committee. The four requests were these:

1. That one-third of the Board of Education be required to be composed of women.
2. That at least three members of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals be women, under requirement of law.
3. That men and women teachers in the public schools receive equal pay for the same work and equal increments with the advancing years of service.
4. That women be allowed to take the civil service examinations for such municipal employment as that of the Charities, Health, and Street Cleaning Departments. In this latter particular the women thus far do not intend to make good their claim to employment of a lower grade than Inspector.

Just Like Business Men.

There was a large attendance when the session started, prompted to some extent by an expectation that some suffragette demonstration would be made to edify the committee and the public. But none such appeared. The women, marshaled by Mrs. Catt, presented their ideas in as business like a manner as have any of the advocates of charter changes who have appeared before the legislative committee, and whatever they may get in the new charter they certainly succeeded in impressing the members of that body with their ability to make proper public appearances.

The first speaker was Miss Katherine Blake, a teacher in the public schools, who pleaded for the appointment of women on the Board of Education for the sake of the boys even more than for that of the girls in the public schools. Miss Blake thought it was a serious mistake to take small boys out from under feminine influences to such an extent as results from the management of schools entirely by a board composed of men alone.

Mrs. Mary Moore Orr of the local School Board of the Twenty-seventh District in Brooklyn believed that women ought to be regularly selected as members of the Board of Education, and that the Chairmen of the local boards ought to sit in the Board of Education.

Women in Health Work.

On behalf of the proposition to have at least three women on the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals Miss Lillian B. Wald, head of the nurses' settlement, and Dr. Mary B. Jewett, President of the Women's Medical Association, both spoke, the latter, in particular, telling of the success of the division of child hygiene that has been established in the Board of Health under Dr. Josephine Baker.

In support of the equal pay propaganda Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, spoke:

"It was an old-fashioned idea," said she, "that man should receive more than the women because he was the breadwinner of the family, but this theory won't hold good in practice. Men often have no one to take care of but themselves, while women doing the same work for smaller pay frequently have two or three people depending upon them, and the women have to pay more for clothing than men do."

Mrs. William Cummings Story and Mrs. Anna Garland Spooner, Director of the School of Philanthropy, also spoke.

Little Chance for Road's Creditors.

Benjamin S. Catchings, counsel for the Committee of Tort Creditors of the Metropolitan Street Railway, was also a speaker yesterday. He told of the experiences of the tort creditors of the city's surface railways, who with $1,500,000 of claims reduced to judgments largely through the decisions of referees appointed by the United States Court itself, have had all chance of recovery taken away from them by the findings of the court that the judgment claims cannot have precedence over the claims of the bondholders in the foreclosure. Mr. Catchings made a strong fight to get the judgment creditors recognized when the foreclosure proceedings were still pending in court, but the decision of Judge Lacombe was against him, and as a result there is prospect that the tort creditors will get nothing.

He advocated yesterday the incorporation of a section in the Administrative Code to the effect that franchises should only be granted in connection with requirements that tort and contract creditors whose claims have resulted from the operation of public service properties shall find recognition in the case of bankruptcy actions ahead of the holders of any classes of securities.

Hunyadi János

Best Natural Laxative Water

Is Nature's own remedy for common ills, such as torpid liver, indigestion and disorder, of the bowels. Its action is speedy, sure and gentle, without leaving any bad after effects. It is cordially recommended by the best Physicians and its extensive use all over the world for nearly half a century is its best recommendation. Try it and judge for yourself when you suffer from

CONSTIPATION

TO RECONSIDER VOTE INCREASING SALARIES

Mayor Calls Meeting of Estimate Board for Monday to Review Its Own Action.

WILL QUESTION JUDGES THEN

McClellan Asks That They Send Committee to Explain Constitutional Amendment and Answer Questions.

In view of the agitation raised by the action of the Board of Estimate last week to enable the Justices of the Supreme Court of the city to receive $4,000 a year salary increase under the constitutional amendment accepted in the recent election, and the declaration of many of the Justices that they do not sympathize with the manner in which the move was made, Mayor McClellan yesterday held a conference with President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen and Controller Metz on the matter. After the talk he announced that a special meeting of the board would be held on next Monday afternoon to reconsider the question.

Immediately after the announcing of this action the Mayor wrote a letter to the Justices of the First and Second Judicial Departments, asking them to appoint committees to appear at the meeting to explain the legal points which have been brought up and answer such questions as the members of the board may care to ask. The letter was addressed to Justice Burr, the Chairman of the committee of the Brooklyn Justices which has considered the matter, and to Justice Scott of the Appellate Division of the First Department, who is understood to have written the memorandum which accompanied the request for the board to act as it did. The letter is:

> Gentlemen: Some of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment who voted for an increase of salary to the Justices in the First and Second Departments have expressed doubts on the legality of the resolution passed last Friday, and a motion will be made on Monday, Nov. 29, 1909, at 4:30 P. M., to reconsider said motion increasing the salaries in question.
>
> It is therefore respectfully urged that a committee be designated from your Department to appear before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to explain the legal situation arising from the provisions of the State Constitution with reference to the salaries of Supreme Court Justices, as affected by the recent constitutional amendment.
>
> It is most strongly urged that the committee designated be present to answer such questions as members of the board may desire to ask. Respectfully,
>
> GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

The Mayor received a letter from Justice Scott yesterday in which he declared that he would welcome a reconsideration of the subject, while still believing that in enabling the Justices of the city to benefit by the increase in their salaries the board had carried out the letter and spirit of the intent of the framers of the Constitutional amendment. He said:

> Dear Sir: If the newspapers are to be accepted as correctly reflecting public opinion, it would seem that the attempt of your board to conform the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the First and Second Districts to the constitutional amendment does not meet with popular approval. The objections to it appear to be founded upon its unexpectedness, which has furnished an excuse for charges of sharp practice on the part of the Justices. No increase of salary can for a moment be weighed in the balance against a reputation for fair dealing, especially on the part of those whose duty calls upon them constantly to pass upon the actions and motives of others.
>
> I am still persuaded that the action of your board was strictly within the letter and spirit of the constitutional amendment, and upon this subject have nothing to add to the memoranda already furnished you. There is, however, another side to the question which cannot be ignored, and that is, assuming the legality of the increase of salaries, is it one which, under all the circumstances, should be made?
>
> I fully realize that a public officer has no standing to complain that the salary attached to his office is inadequate, because if he deems it insufficient he has always open to him the alternative of resigning, of which some of our ablest and most experienced Justices have recently availed themselves.
>
> It may not, however, be out of place to note that the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court in this Judicial District have remained stationary for upward of thirty-five years, during which period the necessary expenses of living in this city have increased by leaps and bounds, a fact which has been recognized by the increase of the salaries of every, or nearly every, other judicial officer within the State.
>
> The constitutional amendment will not go into effect for more than a month, which will afford ample time for a reconsideration de novo of the entire question in every aspect, and a rescission of the resolution if you think that course proper.
>
> I speak only for myself, as I was instrumental in bringing the matter to your attention, but I am sure that I voice the sentiments of all my associates in tsking that you will take the matter up for further consideration, and in assuring you that whatever action you may see fit to take upon such reconsideration will meet with our entire acquiescence.
>
> F. M. SCOTT.

Expression of opinion on the part of some of the Justices yesterday was decidedly out of sympathy with the move.

"I think it would be taking an unfair advantage of the people," said Justice Bischoff, "who did not understand when they voted for the amendment to the Constitution that it was to be interpreted so as to include the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Greater City."

Justice Kelly of Brooklyn said:

"The Justices of the Second Department have not asked for an increase in salary, and I don't think they should be brought into the matter at all. We never heard of the matter until late Thursday night, when we were informed that such a resolution was to be introduced before the Board of Estimate with reference to the Justices of the First Department.

"No Justice in this department will accept any increase in his salary about which there may be the slightest question as to legality or propriety."

The mapority of the Manhattan Justices declined to discuss the question, many pleading unfamiliarity with the subject. Several declared that they had not heard of the move at all until they read of the action of the Board of Estimate in the newspapers.

Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate interests, declared yesterday after a meeting of the Law Committee of the organization to discuss the subject, that if the action of the Board of Estimate was not rescinded a taxpayer's action would be brought by the organization to prevent its being carried out. He issued a statement on the matter, in which he said:

> The Law Committee of the association met at noon to-day, and it was the unanimous opinion of the members of the committee that the action of the Board of Estimate was abortive so far as increasing the salary of the Justices now in office, on account of the constitutional prohibition against increasing the salary of a Supreme Court Justice during his term of office. This would mean that the only Judges who would obtain the benefit of the increased salary would be Messrs. Gavegan, Page, and Bijur, who were elected on Nov. 2, and Judges elected in the future.
>
> There are also rumors that the City Club and the Citizens' Union will take up the matter if the board does not reverse itself.

MAY CLOSE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Mayor Sends State Charity Report to Managers and Demands an Answer.

Mayor McClellan forwarded yesterday to the eleven members of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys a copy of the recommendations of the State Board of Charities which followed its investigation of the institution. The Mayor ordered them to reply to him in the matter within a week.

The Mayor would not discuss the matter, but it is understood that he heartily concurs with the findings of the board, and that he will follow out its recommendations. They suggested wholesale removals in the Board of Managers, the removal of all the principal executive heads of the institution, the closing of the school, and the distribution of the inmates among various denominational institutions.

The Commissioners of Accounts will make a preliminary report to the Mayor on the affairs of the school. They were instructed by the Mayor to make it. It is believed that he will then direct them to suspend their work in the matter and carry out the recommendations of the State Board of Charities.

The Board of Managers of the school is composed of Richard Bennett, President; Ephraim Byk, P. J. Carlin, W. B. Wardell, Morris Adler, Dr. N. T. Lewis, William J. Dickson, J. A. Shepherd, S. F. Rothschild, Mrs. W. H. Lyons, and T. P. Brenack. It is understood that when the Mayor removes and reappoints members several of the new managers will be women.

SNATCHED TURKEY ON A CAR.

Longstreet Confided to His Neighbor He Had One and It Vanished.

Daniel Longstreet of 320 West Fourteenth Street was riding homeward in an Eighth Avenue car last night when another passenger stole his entire Thanksgiving dinner.

Longstreet was returning from a visit to relatives in New Jersey. The relatives had given him a fine turkey and a good supply of vegetables, as well with cranberries for sauce. All had been carefully packed in a larbe telescope bag. Longstreet made the acquaintance of a man who sat beside him. Incautiously he revealed to the stranger the contents of the bag that reposed between his knees.

He was telling about the fat turkey and general excellence of the collection of edibles when his companion of the trip snatched up the precious bag and sprang to the front door of the car. He was gone in an instant.

At the same instnat that Longstreet rose to pursue the man, another man on the other side of the car got up. Both reached the front door at the same time. There they struggled to get out, and during the contest the man with the bag made good his escape.

Hearing the clanging of the car gong, Policeman Scanlon hurried up, arrested the man who had blocked Longstreet's egress from the car, and took him to the Charles Street Station.

The prisoner said he was James McGovern of 326 West Eleventh Street. He could not explain his part in the pursuit to the satisfaction of the police, and was looked up as a suspicious person.

When Longstreet left the station he was not in the least reconciled to his loss.

Huyler's Gives Turkeys to Employes.

The confectionery house of Huyler's will distribute 2,500 turkeys as Thanksgiving presents this year. Notification that the house had taken on itself complete responsibility for supplying Thanksgiving cheer for all who work for it was given several days ago. The distribution includes fifty-five out-of-town stores. The turkeys to each one of these stores were sent so that they would reach their destination the day before Thanksgiving. The distribution of the 2,500 turkeys is in charge of a special staff, the members of which have been instructed to be careful and see that no one is passed by.

TURKEY THIS YEAR 32 CENTS A POUND

The Reason Given by the Trade Is the Usual One, a Very Short Supply.

OTHER POULTRY COSTLY

Ducks Are 28 Cents, Geese 30 Cents, and Capon 45 Cents—The Markets Are Plentifully Supplied.

The National Thanksgiving bird is going to soar to unprecedented prices this year. With the high prices of all food products Thanksgiving dinner givers will have less reason to give thanks than the happy ones who are invited out for the yearly harvest feast. The famous Rhode Island turkey, which is the fashionable bird because it annually graces the board of the President at the White House and which is popular as well as fashionable with all lovers of good things because of its sterling qualities is going to cost 32 cents a pound for the big turkeys; the little ones will bring 30 cents.

The current trade reason for this use is thus stated: Last year the turkey raisers in the smallest State in the Union overstocked the market at Thanksgiving and lost money. Consequently they are working on contrary lines this year, and the supply will not equal the demand. The supply is short, and even in Rhode Island there is a complaint because the residents cannot be supplied. However, a good stock is promised at Christmas for, by the same reasoning, the growers who made money on turkeys at Christmas last year will endeavor to repeat their success.

Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia turkeys are also short for the season, and the prices will range the same as for the Rhode Island turkeys, 32 cents. These turkeys are 28 cents by the barrel, and those which in the unprecedented warm weather become heated in the sending lose quality and go at any price. These are the dry-packed poultry. The Western poultry which is ice-packed will be a little less costly. All kinds of poultry will follow in high prices.

Aside from prices there never was a time and never a city in the world which could exhibit for a National feast such a wide variety of the finest poultry, meats, vegetables, and fruit as can be seen in the New York markets to-day.

Other things in the poultry line which may be substituted for the turkey are ducks which will cost 28 cents a pound, geese 30 cents, and capons 45 cents a pound. Large roasting chickens will cost from 25 to 28 cents a pound. A festive dish which is not so much in demand this warm weather is the little roast pig, and he will cost from $2 up, according to size. Quail are 60 cents apiece and partridges $6 a pair, canvas-back duck $8.50 a pair, and red-headed duck $4.50 a pair.

For a few vegetables, incidental to the feast, the price range is: Beans and peas, 12 to 15 cents a quart, egg plant 8 to 15 cents, cauliflower 12 to 15 cents, celery 25 cents a bunch. Cranberries are still 10 cents a quart, green peppers 5 cents apiece, and cucumbers the same price. Lettuce is 12 cents a head, sweet potatoes are down to 10 cents from 15, and white potatoes are 10 cents a quart.

For a terrapin stew for Thanksgiving the lover of that delicacy will pay from $1 apiece to $4 for the very best terrapin. Sweetbreads are 35 cents a pair, three pair for $1. Fresh mushrooms were low at the big markets yesterday, 65 cents a pound. Italian chestnuts, which make excellent stuffing, and are useful in many ways, are 10 cents a pound. The little yellow kumquats which make attractive decorations for salads are 25 cents a basket.

For dessert there is the mince pie which is the natural accompaniment of the turkey. Ready-made mincemeat can be purchased of excellent quality. Like everything else if made at home it can be flavored to suit the individual taste and can be as good or as poor as the materials put into it.

There is a general rule for mincemeat which is easy to remember. Double the proportion of chopped apple to chopped boiled meat and halve the quantity of chopped suet. That is the foundation. The average housekeeper will probably scant the suet, but it is a good rule to go by. The three ingredients are moistened with the water in which the meat was boiled, with cider and a good dash of brandy is not forgotten by the housekeeper who has not white ribbon principles. This is sweetened to taste, and as much good fruit, raisons, and citron, with perhaps a few currents put in, as the housekeeper desires, with plenty of spice that also is governed by taste. With a good pie crust this mince pie served piping hot should be all that is desired.

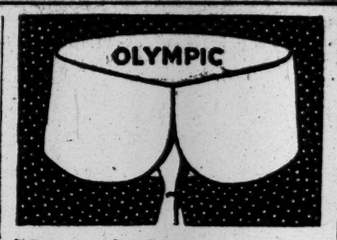
Pumpkin pie is another natural concomitant of the Thanksgiving dinner. Pumpkins are 3 cents a pound and squash the same price. Many "pumpkin" pies are made of the latter vegetable.

Among the delicacies one may have strawberries—and they are not to be found everywhere. Those from California cost $2 a quart. Raspberries are $1 a pint. One may still have a watermelon for dessert. That costs $1.25, and a muskmelon, imported or from California, will be more expensive. They are $2.50 apiece. Pomegranites are pretty things and cost 15 cents apiece. Delicious ripe figs, a dozen in a box, will cost 75 cents. Hamburg grapes are $1.25 a pound, white grapes 25 cents a pound, Tokay grapes 75 cents a basket, and Concord 25 cents. Emperor grapes are 60 cents a basket.

Apples will cost any price, but those good for eating cannot be found anywhere for much less than 5 cents apiece. Spitzenbergs are 85 cents a dozen, or one may pay $1 or $1.50, according to quality and size. The "delicious," another large red apples, is $1.25 a dozen. King apples may be had for 75 cents a dozen. There are any number of varieties of pears. The Anjou will cost 75 cents and $1 a dozen, and the Commice $1, $1.50, and $2 a dozen. Plums are 75 cents a good-sized basket. A good pineapple can be bought for 25 cents, or for the sugar pine one will pay from 35 to 75 cents. Oranges are 75 cents and $1, and Florida grape fruit $1.75 to $2.25 a dozen.

Cheese for dessert will cost: Cammenbert 28 cents, American 25, Brie 35, and Roquefort 45 cents. American full cream cheese is 22 cents a pound, Philadelphia cream 10 cents, and there is a new little "Snappy" cream cheese put up in small tinfoil packages for 10 cents.

The best newly laid eggs are 43 cents a dozen, and the best Philadelphia butter 38 cents a pound for boxes, and 40 cents for pound prints. Olive oil for the salad has gone up. The best Lucca oil is 80 cents a quart, a rise of 10 cents.



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and stop smoking altogether, do be careful. Steer shy of the rich, black all-Havanas that wreck your nerves. Smoke a light, soothing Havana and domestic blend—a

Robert Burns Mild 10c Cigar

A box of 12 for $1, at any dealer, or prepaid to you on receipt of $1.
GEORGE L. STORM & CO.
New York City

Silver Mesh Bag

ON TUESDAY, NOV. 23rd, we shall offer 385 Silver Mesh Bags at $1.98 each. Latest style, 4¼ inches long, 4 inches deep, small ring mesh (6-inch spread), double silk lining, with 14-inch chain. The entire bag and chain are made of solid German Silver, with a thick silver plating. Every one of these bags will be sold with the distinct understanding that the money will be refunded if it can be duplicated by any jeweler or department store for less than $3.50.
Mail orders filled 19c. extra.
CHARLES A. KEENE
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

JUST the thing with the Thanksgiving turkey.

You could not have a more appetizing dinner-course on your table than Campbell's Consommé or Julienne or Tomato Soup. The Tomato is the most tempting of all; and just right if the dinner is not too heavy. These three will show you the quality of

Campbell's Soups

For our clear soups we use the highest-quality selected beef. And beside clarifying the broth with the white of eggs, we force it through our two-inch-thick patent filter which renders it like amber for clearness and color. The flavoring of these soups with fresh tender vegetables is extremely dainty and inviting. And the best tomatoes that grow are cultivated expressly for our Tomato Soup.

No one—not even you—could make such soups without these fertile New Jersey gardens right at hand; without our costly apparatus; or without our priceless formula. *If not entirely pleased the grocer returns your money.* Is there any better way than that?

Campbell's Soups will make you grow Big and strong like me, you know. When you see the can appear Holler loud so I can hear.

21 kinds 10c a can

Pea, Ox Tail, Chicken, Asparagus, Mock Turtle, Clam Bouillon, Tomato-Okra, Vermicelli-Tomato, Celery, Julienne, Vegetable, Consommé, Clam Chowder, Mulligatawny, Mutton Broth, Chicken Gumbo (Okra), Beef, Tomato, Bouillon, Printanier, Pepper Pot

Just add hot water, bring to a boil, and serve.

We'll gladly send you Campbell's Menu Book, free—if you'll write for it.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
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Look for the red-and-white label

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So Easy to Handle!
Simplicity itself! Bills go in or out in a second, without fuss or fumble.
HANDY BILL FOLD
PAT. AUG. 24, 09.
More convenient than a wallet or card case. Safer and more refined than a loose "roll."
A. L. Steinway & Co. Sole Mfrs. & Selling Agts. 493 Broadway, N. Y.
Thin and Light
All Leather, All Prices— At all Dealers
Removing

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

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Fifth Avenue Linen Store

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DRESDEN LINENS

Our hand-spun, grass-bleached Dresden Linens launder better and wear twice as long as any other linen made. These beautiful cloths and napkins are designed and made especially for us; imported only by us. We are offering them at unusual prices for this week only.

SCOTCH AND IRISH LINENS

Linen Damask Table Cloths.....$1.75, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 each
Dinner Napkins.....$2.75, $5.00, $6.00 per doz.
Hemstitched Linen Sheets.....$4.50, $5.00, $6.00 per pair
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases.....$1.25, $1.50, $1.75 per pair
Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels.....$2.75, $3.50, $4.50 per doz.

We are also offering some fine decorative Linens at half price.

WM. S. KINSEY & CO.

240 FIFTH AVENUE—Just above 28th St.

REDUCE your table expenses and improve your health by eating more Quaker Oats.

There is no age, nor condition where Quaker Oats isn't an ideal food. Highest in food value, lowest in cost.

Quaker Oats costs no more than the inferior brands.

Regular size package 10 cents

The Quaker Oats Company,
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a new limited train with through sleeping car from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to Knight's Key, Fla., via the

Seaboard Air Line

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Leaves New York 10:25 A. M.
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Prevents Old Age Indigestion, Dyspepsia, gas, Liver, Kidney or Heart Trouble.

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RIKER DRUG STORES
50 Cents

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The World's Best Bitters

EST. 1846

THANKSGIVING

To enjoy the feast, bear in mind the best appetizer in the world—"UNDERBERG." It aids digestion, and should be in the house all the time for the use of all.

As a Wholesome Stimulant it is Unequalled.

Enjoyable as a Cocktail and Better for You.

Over 7,000,000 bottles imported to the United States.

At all Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants or by the bottle at Wine Merchants and Grocers. Ask for UNDERBERG. Booklet free.

Bottled only by H. Underberg Albrecht, Rheinberg, Germany.

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Known the world over
Specialists in Everything from
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OLIVE OIL
GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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IMPORTED IN BOTTLES ONLY.
For Sale by all Leading Grocers in the United States.
E. LA MONTAGNE'S SONS, AGENTS,
45 Beaver St., New York.

Your Physician will say that a clean mouth is essential to good health.

If you will brush your teeth thoroughly every morning and evening with

SANITOL

Sanitol Tooth Powder or Sanitol Tooth Paste you will prevent the decay of your teeth.

Your general health will be better, and your teeth will be white, clean and strong.

Try it to-day. You will notice the benefits at once.

25c everywhere.

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CORNELL
NOV. 25

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE

Between NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA
A two-hour train every hour on the hour, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., in addition to other trains. Ten minutes before the hour from West 23d St. On the hour from Liberty St.
Parlor cars on all trains. Dining cars morning, noon and night. Sleepers on midnight train.

Speed, Safety, Comfort

A TWO HOUR TRAIN EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

WALTHAM WATCHES

Polish Your
Stoves, Gas Stoves, Ranges
WITH
Stovnic
Polishes Stove and Nickel.
No Odor, No Dust, No Soiled Hands.
All Grocers Sell Stovnic. 10 Cts.

"The Crown Has It."
(Xmas is coming)
Let your homecoming be a fragrant surprise.
Take with you a package of
BATHODORA
the ideal water softener that renders daily bathing a delight. Sold everywhere.

Generous sample, perfumed calendar and "Fashion Book of Perfumes" (including details of our Xmas gift to you), sent for 4 cts. (postage). Write Dept. C to-day.

Crown Perfumery Co. of London, 30 East 20th St., New York.

ARLISS GENIAL SOUL AS SIMPLE SEPTIMUS

In a Play at the Hackett Theatre Made from William J. Locke's Popular Story.

CHARACTER'S GREAT HUMOR

Which the Actor Conveys Through Medium of Dramatization, Having Familiar Shortcomings.

"SEPTIMUS," a play in four acts, by Philip Littell, founded on W. J. Locke's novel.

Septimus Dix	George Arliss
Clem Sypher	Henry Wenman
Wiggleswick	Cyril Young
Hegisippe Cruchot	Claus Bogel
Maitre Debuschere	Herman Hirshberg
Emmy Oldrieve	Emily Stevens
Zora Middlemist	Dorothy Rossmore
Jane Meredith	Florence Edney
Mrs. Oldrieve	Laura Linden
Madame Bolivard	Bertha Livingston
Sarah	Frances Welstead
Edith	Jane Lothian

With as accomplished an artist as George Arliss in the cast, and with a story containing as much humor as "Septimus," it was almost a foregone conclusion that the audience at the Hackett last night would find a good deal to please them in the play which Phillip Littell has made from Mr. Locke's book. And, indeed, though the adapter has by no means developed a play to be regarded very seriously, he has managed to retain enough of the story to carry many of the simple sayings and the simple doings of the hero. And this, in nine cases out of ten, is about all any one can do in dramatizing a long novel.

Septimus continued to be quite as simple in covers as in the pages of a magazine, and this, too, in spite of the loss of his qualifying adjective. He was, moreover, a most retiring person. And as simplicity and the quality of being retiring are just the two things which are furthest removed from what is ordinarily regarded as dramatic and theatric there was the double difficulty in this case.

One of the results is that certain qualities in the people and the incidents which are passed over mildly in the reading are necessarily projected here in such a way as to be rather blatant, for, obviously, that part of the book which best lends itself to the playwright is the portion which deals with Emmy Oldrieve's misfortune and Septimus's self-sacrifice. Quite as obviously, since in a play it will not do to have a divided interest, it is necessary, or has appeared so here, to do away with the chief motive which led to the heroic action

In fact, though it is possible to understand Septimus's Quixotic action in Emmy's case, with the picture of Zora before us as she figures in the book and with an understanding of her influence on the simple-minded inventor whose guardian she has become, the situation is not so easy to comprehend as it takes place in the play. As a result, there is not the real grip which should come at this point, and it takes the better part of the two remaining acts to build up any actual interest in the love affair of this strangely contracted pair.

However, Septimus himself comes over the footlight rather more satisfactorily than is often the case in these transplanted novel heroes. Mr. Arliss, personally and temperamentally, is rather too much alive to convey in his own person a complete suggestion of this simple-minded Septimus, but the sympathetic quality of this actor's mind and art and the variety and certainty of his method enable him to create a figure which—if not actually Septimus—is a most agreeable and winning substitute. And, after all, imagination does play one tricks, and it is by no means certain that any two persons will agree as to what Septimus actually was like, except in the vague general way that he was simple, and tender, and somewhat slow-witted, and yet, at bottom, a thinker and a man of brains.

All these things, by the way, Mr. Arliss conveys, quite naturally, quite happily, and always quite interestingly. He conveys them, too, with no end of gentle, quiet humor that reaches out and creates the responsive, genial warm feeling, and with occasional little touches of genuine sentiment and sweetness, which give a touch of something much akin to pathos.

Septimus appears at the outset highly interested in his model of a self-acting perambulator, which is to eliminate the necessity for the nursemaid, thereby doing away with the attendant policeman. The discovery that it is not practical does not necessarily discourage him, and he is shortly back again with more inventions, the fact being first demonstrated in a sudden alarm which startles the household, and eventually appears to come from Septimus's person. It is, in fact, a clock which he has set for a certain time, in order that he might remember to be on time for his engagement with Emmy.

She has intended to announce to Zora and Clem Sypher the glad news of her betrothal to the actor. But the fact that this gentleman has taken unto himself another wife is accidentally discovered by Septimus, who acquaints Emmy with it, whereupon she tells him of the delicacy of her position, and he conceives the idea of the marriage which is to free her from suspicion, and at the same time leave her free to annul it whenever she cares to do so. The scne ends with Septimus at the telephone, calling up the hallboy to inquire how one goes about getting a special license.

With Septimus breakfasting at 7 P. M. on "an absinthe, a poached egg, and a raspberry ice," with the incident of his purchase of a hat for Emmy, the scene of the lawyer trying to find some reason for the divorce which Septimus quite innocently insists upon, and with the occasional appearance of the burglar Wigglesick, who is summoned by a bellcord so arranged as to explode a cartridge, there are amusing incidents enough, and all too, in spite of the fact that the play, as a play or as a story on the stage, never quite takes hold of the imagination or the sympathies. Indeed, with Septimus himself absent from the scene it is quite possible to watch all that happens without much concern, a fact due partly to the necessary condensation and elimination, partly to the selection of the secondary players.

Both Zora Middlemist and the adoring Clem Sypher are reduced to lower caps in the stage recital, so much reduced in fact, that last night's audience, apparently composed largely of those who take their stories in the theatre, or take them not at all, were clearly unable to make out what "the cure," Clem's disillusionment, and Zora's supposed faith, were all about.

What remains, as has been said, concerns itself chiefly with Septimus and Emmy, the latter somewhat more neurotically suggested in the acting than seemed good in this particular play. After all, in playing as in other arts, there should be some harmony between the parts and the whole, and Miss Stevens's acting, though exceptionally effective at times in its suggestion of overwrought nerves and physical collapse, was somewhat too forcefully projected, and not always in the key of the general performance. Hardly an ideal Zora, Miss Rossmore played the scene in which she first learns of Emmy's misfortune with a touch of genuine feeling. The others were only mildly interesting, but so, too, were their roles.

To Advertisers

Advertisements for Sunday's New York Times should be in the Times Building not later than noon Friday.

Last Sunday's Times contained 133 columns of high-grade advertisements.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"SIRE" PRODUCED IN PARIS.

Henry Lavedan's Play Is Charming, but the Ending Is Weak.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—A new play by the academician, Henry Lavedan, entitled "Sire," and based on his well-known novel, was produced to-night at the Theatre Francais. The key to the action is the palming off of the comedian upon an old Vendeean Royalist, Mlle. De St. Salbi, as a son of Louis XVI. To expiate the fraud after it is discovered the pseudo-Dauphin in the revolution of 1848 defends the Tuileries in behalf of Louis Philippe and dies on the royal seat in the throne room.

The first and second acts are charming. There is a delightful caricature of secret political societies in the other acts; also there are excellent scenes, but the end is futile and weak. The presentation is admirable, M. Huguenot and Mlle. Pierson holding the chief roles.

"HIS NAME ON DOOR" SHOWN.

Crookedness of Crooked Lawyers Is Theme of Play by a Lawyer.

HIS NAME ON THE DOOR, a play in three acts by Frank Lord, Bijou Theatre.

James	Ralph D. Lee
A Sign Painter	J. H. Goodwin
An Elevator Boy	Mason Stone
Sampson	George Gaston
Jane Saroney	Louise Closser Hale
Clarkson	Jerome Storm
J. Bradford Hunt	Walter D. Greene
John F. Martin	Byron Douglas
Frederic Brent	Wilson Melrose
Helen Jarvis	Ethel Clayton
Lucy	Lida Hall
Mrs. Worley	Mrs. Pauline Duffield
Officer Westhouse	John Tait
Officer Newman	John B. Summers

Frank Lord, the author of the new play produced at the Bijou Theatre last night, is a young playwright and a lawyer as well. In his playwright capacity he has been guilty of lese majeste against his profession, for his villain is a lawyer, and his theme is the crookedness of crooked lawyers. He has supplied enough of a love story and enough of decent people to make an interesting story outside of the exposure of overshrewd legal lights and money-making insurance companies. He throws a little side light on the District Attorney's office and compares it disadvantageously with the United States Circuit Court. But for one rather long and rather clumsily constructed scene in the second act the drama held the attention of the audience last night, and there was no mistaking the genuineness of the applause that followed some of the scenes.

The basis of the human side of the story is the conflict between the woman who would not sell herself and the man who would. Frederick Brent is a young lawyer, employed by J. Bradford Hunt, attorey for John F. Martin, who controls a swindling insurance company. Hunt and Martin are in danger of investigation, and to find a scapegoat Hunt makes Brent his partner in the law firm, against Martin's wishes. Helen Jarvis, a comic opera star, is in love with Brent, whom she has known from childhood. She comes to him for aid in getting the full value of an insurance policy left by her father. Brent explains that he is on "the other side" and cannot help. Martin finds out her trouble and offers to settle in full and to bring her the money.

In the second act she tries to persaudo Brent to find other occupation, and her pleadings are supplemented by the request of some of Brent's old-town mates, who have been swindled. Martin calls on Helen, and proposes to pay back all of the money got from her home people on condition that she go abroad with him. Before she can refuse, Hunt comes in to accuse Martin of "selling him out" to the District Attorney's office, and threatens his client with the United States courts, unless he consents to Brent being made "fuel for the District Attorney's bonfire," as he puts it. Their conversation is overheard by Helen's maid, who is learning stenography. In the third act this maid's stenographic notes of their conversation are used to force them to release Brent and, of course, Brent is made to understand the company he has got into.

The characters, drawn with considerable brutal force, were all well played. Particularly good were Wilson Melrose as Brent, Ethel Clayton as Jarvis, Byron Douglas as Martin, and Walter D. Greene as Hunt. Louse Closser Hale as an elderly stenographer in Hunt's office gave an amusing and natural portrayal.

"THE AIR KING" ON THE STAGE

Klaw & Erlanger Produce New Musical Play, with John Slavin.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Klaw & Erlanger produced to-night for the first time at the Star Theatre "The Air King," a musical satire on aeronautics. The book is by H. B. Smith, and the music by Raymond Hubbell. The big cast is headed by John Slavin, who plays the role of a bell boy, who through mischievous meddling and force of circumstances makes a flight across the Atlantic Ocean in a stolen airship. The first two acts are laid at Seabright, and the last in France.

Josie Hall returns to the stage after an absence of six years to play the eccentric role of a manicure girl, posing as an heiress. Thomas Meighan makes his first venture into musical comedy in the part of an airship inventor. Frank Belcher, Scamp Montgomery, and Ann Tasker are also in the cast.

"The Air King" goes to the Colonial Theatre, Chicago, for a run opening next Monday.

SPEAK IN PRAISE OF JOHN S. KENNEDY

Memorial Meeting for Philanthropist Participated in by Men Who Knew His Work.

KEYNOTE OF HIS CHARACTER

Found, Mr. De Forrest Said, In His Recognition of His Duty Toward His Fellow-Men.

About 300 friends of John Stewart Kennedy, the financier and philanthropist who died recently, leaving millions to educational and charitable institutions, gathered in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, last night, and held a memorial meeting. Speeches were made by representatives of the different educational, religious, and charitable institutions with which Mr. Kennedy was connected.

The hall was decorated with giant smilax, juniper, laurel, and evergreen, and at the rear of the platform there was a large oil painting of Mr. Kennedy surrounded by white chrysanthemums. Robert W. De Forrest, President of the Charity Organization Society, presided. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst opened the meeting with prayer.

"To many of us," said Mr. De Forrest, "the death of Mr. Kennedy came with a great sense of loss, and it is right that we, upon whose shoulders his mantle falls, should pause and think what manner of man he was. The keynote of his character was his recognition of his duty toward his fellow-men.

"It was a characteristic of Mr. Kennedy that he should recognize and remember institutions, not only in his own country and city, but even in far off Turkey. He was not merely a money getter or a money giver; he always gave himself. He was intensely human, he could shed tears and could smile away trouble. It is pleasant to think that, although his hair had grown silver white and he had reached threescore years, those years brought no labor or sorrow, for he never knew what it was to grow old."

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, paid a tribute to Mr. Kennedy's manner of life.

"No substitute has yet been found for character," said Mr. Butler, "and no career has pressed itself upon our attention which can be classed with service. For many years Mr. Kennedy's face and presence was very familiar to me. When he passed away the world at large expressed its surprise that he was a man of great wealth, for there never was a man less spolied.

"The world knew him not as a man of great wealth. He never sought crude notoriety. He was a great benefactor because of the kind of life he lived. He is best remembered for the things he did, the way he held out a helping hand, the words of cheerfulness he spoke. He did not spend all his waking hours in thoughts of business. His thoughts were of the higher life. Through his thought for human suffering and poverty and his habit of thrift and saving he built himself into the life of his time in a manner more lasting than bronze. His helping hand went where his conviction pointed the way.

"Many spend their time feeling as in a fog for a guiding principle, and, finding none, they drift and have no destination, perform no service, and have no Captain, rudder, or chart. Mr. Kennedy, however, found all these in the principle of his religious life. His acts were parts of a carefully planned service. I do not know how we shall get on without him, but we miss the lesson of his life unless we fix our gaze upon the man living and use that to interpret the spirit that has passed out into everlasting life."

Dr. George Washburn, former President of the Robert College, Constantinople, told how Mr. Kennedy came to the assistance of the college during the critical period of its life.

"Mr. Kennedy was more than a benefactor," said Dr. Washburn. "He was a friend."

John L. Cadwalader, Vice President of the New York Public Library, told of Mr. Kennedy's connection with the New York Library and the interest he took in its success. Dr. A. W. Halsey, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, spoke of the interest Mr. Kennedy evinced in religion.

"Back of his gifts and his life lies his fellowship with God Almighty," he said. "The secret spring of his life was founded in his religion. He was most intelligent in his religious gifts. I place him among the great Johns who have done so much for the benefit of the Church."

Frederick Sturges, Vice President of the Presbyterian Hospital; Dr. Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, and Dr. A. F. Schauffler, President of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, also spoke in appreciation of Mr. Kennedy.

"Mr. Kennedy," said Dr. Schauffler, "built primarily on the word of God. I believe he devoted uniformly and regularly one-tenth of his income to God's cause. He always believed that he should multiply God's gifts. He fulfilled his duty by the right use of his large fortune."

Among those who were present were William Rhinelander Stewart, the Rev. William Adams Brown, Myles Tierney, Charles F. Cox, John M. Glenn, R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. William B. Rice, A. S. Frissell, the Rev. William R. Richards, William R. Wilcox, Henry Smith, James Speyer, John D. Crimmins, G. A. Plympton, Frank Tucker, Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsley, Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago, Miss Mary E. Richmond, and Otto T. Bannard.

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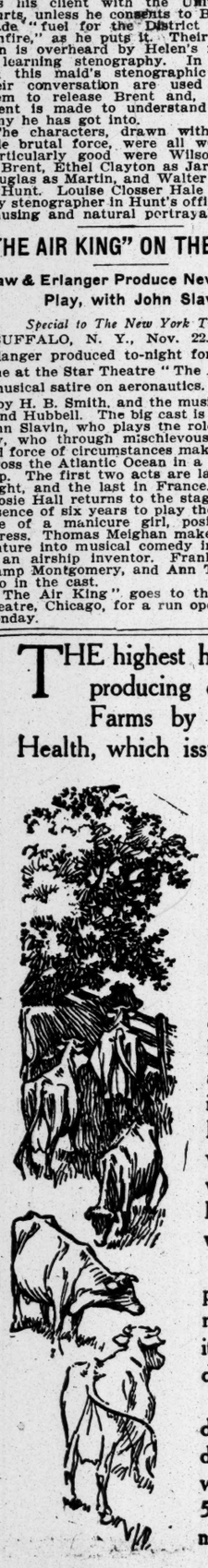

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LEW FIELDS IN "OLD DUTCH."

Musical Farce Is Funny, Has Catchy Lyrics, and Makes a Hit.

"OLD DUTCH," a musical farce in two acts; music by Victor Herbert; book by Edgar Smith; lyrics by George V. Hobart. Herald Square Theatre.

Ludwig Streusand	Lew Fields
Liza Streusand	Alice Dovey
Leopold Mueller	John E. Henshaw
Alma Villianyi	Ada Lewis
Joseph Cusinier	Charles Judels
Franz von Bomberg	John Bunny
Rosa von Bomberg	Eva Davenport
Alfred von Bomberg	William Weedon
Hon. Algernon Clymber	Vernon Castle
Jean, head porter	Mack Johnston
The Girl with the Hair-Lip	Irene Russell
Gwendolyn	Jane Grover
Maude	Marion Whitney
Mabel	Billee Cuppia
Kate	Josephine Karlin
Margaret	Elsie LeBoy
Julia	Marise Naughton
Wilhelm	George Lynch
Franz	Harry Harrington
Adelbert	Thomas McCormick
Oskar	Wood Gobel
Rudolf	Fred Roberts
Gustave	Joseph Norwich
Freda	May Willard
Lois	Ruth Ryder
Maid at the Schoenwald	Gertrude Grant
Grenwald	John Donnelly
Messengor	Victor Hyde
Gendarmes	George Dowling, Joseph Torpey
Allan	Victor Hyde
Olga	Nettie Hyde
Fleurette	Rhea Hess
Babette	Hannah Hess
Little Mime	Helen Hayes

Well, thank heaven, there is one German dialect comedian who has not been Warfeildized into pathos! Lew Fields, toned down perhaps by the prevalent Warfieldization and Musicmastering of the prevailing German dialect conditions, but still Lew Fields, demonstrated that fact last night at the Herald Square Theatre in "Old Dutch." The title, by the way, has no visible relation to the play except as it may be traced in a casual observation in the first act and a cryptic uterance of Fields near the last curtain, meaning nothing and better left out.

Still, this is a play and not to a rumpte-iddity collection of songs. It is based on the old and ever-popular "Erminie" theme, the theme which Wilson revived in "The Strollers" and which never grows tiresome. It is, in fact, the theme of Robert Macaire and Jacques Strop. A couple of witty and ingenious vagabonds palm themselves off in a country inn as people of standing and importance, and the real possessors of the name and title, also at the inn, are regarded as impostors.

How many brilliant successes have been built on the old Macaire skeleton it would take a search of stage histories to tell, but to New Yorkers "Erminie" is still the freshest. And there was a certain fitness, for that reason, in Eva Davenport's appearance in this two-act farce compounded by Victor Herbert, Edgar Smith, and George V. Hobart. She fitted right into the picture and was at home. And Ada Lewis, as a tough girl of the Tyrol, awoke certain dormant memories of toughness not Tyrolean and the precursor of all tough-girlishness on the stage.

"Old Dutch" is funny, and the lyrics are catchy. Fields does not lose any of his appeal by reason of his playing a straight part. The air of reasonableness which he gives to such apothegms as "Every man is a foolishness outside his own place," "It is impossible in words to treat you with the silent contempt you deserve," and "Many a man who is a failure at everything else makes a successful burglar," adds much to the structure of the success and the joy of the audience.

It is a good show, and ought to make a hit; indeed, did make a hit last night. The pictures are good, so is the chorus, and Miss Davenport, Miss Lewis, John E. Henshaw, Alice Dovey, and Charles Judels were second only to the star in the credit for it—especially Henshaw. Vernon Castle, in his excellent work with a very small part, which he enlarged by his own personality, deserves a special niche by himself.

The biggest hit, however, was made when the usual dreary sentimental love duet was relieved by the introduction of two clever little children, who imitated exactly the demeanor of the principals. The audience could not get enough of it, and every encore gave fresh emphasis to the brightness and excellent training of the engaging little pair.

Petition of Milliken Creditors Denied.

An order filed yesterday by Judge Hough in the United States District Court states that the petition of creditors dated June 10, 1907, against Milliken Brothers will be dismissed and the property returned to the Milliken Brothers corporation by Receivers Heckscher, Olcott, and Ward when $40,000 is deposited to indemnify them against all liability resulting from the operation of the receivership, and a bond for $250,000 given as security for the fulfillment of any contracts or obligations of the receivers.

Annual Appeal
OF THE
Five Points House of Industry.

One of the oldest charitable institutions for the care and education of homeless children. Four hundred and fifty-six different children cared for during the year; sixty-one placed in permanent homes with private families; and nearly forty thousand since organization.

During the year we have moved our children from the old building in Worth Street to Westchester County, where, in small groups, our children are given the advantages of an outdoor life, with the same educational and industrial training as before.

We are planning greatly to extend the work in the country on the cottage system. Funds are solicited for this, and for the usual

Children's Thanksgiving Celebration
which is eagerly looked forward to by the little ones.

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William Church Osborn, President; Archibald D. Russell, Vice President; Hugh N. Camp, Jr., Secretary; William H. Wheelock, Treasurer; Wm. C. McKee, Superintendent.

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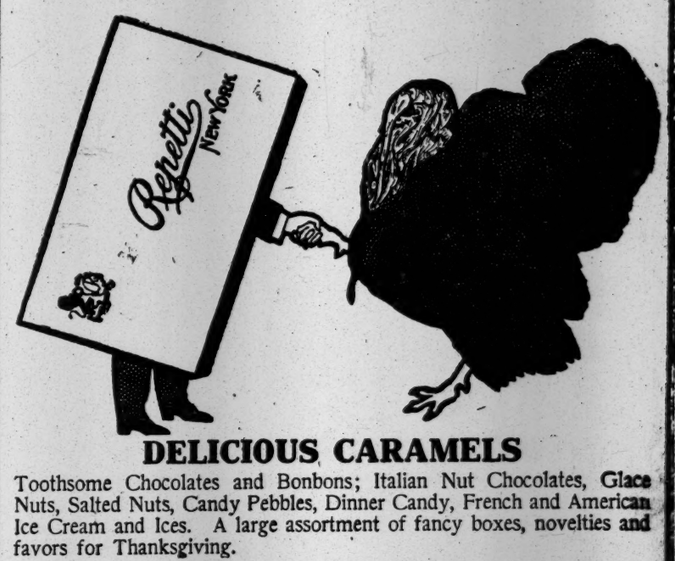

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The Piano All Can Play by Hand or Perforated Music Rolls

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It will be noticed that M. Bonci lays especial stress in the first place upon the musical feeling with which the Autotone enables him to render any of the most beautiful musical compositions.

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"Melody Marked" Music Rolls
Patented by Hardman, Peck & Co.

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as the basis of the
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 23, 1909.

TIME TO RETREAT.

The announcement by Justice BISCHOFF of the Supreme Court, First Department, that he will not accept the increased salary authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment under the recent amendment of the State Constitution is likely to be followed by similar announcements from other Judges of this Department. It is already known that the Judges of the Second Department, in the Counties of Kings, Queens, and Richmond, were strongly opposed to the action of the board. It is quite probable that before that action takes effect—if it be not reversed—we shall have the curious and interesting spectacle of a majority of the Judges refusing on legal and on ethical grounds to accept the money voted for them by the Board of Estimate.

The Mayor, who has the right of independent decision, has done well to anticipate this rather absurd outcome by calling a meeting of the Board to review the action in respect to the Judges. The most appropriate and becoming way, we should say, would be reconsideration and reversal by the Board. But if the Mayor cannot secure reconsideration, then a veto would accomplish nearly the same end. There need be no hesitation in retracing a mistaken step. The Board having been misled by ingenious argumentation, will be amply justified in accepting judicial guidance in the withdrawal of its error. The latter counsel is unquestionably the better. It has a decided claim to acceptance from the fact that it comes from men who lose and do not gain by offering it. If the Board of Estimate cannot see its way to this action, the power, and we think the obligation, rests with the Mayor to veto the resolution of the Board. In doing so he would certainly have the hearty approval of the more conservative members of the bar and of the mass of the citizens of the county. It is not often that a mistake so lamentable in its nature and so discreditable to its beneficiaries can so promptly and completely be remedied, and that at the suggestion of some of the beneficiaries who decline to profit by it.

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.

Two papers before the Civic Federation have special timeliness. Mr. Low remarked that never before had capital and labor passed through a crisis so comfortably as during recent months. Never before had wages been so well maintained, or profits recuperated so soon. Mr. Low was unable to say whether the maintenance of wages explained the exemption of capital from some of its accustomed trials under such conditions, and he neglected to ask whether the alleviation of the trials of both was not due to that industrial system which labor and the politicians are making a merit of attacking tooth and nail. Yet it may be asked how would it benefit labor if the disruption of the trust system made stability of wages thereafter more difficult, or impossible?

Mr. PERKINS's paper dealt with another phase of the same topic. He recalled the various devices adopted by several corporations for old-age pensions, accident insurance, and other forms of welfare work, and placed them upon a basis both more reasonable and more permanent than any other. The attractive theory has been influentially asserted that the benefits of the fruits of the toil that brings disaster and wear and tear to the human machine were distributed throughout society, and that therefore society should bear the burdens rather than the individual. Theoretically this is a most engaging declaration of universal benevolence, but there are practical difficulties. Sometimes it is almost impossible to move society in the best of causes, sometimes society moves by passion or prejudice rather than by conviction. Mr. PERKINS's thesis is that the trusts are actuated by good and enduring motives in assuming the burden which society cannot be relied upon to deal with on its merits.

Enlightened selfishness, says Mr. PERKINS, actuates the trusts in attaching their staffs to themselves by treatment as generous as is economically possible. And he asserts also that the same motive should actuate the wage earners toward their employers' proposals. Labor and capital should cooperate for joint interests, each contributing particularly something toward bearing this joint burden of human waste, which doubtless society ought to bear, but which society is reluctant to assume, and which is borne inequitably even when social action takes the form of laws. This is not the only way in which the modern industrial system deals economically with problems which some would delight to see dealt with by statute, if there were no better way.

THE UNPUBLISHED SUBWAY PLANS

In response to the criticism that its plans for new subways are not accessible to those most interested, the Public Service Commission replies that they will be available to everybody as soon as they are ready, and will not be available to anybody any sooner. The sound is fine, but the sense is about up to the level of the wisdom of the Commission as shown in the preparation of its plans.

If this is doubted it is only necessary to recall the publication last week of the letter of the Pennsylvania Railway officials reminding the Commission that it was building a station on Seventh Avenue, and that its traffic would be of enough importance to be included in the subway plans. This letter is many months old, but there is nothing known contrary to the general belief that the Commission is capable of putting that station on a spur, with all that implies regarding the neglect of all west side traffic. Curiosity as to whether or not this singular plan is final seems to us legitimate and in the public interest.

The point is the better worth making because there is more going on than is publicly known. The progress with the Fourth Avenue Subway instead of satisfying Brooklyn's appetite merely whets it. The methods by which that subway was secured are obviously the methods by which other subways of that kind will be sought. This conspicuously is not a method most in the public interest. It is not desirable that plans of such momentous interest should make their appearance first in their final form, to be taken or left without opportunity for amendment. The Commission itself has altered its own plans within a few days, of its own motion, but it is petulant when anybody else suggests amendment. This should not be so. All amendments are not inspired by malice or ignorance, and if so inspired can easily be rejected. Public hearings on plans in the manner of hearings on franchises might save the Commission embarrassment and promote public interests. The harm which might result is not apparent, and at worst is comparatively negligible.

THE SWEEP OF THE LAW.

There can no longer be any doubt that all those industrial combinations popularly called "Trusts" are doing business in violation of the Anti-Trust act of 1890, and are subject to prosecution at the convenience of the law department of the Government. The only exceptions are those concerns that are not engaged in any way in inter-State business. Wherever a corporation has built up a business inter-State in its character by combining through purchase, stock ownership, contract, or agreement, independent and competing concerns under its sole management, there, ipso facto, a violation of the law will be found which it becomes the duty of the Government to punish. The effect of such combinations of competing concerns is, in the language employed by the Judges in the Standard Oil case, "to restrict free competition in commerce among the States or with foreign nations," and that is the substance of the offending.

Those Trusts alone are safe from molestation which are not engaged in commerce between the States or with foreign nations. This is the status of the Sugar Trust, as was determined by the Supreme Court in the Knight case. In view of the general curiosity as to the scope of the act of 1890, it will be of interest to know what the court said in that case. The Government's bill charged that the American Sugar Refining Company had purchased the stock, machinery, and property of four of its competitors in the State of Pennsylvania in violation of the act. The Supreme Court held that the Sugar Refining Company was engaged in the manufacturing business, not in inter-State commerce; that the mere manufacture of an article for sale, even though it may go to another State, does not make it an article of inter-State commerce. In the course of his opinion Chief Justice FULLER said:

> Sugar was refined for sale, and sales were probably made at Philadelphia for consumption, and undoubtedly for resale, by the first purchasers throughout Pennsylvania and other States, and refined sugar was also forwarded by the companies to other States for sale. Nevertheless, it does not follow that an attempt to monopolize, or the actual monopoly of the manufacture, was an attempt, whether executory or consummated, to monopolize commerce, even though in order to dispose of the product the instrumentality of commerce was necessarily invoked.

Industrial combinations that manufacture and do not engage in commerce between the States may escape under this decision. Every other Trust or combination is exposed to prosecution. It is the duty of the President to have it prosecuted. The President, says the Constitution, "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." So long as this statute stands unchanged, the President must continue to bring suits no matter what may be the consequences to the business or to the prosperity of the country. If suits are prosecuted against all the corporations doing business in defiance of law, the loss, the ruin, the bankruptcy, the panic will be appalling. However, the President is not absolved from the performance of duty by the fear of consequences. He must prosecute. He must prosecute one and all. The only alternative is that he may in his discretion select the worst examples. That would not only be a violation of his oath, it would be an exercise of the Executive power obviously subject to monstrous abuses. Under the extraordinary theory of this law and of the decision of the courts, there are not two classes of Trusts, one good and one bad—all are bad. All are criminals if they violate the law, as all of them do if they have been organized and built up through doing away with competition.

The singular condition in this country, therefore, is that it is at the present moment the sworn duty of President TAFT to destroy a very great part of its business, to frighten capital by such a multitude of prosecutions that it would seek shelter in holes or take flight beyond seas. If Congress is unwilling to see the President deal this deadly blow at the prosperity of the country, the remedy lies in its own hands. It can amend the law, as it has been urged to do both by President ROOSEVELT and by President TAFT.

THE SURVIVING FANTASTICALS.

A Brooklyn clergyman, preaching to children on Sunday, made some extraordinary misstatements about the custom among ill-bred children, now tolerated by the police and encouraged by the undiscriminating citizen, of disguising themselves in cast-off clothing on Thanksgiving Day and begging for pennies in the streets. It is an abominable custom, amounting to a public nuisance, and it should be suppressed, but it is unmistakably a survival of an ancient if grotesque ceremony whose meaning has been forgotten. The clergyman we have mentioned told the children that the custom belongs to the Puritan festival of Thanksgiving. He said, according to The Tribune's report:

> About the year 1870, on Thanksgiving Day, the different societies in New York, dressed in elegant costumes, paraded the streets and made social calls.

As a matter of fact, the fantasticals are related more closely to the Guy Fawkes Day grotesqueries in old England. Thanksgiving Day was never a day of parades of any sort, or of social calls, though what social calls have to do with the disguised children begging in the streets and invading the areaways with their clamor for money is not easily understood. In 1870, and long before, Thanksgiving was a day for churchgoing in the morning and home dinners, with family reunions in the afternoon. Coincident with Thanksgiving this year will be the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops in 1783. Evacuation Day was for many years a holiday kept with a show of great public spirit in Manhattan. There was generally a military parade with public meetings and dinners in the evening.

The parade of the so-called Fantasticals was one of the features of the day. They were not children, and they were not beggars. They were members of target companies and chowder clubs, generally, and their parades were finished with some sort of banquet and much drinking. The origin of the Fantasticals is dubious. They may have been intended to perpetuate remembrance of the ragged and forlorn appearance of the Continental troops when they marched victoriously into the city the British had surrendered. Certainly they had some sort of historical association with the Horribles who parade in New England towns on Bunker Hill Day, and the Bummers in Philadelphia. But no historian of New York has thought it worth while to trace their origin. They were a rowdy lot from the beginning, frowned upon by the respectable people. But they paraded on Thanksgiving Day only when that revered festival fell on Nov. 25, the anniversary of evacuation.

The celebration of Evacuation Day has been disregarded in recent years. As a festival it expired in a blaze of glory when its centenary was celebrated in 1883. There was a time when its military spectacle rivaled that of the Fourth of July, when a reminder to the people of the strength of the country and the State in arms was considered appropriate and inspiring on both those anniversaries. The child beggars of Thanksgiving are the survival of the Evacuation Day Fantasticals. They have no historical association with the Puritan feast of the harvest. The Brooklyn clergyman's idea that the children should be encouraged to blacken their faces or wear masks, don cast-off rags, and beg pennies in the streets Thanksgiving morning, in order that they may have money to put in the collection box at church for the poor, is creditable enough to his heart, but not to his head. The little beggars are not making nuisances of themselves for charity's sake.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Theory Hard to Believe.

Prof. HYSLOP and several of our correspondents have suggested as a possible explanation of the seeming marvels performed by EUSAPIA PALADINO and her kind that the spectators at séances where levitations and materializations take place are hallucinated and that nothing or little of what they think they see really takes place.

This theory has certain elements of attractiveness for those who recoil from admitting the intervention of "spirits" in the performance of the futile and squalid tricks that make up the meagre repertory of the "mediums," and yet are of minds too charitable and kindly to make the alternative assumption of habitual and intentional fraud on the part of all these miracle workers and their managers. It must be admitted, too, that such a synchronous hallucination of a considerable group of people through the skillful arousing of their expectant attention is among the remoter possibilities of hypnotic suggestion. We do not know, however, of any trustworthy authority for saying that the thing has ever been done, nor do we believe that any scientific—that is, real—hypnotist could undertake it with the slightest hope of accomplishing the task.

It is reported that photographs taken in India have proved that the native magicians do something of the sort, and that there is no other basis for the stories about their throwing ropes into the air and climbing up them into invisibility. But several careful searches for Indian magicians who can even seem to do such things have been in vain, and the evidence that anybody ever even thought he saw them is scanty and of poor quality.

As a matter of fact, hallucination, properly so called, rarely involves more than one sense, perhaps never more than two or three at the same time, and to believe that the PALADINO's visitors are thus deceived implies that they are in a completely illusional state verging close to, if not into, permanent insanity—an implication obviously excessive. Everything considered, the hallucination theory is rather harder to accept than that of "spirits," and, remembering the innumerable exposures to which "mediums," including the most eminent of them, have been subjected, the probability that every one of them could be convicted of fraud is raised for all practical purposes to a certainty. Even the most plausible and impressive of the tribe insist on the maintenance of conditions that make deception no more than difficult, and where deception can be it is as much a waste of time to look for the supernormal as for the supernatural.

Care That Seems Unnecessary.

It is hard to see why Dr. COOK takes such elaborate precautions to protect the report he is going to send to Copenhagen. That interesting document, the product of so many and such protracted labor, has, of course, a certain value from some points of view, but we know of nobody who has any great desire to steal it, and cannot imagine any dangers except those of the sea to which it will be exposed after it starts on its belated travels. From those dangers neither stalwart guards nor a Captain's strong box will safeguard it, and our own impression is that it would be quite safe if sent by mail or express in the way that is deemed sufficiently secure for the transportation of securities much more readily negotiable than this one.

Of course there are reporters who would like to get a glimpse of Dr. COOK's narrative, and there are a few papers, we fear, that would print the result of the glimpse without making any too deep scrutiny into the method of obtaining it. That fact, however, hardly necessitates the adoption of the measures which Dr. COOK has devised, and one is almost tempted to suspect him of trying to increase the public opinion of his report's preciousness by treating it as if it were a shipment of diamonds.

But it is all, we suppose, the careful carrying out of that now somewhat too famous promise to let the University of Copenhagen have the first look at the papers. And, by the way, Dr. COOK has not definitely announced, so far as we recall, that he will abide by Copenhagen's verdict, whatever it may be. Perhaps it would be well for him to do so, for on several occasions he has appealed from the decision of judges selected by himself, notably in the case of his confrontation of the man BARRILL. Then he left it to "the people of Montana," but he did not accept their adverse decision as final.

Ah, well, we shall soon know—soon, that is, as Cookian chronology goes—what the Danish experts think of his claims. If they think ill of them the doctor will be in a pretty bad fix, for he has put all his eggs in one basket. If their verdict is favorable there will be—how shall we put it?—unpleasant talk about the composition of the court? That phrase would not be quite fair, for, unquestionably, the court is competent and honest, and yet—and yet—there will be the unpleasant talk, and many feelings will be much hurt by it.

Discrimination Against Oleomargarine.

One of the Cornell professors, speaking as the President of the New York State Dairymen's Association, is out with a loud and solemn warning of a plot to persuade Congress to repeal some of the existing restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine colored to look like butter. The success of this undertaking, he says, should be opposed not only by those who want or are interested in pure butter, but by everybody who believes in pure food as a general principle.

As is well known, we are in both the categories he names, and are about the last to advocate anything to facilitate the sophistication of any food, and yet we cannot forget that the existing oleomargarine laws were devised much less to protect the purity of food than to guard the product of the dairymen from the competition of a perfectly wholesome and much cheaper substitute for it. The butter men have utilized this protection as ruthlessly as have other protected manufacturers, and the prices they are now asking are rendered possible only by the nearly complete exclusion of oleomargarine from the markets.

For people will not buy oleomargarine unless it is colored to suit their long-established ideal of butter, just as they will not buy butter itself unless it does the same thing—as not a little very good butter does not until it, too, has been colored. People with short purses cannot see why colored oleomargarine should be illegal and colored butter legal, particularly as the matter used to give the required tinge is the same for both and entirely harmless.

That people should know what they are getting and get what they pay for we thoroughly believe, but we also think that anybody who wants to buy oleomargarine, colored or not, should be able to get it, and therefore we incline to antagonize the Cornell professor and his warning.

Brutal Nurses in Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully indorse all that A. G. Lindall says in her communication in last Sunday's TIMES regarding the abuse of children by their nurses in Central Park, as well as in all of the city parks. I see every day children cuffed and kicked and slapped by their nurses, and their ears pulled. Every day I hear children scolded and berated by ignorant, cruel nurses. It makes our hearts ache to see refined, delicate, well-dressed and sweet-looking children in charge of such coarse, brutal, ignorant women. A MOTHER OF SIX.

New York, Nov. 22, 1909.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, also, would speak in behalf of the suffering children abandoned to the care of hard-hearted nurses. It has made my blood boil to see the little tender ones so maltreated by foreign menials. A pillory is too good for them. Mrs. WILLIAM H. CRANE.

New York, Nov. 22, 1909.

ANSWERS "UNASHAMED."

Administers a Rebuke to the Bachelor Who Flouted Marriage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter appearing in your issue of Saturday, Nov. 20, under the caption "A Bachelor's Defiance," and signed "Unashamed," warrants a reply from a man who can speak from an experience of twenty-eight years of double blessedness.

Your correspondent begins by admitting that bachelors may be termed selfish. In his case there can be no question of selfishness, as his communication is based entirely on the idea that his personal comfort is the only thing that he and this world were created for. As instances, he says that his salary is ample for his needs, with a satisfactory surplus left over; that he can take a trip anywhere without depriving himself of an overcoat; that he can purchase a place in the country at any time and live in comfort for the remainder of his days; that he has no wife to quarrel with, no bills to worry him; no children to learn evil ways, and no woman to work out the problem of life with, but he can flit from flower to flower enjoying their sweetness without expense, &c.

Now, to any man who has looked around on this world and its institutions it seems to me that "Unashamed" must appear a blind and molelike creature, whose brain has never been illumined with the pure light that is shed on the soul by self-denial, self-abasement, suffering both of the body and the spirit in following out the higher ideals of human life, and fulfilling the natural laws which hedge us about. In other words, he is a shirker, a timid creature who slinks through life fearing to attract attention lest he be called on to do something that will cut off one of his ignoble privileges as a non-combatant. He is like unto a beggar who hugs himself within his dirty rags and holds out his hand for alms, always receiving, never giving.

Did "Unashamed" ever stop to consider that, selfish and unworthy as he seems to be, there may be some good woman in the world whom it was his province to make a happy wife, one who has waited for him, and may be waiting now? Did he ever think that there are unborn children perhaps who were destined from the creation of the world to call him "father"? that some of his pleasure money was given to him to help lift the burden of want and unsatisfied spiritual longings from the life of some sweet and gentle nature foreign to his own? He probably has not thought of these things. His money and time are all his own, he thinks, and he can do as he pleases with them, but he is violating the trust that nature placed in him and is an outcast from her general plan.

Speaking more particularly, married life to me has proved a blessing. My wife and children are the only true friends, except my mother, that I have on earth. The pleasures that I have tasted in the past twenty-eight years far outweigh the pains, are worth a hundredfold the expense, and had I to live over my life I would again look about me to discover the mate who was to pass along the way with me, share my joys, comfort me in sickness and sorrow, and, it may be, weep over me as I shall lie in my coffin. BENEDICK.

New York, Nov. 20, 1909.

MARRIAGE NO FAILURE,

But Individuals Are Failures, and They Make Courtship Less Popular.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed the numerous letters in your columns on the much-discussed topic of matrimony. Quite amusing to note the view that some of the contributors take, none really getting down to the real causes of success or failure in married life. Particularly the article by the "Unashamed" bachelor who seems to think that all worth while in this life is literature, art, politics, deep-sea fishing, and the freedom to pack his grip and "beat it." I dare say these subjects could be discussed with any intelligent woman. Admitted that I am a bachelor, (compulsory,) but what argument can any one offer when I say that a successful married life is all that one could desire while here. We hear too much about the failures and nothing about the successes. Marriage never was, nor is, a failure—it's the individuals who are failures. This ceasing of respect after marriage, lack of consideration of personality, too much familiarity, drifting to the conventional in general, are, I believe, making marriage less popular.

Let us hear from the successes and I'll wager the cheeks of the old maids will be flushed with renewed ambition to land, and the bachelors will be requiring half an hour to tie their cravats. RETLAW.

New York, Nov. 22, 1909.

The Marriage of True Minds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a few words to "Unclaimed Flower" ex cathedra. It's as easy as rolling off a log to get married—just plain "to get married." Why, we would guarantee to have the hateful noose around the neck of "Unashamed" himself in less time than it takes to tell it! That kind of "marrying ability" is nothing more or less than clever management, "knowing the trick," and being willing to—to stoop to conquer. But we judge that isn't the kind of marrying "Unclaimed Flower" is after.

Real marriage, dear lady, is as rare as the roc's egg. As rare (dare we breathe it!) as real men. And for the real man one can only wait and wait and wait and hope and pray and be thankful to the gods if once before the end of the long day of life we have felt his dear arms close around us; if once we have heard the bell ring and seen the vision of the Lifted Grail. That is the best that the best of us can do, "Unclaimed Flower." And before the divine gift shall be given unto us we must have given of ourself in divine measure. The other kind of marrying (secular marriage let us call it) is the best kind of discipline and experience in the world. If one could take it on yearly contract I would recommend it universally. Even as a life sentence the babies are more than worth the price of admission. A WOMAN WHO KNOWS.

New York, Nov. 20, 1909.

Husbands Supposed to be Dead.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "Eseum" I would say that in New York State, Section 841 of the Code of Civil Procedure says that when a person has been absent for seven years he is presumed to be dead, but that only refers to real property. Section 299 of the Penal Code reads: "A person who, having a husband or wife living, marries another person, is guilty of bigamy," but Section 299 excepts the operation of the above section in the following case: "To a person whose former husband or wife has been absent for five years then last past, without being known to him or her within that time to be living and believes him to be dead."

A person therefore marrying would not be guilty of bigamy and such marriage would be legal and could not be attacked unless the former spouse returned and he could or the other interested parties could have such marriage annulled. In some of the Western States, notably North Dakota, "Eseum's" friend could procure a legal divorce on the ground of desertion. I would advise "Eseum's" friend not to take any action until she had consulted a competent lawyer. MILEVY.

New York, Nov. 20, 1909.

The Darky on Old Maids.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the consolation of the Unclaimed Flower may I give the Southern darky's view on the subject? The old mammy's charge had postponed her wedding, and failing to understand the situation, also fearing ungallant desertion on the part of the young suitor, mammy undertook to soothe and console her. "Now honey, doan yer pester yer young head 'bout thet good-fer-nothin' en doan yer mine a minute, fer they tells me ole maids is the happies' cuyhow, after they gits thru struggelin'."

A SOUTHERNER—"thru strugglin'."

New York, Nov. 22, 1909.

Not 8,000,000 Doomed Old Maids.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to ask "A Bud of Twenty-six" where she obtained statistics showing there are 8,000,000 more women than men in the world?

There are more boy babies born than girl babies, although more boys die than girls. I understand there are 5,000,000 more men in India, 5,000,000 more men in China, and 100,000 more men in St. Petersburg than women. In continental United States there are 1,638,321 more males than females, or about two in each 100 people. ANOTHER BUD.

Virginia, Nov. 20, 1909.

YALE FOOTBALL ELOQUENCE.

Thinks Specimen Quoted Reveals Secret of the Game's Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comment on football in to-day's issue is to me so enigmatical that I am constrained to air my stupidity by asking what it means. You quote some wild words of a Yale alumnus. As I read I imagine them a parody on some speech of a Leonidas at Thermopylae used as the last thrilling declamation of a Bowery tragedian. I pleasantly anticipate some playful or sarcastic editorial comment.

Surely such words were never spoken seriously? Surely your comments are veiled sarcasm and it is my British stupidity that fails to comprehend?

I am so anxious to know, because, if, I say again, if, it were possible that such words were really spoken seriously the whole secret of the dangers of American football would be explained, as well as the long series of Yale victories. Any game played in such a spirit must cease to be a game and become that kind of warfare in which (proverbially) all things are fair.

An no kind-hearted Harvard man could ever wish to win a game when "10,000 Yale hearts are throbbing," more than 10,000 Yale men "would willingly shed blood" to see Yale win, and bevies of beautiful maidens "would tear out their heart strings" to bring Yale victory! This could not be spoken of a game!

No, surely it is all a joke and I should apologise for troubling you.

ANXIOUS SPORTSMAN.

New York, Nov. 21, 1909.

JERSEY FOOTBALL FATALITY.

It Was Not Caused by Ignorance of the Game.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The accident that happened last Friday, when Trinity Chapel School team played the West Orange School team, in which one of the latter was killed, was quite unavoidable. West Orange sent their left half back through Trinity Chapel's right tackle, making a hole in their line, and the guard tackled him, and tackled him about six inches above the knee, and threw him to the ground, as the rules of the game instruct the players to do. In trying to get away the young man twisted his neck as he fell.

The Trinity Chapel team had been carefully coached by one of the best players on the Trinity College team, and the practice referred to in Sunday's item is the running through the signals daily in the school yard.

The first report of the game attributed the accident to ignorance of the game on the part of the Trinity Chapel boys, based on the statement of the brother of the boy that was killed, and who was not present at the game. But our team is neither ignorant of the rules nor inexperienced in the game; and while our sorrow for the result is true and deep, we desire to be exonerated from blame in this sad affair. R. G. SCOTT,

Captain Trinity Chapel School Team.

New York, Nov. 21, 1909.

THE PRICE OF MILK.

Would Balance Its Increase with the Saving in Doctors' Bills.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two curious instances of economic law, on which due emphasis was not laid previous to the agitations which resulted in certain new legal enactments, might well be brought to the attention of folks now while they are paying the price of the improvement in the conditions under which milk is handled. For several years demands have been made on farmers and other producers of milk for greater care in dealing with it; those who handle it in the city are put to much greater trouble and expense. It was obviously impossible to effect these improvements without money; it was obviously for the benefit of the "ultimate consumer" that the improvements were undertaken; it is now declared that health conditions in the city are vastly improved, yet the milk "trust" is being scored on behalf, so it is alleged, of the very people who have escaped typhoid and tuberculosis to so great an extent from the adoption of these very precautions.

A cent or two per day, avoiding sickness and death with the consequent money loss to families, is calculated by some individuals as the outright theft of millions of dollars yearly for the benefit of a "trust." It would be but just to offset these millions by the saving in doctors' bills, undertakers' bills, and bills for idleness while sick. We are assured by reports in newspapers that the health statistics prove the good results of the milk crusade; whether these reports be true or not the rise in price of milk is inevitable owing to legal enactments as to the care of it.

It is as certain as the increase in tenement rents in the city, which have increased from 50 to 100 per cent. during the past seven years, owing to costly improvements ordered by law. Those who advocated the law were warily silent on this point (of its financial effects on tenants) just as they were silent on the certain increase in milk prices. Perhaps the people have to be fooled for their own good.

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Nov. 20, 1909.

Example of English Verse Writers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For some time past I have been observing English current verse as copied into our American newspapers and the conclusion has been forced upon me that the English write better verse than Americans of the same class. The theme may not be superior, but the manner of handling it is. Not only is there better rhythm and more skillful rhyme, but the choice of language is more delicate than ours, and by delicacy I mean closer adherence to the real meaning of words. Speaking of this to an Englishman, who is a neat poet himself, he informs me that he supposes one reason of this is that all English pupils in the universities and high-grade schools of that country are taught the value of good language by continued lessons in verse writing. Of course this does not make poets of them all, but it improves the divine fire in those who have it, and adds materially to the power of expression of those who do not, and, I think, might be followed with much benefit to the youth of our own country.

New York, Nov. 22, 1909. W. R. B.

First Catch Zelaya.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Napoleon became too obnoxious, he was placed in St. Helena; Commissioner Yeh of Canton was sent to the Andaman Islands; the King of Burmah went there too, and sundry Hindu and Mussulman potentates in India who couldn't govern themselves and harried their people have been similarly segregated. After the famous recipe for cooking a hare, we must first catch Zelaya and then effectually cook his goose. How would the Aleutian Islands do for a suitable cooler? JUNIATA.

New York, Nov. 22, 1909.

"Money Talks."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer in your columns affirms that in England the militant suffragettes are growing more and more unpopular. It would not seem so from the way in which the public is contributing to their campaign fund.

Mrs. Pankhurst's society started six years ago with only a few shillings in its treasury. In 1906 its receipts were $13,000; in 1907, $35,000; in 1908, $100,000, and this year up to date they have been $252,700.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 20, 1909.

POOR JOHN!

When Carrington and Hyslop, too,
Fix Sherlock Holmes-y eyes on you,
What is it you serenely do?
Call "John!"
And then, when furniture you raise
In odd, inexplicable ways,
Who gets the short end of the praise?
Oh, John.

When you can't work the tricks you try,
Make lights cavort and breezes sigh,
Who gets the Paladino eye?
Why, John.
When critics sit around and blame,
When Irwin calls your marvels tame,
Who is it puts your skill to shame,
Imperils your stupendous fame,
Calms down the "wind," blows out the "flame,"
Trumps all your aces, gums your game?
Oh, John.

THOMAS B. YBARRA.

"FIRM, SEVERE LADY."

Is Wanted to Administer Corporal Punishment to a Youth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following advertisements appeared a day or so ago in one of the dailies in New York:

> A LADY wanted, take charge of boy; good inducement to firm, severe party not averse to corporal punishment. Ray P. Oliver, general delivery, Rochester, N. Y.
>
> LADY willing discipline boy 18; one not averse to corporal punishment can have his services for board or earnings. Ray P. Oliver, general delivery, Rochester.

Is there none of your readers who has comment to make on a thing of this kind? Even in our prisons, where the least amenable material is to be found, our foremost penological workers have been persistently abolishing the use of corporal punishment as more hardening than helpful, and as leading to more bad results on the whole than good. Physical violence of any kind is permissible only as a mode of self-defense against a stronger and brutal person. Wherever it is used as a punishment its only service is one of expedience for the punisher, to take the place of a capacity for reasonable and intelligent dealing with the punished, which capacity the punisher does not possess to fit the need.

It would seem that the advertiser in the above was a case for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Society, however respectable he may consider himself. Read "Jack Raymond," by Mrs. Voynich, the author of "The Gadfly," or the reports of societies for reforming such abuses in prisons and other institutions, or read what educationalists find in the matter—educationalists of the most sincere type—not the superficial or "expedient" ones, and look into a little book lately translated for publication in this country, "The Century of the Child," by Ellen Key. Thus can be obtained reliable and startling light on the subject.

If the subject (or victim) in the advertisements should turn out a criminal, the advertiser may well blame himself. There are features of these advertisements that make them the premise of very unpleasant conjecture, first, the age of the boy mentioned, which makes such punishment particularly humiliating, if less physically cruel than if he were younger; second, the plan of turning over the boy's "earnings" to the "firm, severe lady" in return for her tender mercies in the matter of readiness to administer humiliation and pain to him! Every element of bringing up and environment that should support or encourage self-respect, this unfortunate boy is to be robbed of! What kind of guardian or parent must it be to arrange such a plan for him?

If this case were isolated it would still be worth attention, but in the hope that comments upon it may arouse more energy in putting a stop to general methods of this kind it seems worth while that notice should be taken of it in the form of communication to one or another of our daily newspapers. READER.

Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 15, 1909.

PROPER CUTS OF BEEF.

American Marketmen Might Learn Them from the French.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting to learn through your columns that the Beef Trust is in any way concerned with the welfare of the housekeeper. I thought it was otherwise.

Apropos of your suggestion that "we learn from the French," I would say that it is a good one, but the first necessity is that the Beef Trust takes the first lesson how properly to cut up its meat to serve its customers, or that it institute a school for our marketmen so that we housekeepers, who have been taught already by Mrs. Rorer and other intelligent and progressive women, can buy the cheaper portions of meat without being compelled, as now, to buy a whole quarter of lamb, for instance, and cut it ourselves.

There is not a butcher in this whole city, to my knowledge, who can properly cut up a chicken, to say nothing of other meats—chopping it with a cleaver is not dissection.

Having had considerable experience in housekeeping in Paris, I have been able to note the difference and appreciate it. I could buy there most delicious steaks cut from the round as tender as any "porterhouse," which, by the way, is a steak not found in any French market. There the tenderloin or "filet" is always separated from the "faux filet" (false filet) or upper part, and sold without any bone, and I could enumerate other illustrations of the difference in cuts, also in trimming the cuts before sending them home.

The slap-dash methods and use of the cleaver in our markets are very annoying to most housekeepers, at least those who for years were so thoroughly educated by Mrs. Rorer, and whose classes may yet be in existance.

Let us have reform by all means, only please begin in the right place and not put everything on the shoulders of the AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPER.

New York, Nov. 19, 1909.

"Blames It On" Cold Storage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a systematic investigation were made as to the cause of the high price of meat, butter, eggs, chickens, fruits, &c., I think it would be found that the universal law of supply and demand that once governed the markets of the world—and what, more particularly, interests us the markets of New York City—has been and is now practically annuled by a new business that has come into existence within the last twenty-five years, viz.: cold storage.

LOW TARIFF REPUBLICAN.

New York, Nov. 10, 1909.

UNBURNABLE BUILDINGS.

Urges the Advantage of Making Their Construction Compulsory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In New York it is not only the celluloid manufactories that will require rigid inspection and correction, but every building where people live or are employed, and their owners must be compelled to do what is necessary to safeguard life and at the same time their own property.

The theory under which advances in fireproof building have been made hitherto is largely, if not altogether, a mistaken one. It has been the assumption that a real estate improver, as a sane business man, should be able to perceive how much it was to his own ultimate advantage to build an indestructible building, and so save in the long run a large amount in insurance on building and contents. The true theory, we are convinced, is that incombustible buildings must be built. * * * It is really immaterial to the taxpayers whether an individual elects to let his building be destroyed by fire, but it is of very real interest to the public that the property of other people shall not be destroyed at the same time. This once comprehended, it is easy to see that the real responsibility rests on the public and not on the individual. It is for the public, then, to examine the ways in which it can discharge its duty to itself at least cost to the taxpayer, and here, as in the case of all other contagious diseases, time is the essence. It is desirable to substitute unburnable for burnable buildings with the shortest delay possible, since a conflagration may occur any day.

F. W. FITZPATRICK.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1909.

Should Be Child-Free Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in to-day's paper an article entitled "Dangers to Children in the City Streets." To those whose work under modern conditions compels the use of the automobile the fear of injuring children is a constant source of anxiety. Such persons always fear that one of the unavoidable accidents may fall to his lot. What can a man do when a child rushes from the sidewalk and tumbles under the wheels of his machine? The physician is peculiarly a sufferer, because he must travel east and west, and cannot adhere to the main thoroughfares. Cannot there be a few child-free roadways?

New York, Nov. 13, 1909. L. F. B.

Worried.

The man in the moon is now writhing in pain
Because he's so stingy, the sinner!
He's afraid that some chap in an aëroplane
Will stop there and ask for some dinner!

LURANA W. SHELDON.

PUCCINI'S "TOSCA" AT METROPOLITAN

Miss Geraldine Farrar Appears for the First Time As the Heroine of the Opera.

VOCIFEROUS PERFORMANCE

Mr Martin as Cavaradossi—Orchestra Under Mr. Tango Put Into Exaggerated Prominence.

Floria Tosca.....Geraldine Farrar
Mario Cavaradossi.....Riccardo Martin
Il Barone Scarpia.....Antonio Scotti
Cesare Angelotti.....Paul Ananian
Il Sagrestano.....F. Gianoli-Galletti
Spoleta.....Angelo Bada
Sciarrone.....Vincenzo Reschiglian
Un Carceriere.....Edoardo Missiano
Un Pastore.....Lillia Snelling
Conductor, Egisto Tango.

Puccini's "Tosca" was provided for Monday's subscribers at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening as it has often been provided before, but with certain elements of novelty. There were changes in the cast that were reflected, doubtless, in the smaller size of the audience that stands behind the brazen rail, chief of which was the absence of Mr. Caruso's name from it. Mr. Martin appeared as Cavaradossi, a part in which he has been heard here before. The new feature of the performance was the appearance for the first time as Tosca of Miss Geraldine Farrar, who took the place that so long belonged to Mme. Eames, and before that to Mme. Ternina.

"Tosca" is not a work that calls forth the best qualities of any singer's voice and vocal art. It is rather one that dulls the finer sensibilities of vocal artists toward those things and leads them toward some of the most dangerous tendencies that beset singers in the modern lyric drama. This is especially true when the orchestral part is put into such exaggerated prominence as was done last evening by Mr. Tango, (who appeared as conductor for the first time at this house, though he had previously conducted the performance of "Werther" at The New Theatre.) The evil results were heard in the singing of both Miss Farrar and Mr. Martin. Miss Farrar did not sing as she can and has sung. She felt called upon or compelled to force her tones frequently, and thereby she lost something, often much of their most beautiful and characteristic quality. She likewise felt called upon to lapse frequently into the "parlando" style, the use of the spoken voice. This is now the last device of singers in the "advanced" modern style of opera, and is supposed to add the final touch of dramatic power. It is not, however, necessary for Miss Farrar to copy the methods of singers of gifts and powers inferior to her own.

The part calls for a high potency of histrionic power of a certain sort. Miss Farrar has skill; but it is not as yet entirely developed on the lines that Sardou's play requires. She was better in the desperate scene of the second act than in the first; and she made it effective in the expression of the tense emotion, smothered hatred, and the final burst of tigerish revenge wreaked upon her malevolent persecutor. But a heightened power and a more skilful elaboration of detail are needed for its full realization.

The gain that Mr. Martin is making in vocal effect and in skill of action is shown in almost every performance he gives. But he, too, suffered last evening from the prevailing conditions of stress and violence. His impersonation of Cavaradossi was a well considered piece of acting, as far as it went. It had the effect of a real personality—definite and individual and such an effect has often been missed in the performances of the opera. Mr. Martin poured forth his voice unstintedly; with an altogether reckless prodigality, in fact. It is not necessary for him, either, to show that he has as much volume and can sustain high notes as long and with as much energy as his illustrious predecessor, even in "Tosca."

Mr. Scotti presented again his most finished and elegant, his wonderfully characteristic portrait of Baron Scarpia, which has been identified with "Tosca" ever since Puccini's opera was first put upon the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. It is the most brilliant feature of the performance, even though his singing lacks the tonal beauty and reserve power of voice that others can give. Several of the lesser members of the cast were familiar from last year's representations of the opera. Mr. Gianoli-Galletti, who was the sacristan, had appeared in it at the Manhattan Opera House.

The performance was on the whole vivid and strongly colored, in the musical features and presented with dramatic effect. Mr. Tango contributed largely to this by his treatment of the orchestra, in which he brought out all the high lights and deep shadows of Puccini's score. But it was on too loud a scale almost throughout, and encouraged much of the excessive and wearing vociferation to which the principal singers resorted.

"DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT."

Mme. Tetrazzini Gives Gay Performance of Maria at Manhattan.

PAGLIACCI.

Nedda.....Mme. Marguerite Sylva
Canio.....M. Zerola
Tonio.....M. Sammarco
Silvio.....M. Crabbe
Beppo.....M. Venturini
Musical conductor, M. Oscar Anselmi.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Maria, a Vivandiere.....Mme. Tetrazzini
Marquis of Birkenfeld.....Mme. Duchene
Tonio, a peasant.....John McCormack
Sergeant Sulpice.....M. Gilibert
Major Domo.....M. Nicolay
Musical conductor, M. Oscar Anselmi.

Another opera was added to the repertoire of the Manhattan Opera House last evening for the sake of Mme. Tetrazzini, whose opportunities here have hitherto been almost entirely limited, with the exception of "Crispino e la Comare" and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," to the tragic coloratura heroines. Maria, in Donizetti's "La Fille du Regiment," last night sung in Italian, is the newest part for this Italian soprano, and it is likely to be one in which she will win favor with the public.

Mme. Tetrazzini is not at present the physical prototype of Maria, but she succeeded in playing the part with a great deal of hoydenism and gayety for all that. In the first act she played the snare drum so well that the audience wanted her to do it all over again. Her comedy was amusing, if a trifle broad.

Much of the music is not of the sort in which this sporano is at her best, but at the end of the opera she interpolated the Waltz from Gounod's "Mireille," which she sang with so much effect that those who were on their way to the doors, thinking the opera was over, stayed to listen and applaud.

Mr. McCormack was in splendid voice and proved himself even more of an artist than he has before by his singing of the music allotted to Tonio. He sang the difficult air in the last act with a great deal of charm and a beautiful tonal quality, and showed that he has his voice well in control. The audience demanded a repetition of this air. Mr. McCormack is one of Mr. Hammerstein's most noteworthy acquisitions. This was the first occasion on any stage in which he had been heard in this part.

Mr. Gilibert was inimitable in the droll part of Sergeant Sulpice, and Mr. Nicolay was quite adequate in his role. Mme. Duchene was ill, it was said, but went through with her part of the Marquise to save the opera from a postponement.

The chorus did the work allotted to it with effect, and the orchestra, under Mr. Anselmi, played the music without much of the sparkle and dash which it demands. These qualities were infused into the performance by the singers. The audience was very large and very appreciative.

While "The Daughter of the Regiment" was heard for the first time at the Manhattan, it is not new to New York, of course, by any means. It has often been heard at the Metropolitan Opera House, and on the last occasions when it has been given the soprano part was sung by Mme. Sembrich, who was wont to end the opera with her interpretation of Strauss's "Primavera Waltz." It is an opera which has always met with success when the leading character has been suitably portrayed.

Donizetti's opera is not long, and last night it was preceded at the Manhattan by a performance of "Pagliacci," in which Miss Sylva and Messrs. Zerola, Sammarco, Crabbe, and Venturini appeared. It was the first occasion on which Miss Sylva and Mr. Zerola have sung in opera during the regular season. Mr. Sammarco lifted the performance above the level it had attained with these singers during the preliminary season.

MANHATTAN ROOF GARDEN.

Hammerstein to Give Performances There in a Month or So.

In spite of the fact that operagoers in New York will have a chance to hear sixteen different performances of opera this week, Oscar Hammerstein said yesterday that in something over a month from now he would be giving performances on the new roof garden of the Manhattan Opera House, as well as in the theatre downstairs.

The roof garden, which is now in course of construction, is very much nearer completion than is generally imagined. It will be completely under cover in something less than a month, and will be quite ready for use in two or three weeks after that. It is approached by elevators on either side.

The general plan of the garden, with its curving ceiling, will be like that of the Victoria roof garden. There will be a solid floor of seats, and the balcony will be devoted to boxes, as it is at the Victoria roof garden.

The stage, which is situated on the Thirty-fourth Street side of the roof, will be as large as that of the Victoria Theatre, which is much larger than that of the Victoria roof garden. It will be twenty-five feet deep, and will be ideal for performances of the lighter operas. It is Mr. Hammerstein's intention to present not only opera, but concerts, on this roof, and he has already announced that the Manhattan Opera House will be open all the year round from now on.

"There have been times," he said yesterday, "when I have considered the possibility of building another opera house in another part of New York, but I have decided to plan nothing further in that direction until the Thirty-fourth Street surrounding property is improved, as it is bound to be as soon as the Pennsylvania Station is opened. Already many improvements are under way, and several hotels are certain to be erected in this neighborhood within the near future."

The current week is a record one so far as opera performances are concerned.

Last night there were two performances of opera. To-night there will be one. To-morrow night there will be two. On Thursday there will be four, on Friday three, and on Saturday four. Besides these performances of opera, there are four orchestral concerts announced, and a great number of minor concerts to which the musical public is invited.

MUSIC NOTES.

Riccardo Martin the American tenor has been engaged to appear during the next two Spring season at Covent Garden in London. This will in no way interfere with his appearances in New York.

The Metropolitan Opera House announced yesterday that the newly founded ballet school would be opened on Dec. 1. It is the first of its kind to be established in this country. The instruction will begin with the rudiments of dancing and will continue until the student has attained sufficient proficiency to enter the ballets of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Tuition in the school will be free.

Baron Kuel Calls on the Mayor.

Baron Liang Kuel, the uncle of the infant Emperor of China, and the members of his suite who are making a tour of the world, called upon the Mayor yesterday and asked for permission from him to attend a criminal trial and inspect the Police Department. These were the only two branches of the City Government that they seemed at all interested in. The Mayor delegated his executive secretary, William A. Willis, to pilot them on their investigations.

Schwab Chosen Trustee of Lehigh.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 22.—Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was to-day elected a Trustee of the Lehigh University. Mr. Schwab now lives at South Bethlehem, where the mammoth plant of the steel company is located.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Liebler & Co. have received from Israel Zangwill the manuscript of "The Man of Iron," a new play on the subject of world peace, upon which Mr. Zangwill has been working for some time. The production will be made this season.

Louis Waller, the English actor, has announced that he will produce C. M. S. McLellan's new play, "Judith Zaraine," early in January, in London. The American production of the play will also be made in the early part of the year by Liebler & Co.

The offering at the Murray Hill Theatre this week is Fred Irwin's Majestics; at the Metropolis Theatre, "Frenchie," a Parisian playlet, is the feature; at the Olympic Theatre "The New Marathon Girls" is the attraction, and the Rentz-Santley troupe is at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

The American Dramatic Guild, of which Frank Lea Short is the President, will give its first performance on Friday afternoon, Dec. 3, at the Comedy Theatre. "In the Long Run," a modern comedy by Archer Jones, will be presented. In case the play meets with approval it will be taken on the road.

At the Alhambra Theatre yesterday Irene Franklin was the principal feature, and the programme included Jesse Lasky's "The Twentieth Century," Frank Stafford and company, Mike S. Whalen, the Olivetti Troubadours, Collins and Brown, Malia and Bart, and the Dunedin Troupe.

Goldberg, the cartoonist, made his first appearance in vaudeville at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre yesterday afternoon. Carrie De Mar appeared in new songs, and other entertainers were Willard Simms and company, the Avon Comedy Four, Radford and Winchester, Doherty and Harlowe, and McGlyn and Shelley.

Yvette Guilbert is the headliner at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week, and others on the bill are John R. Gordon and Arthur Pickens, McKay and Cantwell, Amy Butler and company, Al Carleton, Binns, Binns and Binns, Alcide Capitaine, and Liane de Lyle.

Harry Lauder began his second New York engagement this season at the American Music Hall yesterday, and Juliet, Midgely and Carlisle, the Seven Perezoffs, Staley and Birbeck, the Tohler Trio, and Hassan Jenny made up the programme.

At the Colonial Theatre Charles Lovenberg's Operatic Festival was the principal attraction, and others were Beatrice Ingram and company, Annette Kellermann, Stuart, Billy B. Van, and the Beaumont Sisters, Frank Morrell, and Hastings and Wilson.

Valeska Suratt did not appear at the Plaza Music Hall yesterday afternoon. Instead Harry Lauder came over from the American to repeat his act. For the rest of the week Stella Mayhew and Frank Bush will be headliners in their specialties. Others who appear are Willa Holt Wakefield, Genaro and Bailey, Willie Hoppe, Byron and Langdon, Rinaldo, Nicholson and Norton, Austin Brothers, and Blake's animal circus.

At the Bronx Theatre the Boston Fadettes Orchestra headed the bill yesterday with Frank Fogarty, Howard and North, Lillian Tyce, La Vine Cimeron Trio, the Motegirl, and Hill, Cherry and Hill as other numbers on the programme.

Louis Mann in "The Man Who Stood Still" is the week's attraction at the Grand Opera House.

The comedy "Going Some" opened at the West End Theatre last night for a week's engagement.

"Paid in Full," with Fritz Williams and Katherine Florence as Joe and Emma Brooks, began a two weeks' engagement at the Academy of Music last night.

This Week Is Sacred To the Home

Hundreds of families are being held together by our aid. They need good cheer, and something more than turkey.

WILL YOU CELEBRATE THANKSGIVING BY HELPING THE POOR?

Send to R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 210, 105 East 22d St., New York.

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR W. M. LAFFAN

Attended by Leading New York Men, Who Went to Lawrence on a Special Train.

REV. DR. SLICER OFFICIATED

Readings from the Bible and Various Authors—None of Mr. Laffan's Family Present.

Many New Yorkers prominent in journalism, art, and business, among them J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph H. Choate, George B. Cortelyou, and Thomas F. Ryan, took a special train to Lawrence, L. I., early yesterday morning, to attend the simple funeral service over their friend, the late W. M. Laffan, owner of The New York Sun.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of All Souls' Unitarian Church, long a friend of Mr. Laffan. He had arranged it from his knowledge of what Mr. Laffan, who belonged to no religious denomination, would like. It included no hymns, nor music of any kind; only one prayer—the Lord's Prayer—and beyond that it consisted solely of the reading of selections on death and a future life, beginning with the Egyptian Book of the Dead and coming down to Emerson, Walt Whitman, and Browning. They were so selected and arranged as to seem to give the consensus of the thought of ages on such matters. There were no pall bearers, and none of Mr. Laffan's immediate family was present.

A ten-car special left the Long Island City station at 10:15. Among those who boarded it were Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Morgan, Jacques Seligman, Robert W. De Forest, John F. Wyatt, Charles Lanier, Emile Ray, J. Alden Weir, George B. Cortelyou, Major John McGaw Woodbury, Thomas E. Kirby, James F. Sutton, Judge Willard Bartlett, Rolan F. Knoedler, Clarence M. Dove, Dr. James W. Markoe, Henry Walters, James M. Beck, President Finley of the College of the City of New York, Eugene Glaenzer, Henry Harper of Harper's Publishing Company, Herman Ridder, Col. George Harvey, Edward Robinson, Assistant Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a number of persons who at one time or another had worked under Mr. Laffan, and a large part of the staff, editorial, reportorial, and business, of both The Evening and The Morning Sun.

When the train came to Lawrence the party, numbering some 500, walked to the Laffan home, a distance of about half a mile.

Dr. Slicer opened the services by reading selections from the Psalms and Scriptural passages. From Buddha he read a passage including the sentence, "Man never dies; the soul inhabits the body for a time, and leaves it again"; from the Hindu Ramayana, "We have given what we ought to grief. Now let us do what is becoming," and from Confucius, "He who in the morning has seen the right way may in the evening die without regret."

In conclusion Dr. Slicer recited the Lord's Prayer and gave the benediction. The people then filed out past the coffin. The service lasted for about an hour.

No announcement was made about the burial. It is understood, however, that the body will be cremated.

Mr. Laffan's brother, Fitz Gibbon Laffan, who for the past week has been ill at the Lotos Club under the care of a physician and a trained nurse, though very much better yesterday, was unable to go to the funeral. It was said at the Lotos Club that he was expected to be up to-day, when he intended to leave town.

LUTHERANS IN CELEBRATION.

Churches from Atlantic to Missouri River Represented at a Banquet.

In celebration of the dedication of the new Concordia College of the Evangelical Luthern Synod at Bronxville Sunday the Lutheran Education Society last night gave a banquet at Arion Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, at which 420 guests, representing the Lutheran Church and lay members of this city and the entire district between the Atlantic Coast and the Missouri River, were present.

Henry F. Ressmeyer, President of the Lutheran Education Society, acted as toastmaster, and the guests of honor replied to the following toasts: The Rev. Dr. F. Pieper, President of the St. Louis Lutheran Seminary, "Our Church"; President L. Schultze of the Atlantic District, "Our Church in the East"; President H. Eckhardt of the Missouri Synod, "The Future of Our Church"; Dr. E. G. Sihler of New York University, "Christianity and Culture"; the Rev. W. Kopfchen of St. Luke's Lutheran Church, "Our College," and the Rev. J. Holthusen of Immanuel Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, "The Lutheran Education Society."

Congratulations from the sister college at Fort Wayne, Ind., were conveyed by the Rev. Adam Miller. A gift of $5,000 by Miss Anna C. Meyer to endow a scholarship for students working their way at the college, was also announced.

The new institution, which is designed primarily as a training school for students who wish to enter the Lutheran ministry, will be formally opened on Jan. 1.

SMITH—WENTZ.

Orison Hamilton Smith and Miss Margharetta Wentz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wentz of 328 West Seventy-seventh Street, were married last Thursday afternoon in the Dutch Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, the Rev. Henry E. Cobb officiating. Miss Wentz was attended by her sister, Mrs. Robert Craighead, who acted as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Margaret Hays, Linda Praissinet, Lorraine Wiggins, Gladys Stone, Caryl Benson, and Miss Gertrude Smith. Guy Hutchinson was best man and the ushers were Horace Cleveland, Arthur Graham, Rush Ester, Chauncey Toy, Harold Banks, and William Anderson Keys, Jr. A reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wentz.

Social Notes.

Mrs. Robert Varnum is giving a luncheon to-day at Sherry's for her debutante daughter, Miss Anita Ingersoll.

Mrs. Townsend Jones of 140 West Seventy-fourth Street will give a reception on Wednesday, Dec. 8, to introduce her younger daughter, Miss Marguerite Howard Jones.

Mrs. Thomas H. Barber has cards out for a reception to be given at her residence, 45 East Sixty-eighth Street, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, to introduce Miss Justine Van Rensselaer Barber.

Mrs. Edwin Thorne will introduce her daughter, Miss Phebe V. S. Thorne, at a reception on Dec. 3.

Mrs. Benjamin Griffin is giving a luncheon of twenty-four covers to-morrow at Sherry's for her debutante daughter, Miss Marjorie Ely Smylie.

Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard will give a reception on Dec. 1 for her niece, Miss Elizabeth Love Godwin, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Godwin.

Miss Dorothea Darlington, daughter of Dr. Thomas Darlington, will make her debut at a reception to be given at the Plaza on Saturday, Dec. 11.

Mrs. William Hurlbut Force, whose daughter makes her debut at a reception on Dec. 24, will give a dance in January.

Dr. Edward B. Dench and Mrs. Dench of 13 East Fifty-third Street, have issued cards for a reception to be held on Thursday, Dec. 9.

Andrew Carnegie is giving a luncheon of forty covers on Dec. 3.

M. Clement of the Opera Comique, in Paris, will add to the attractions of the entertainment to be given on Dec. 6 at the Hotel Astor for the benefit of the annex of the Loomis Sanitarium.

Bernard F. Coleman and Miss Coleman have returned from Madison and opened their town house, 38 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Richard Irvin, who leaves to-morrow for Baltimore, will return on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor have returned to town from Newport for the season.

KING HONORS DEAD DUCHESS.

Wreaths from Royal Family on Coffin of Consuelo of Manchester.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22. — Covered with beautiful wreaths, some from members of the royal family, including the King and Queen, the coffin containing the body of the late Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, was taken by train to-day from London to Kimbolton, where the funeral will take place to-morrow.

At the same hour of the interment memorial service will be held in London at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace.

ORSAMUS R. FYLER DEAD.

Former Chairman of Republican State Committee of Connecticut.

TORRINGTON, Conn., Nov. 22.—Orsamus R. Fyler, member of the State Railroad Commission and formerly Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, died at his home this morning after a short illness of intestinal troubles. He had within the past day or two shown some improvement, and his recovery was hoped for.

Orsamus R. Fyler was born in Torrington, Conn., in 1840. He gave up his position as a clerk at the outbreak of the civil war to enter the Union Army, and served throughout the conflict, receiving a wound in the battle of Winchester which left him lame for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Fyler for years was prominent in Republican politics in Connecticut. He was elected Chairman of the Republican State Central Campaign Committee in 1896, during the McKinley campaign, and did so well that Gov. Cooke appointed him Railroad Commissioner in the following year. Mr. Fyler held this office until his death, having been reappointed by succeeding Governors.

Mr. Fyler had previously served as Postmaster of Torrington under Presidents Johnson, Grant, Garfield, and Hayes. He was later State Insurance Commissioner under Govs. Harrison, Lounsbury, and Bulkeley. He was a member of the Loyal Legion of Washington, D. C., and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated James G. Blaine.

MRS. REGINA STUCKLEN DEAD.

Matron at Castle Garden and Ellis Island for 25 Years.

Mrs. Regina Stucklen, matron at Ellis Island, and long known as the "Mother of Immigrants," because of the interest she took in the poor aliens coming to this port, died last evening at her home, 293 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, after an illness of several months. For a quarter of a century she had been assistant matron or matron at old Castle Garden and on Ellis Island.

Mrs. Stucklen was born in Manhattan forty-nine years ago, and was educated in the parochial school of St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic Church. She was a sister of Father Pancratius Friedrich of that church, who died two years ago.

Mrs. Stucklen became assistant matron at Castle Garden twenty-five years ago, when she was left a widow. A few years later she was advanced to the place of matron. When the station was removed to Ellis Island she was transferred there as matron. Mrs. Stucklen was greatly aided in her work among the immigrants by the fact that she could speak seven languages. A son survives her.

BARON GEO. DE REUTER DEAD.

Younger Son of the Late Baron de Reuter, Who Founded Reuter's.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Baron George de Reuter, younger son of the late Baron de Reuter who founded Reuter's Telegram Company, and a brother of the present Baron de Reuter, Managing Director of Reuter's, died to-day. The widow is Maud, daughter of John Potter of Philadelphia, Penn., who married Baron George in 1891. They have two young sons. Baron George made his home usually in Paris, and devoted himself chiefly to the promotion of financial institutions rather than to journalistic affairs. He was born in 1863 and was admitted to the bar in 1886. He was a Commander of the Royal Order of the Saviour of Greece.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Baroness de Reuter is a daughter of the late John Potter of this city, her mother having been Miss Helen Norris, also of this city. Her grandfather was Thomas Potter of Princeton, N. J. She was a niece of the first Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, who was Miss Alice Potter of this city.

Yonkers's Oldest Woman Resident Dies

Yonkers's oldest woman resident and a member of a family that was remarkably long-lived died there yesterday. She was Sarah Jane Hayes, 91 years old, of 91 Warburton Avenue. Mrs. Hayes had been married twice, but at the time of her death was a widow. She lived with one of her nine great-grandchildren. She was the oldest of the four children surviving John Garrison, a descendant of William Garrison, who was one of the seven Hollanders to settle there in the seventeenth century. A Garrison commanded a company at the battle of Lexington in the Revolutionary War.

Woman, Aged 93, Dies After Rejoicing.

Mrs. Caroline Morrow died in Newark Sunday from general debility just as she had completed arrangements to observe with her daughter, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren her ninety-third birthday on Dec. 13. Her death followed her rejoicing over the receiving of a letter from her sister in Milford, Penn., which stated that the latter had just observed her ninety-sixth birthday. Mrs. Morrow was a native of Sussex County, New Jersey.

GEORGE C. PARK VERY ILL.

Suffers a Second Paralytic Stroke and Family Are Greatly Worried.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Friends and relatives of George C. Park, senior member of the firm of Park & Tilford of New York, are greatly worried over his condition, and fears are entertained that fatal results may soon follow. Mr. Park lives at Harrison, a few miles north of New York City, where he has a beautiful home.

Last Thursday he suffered a paralytic stroke, and last night his condition was made much more dangerous by a second stroke. Two nurses remain at his bedside night and day. The attending physician said to-night that Mr. Park was very ill.

Percy Williams Has Typhoid Fever.

Percy Williams, the vaudeville manager, is ill in his home, the Spencer Arms, Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, with typhoid fever. Mr. Williams has been confined to his home for the last two weeks. On Friday he took to his bed, and has been under the constant care of Dr. Charles H. Walker of 124 West Seventy-third Street. Dr. Walker said last night that Mr. Williams was doing well and that should he suffer no relapse his recovery would be rapid.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Howard Gould Sails for Bremen To-day on Kaiser Wilhelm II.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to depart on them are:

KAISER WILHELM II., (Bremen)—Edward W. Bill, F. H. Canfield, L. N. Cassett, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. S. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dallet, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Doubleday, J. Armstrong Drexel, Carlos Edwards, Mrs. Samuel Fairchild, Mrs. M. D. Flood, Mrs. Arthur W. Foster, Lieut. C. S. Georg, Howard Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Rene Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. O. Lewisohn, Lady Parker, Capt. Fred H. Wagner, and William M. Whitehead.

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam)—Miss Edwina S. Babcock, Miss Anna Goodwin Baldwin, Countess Cardelli, Miss C. L. Flemming, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Judels, Mrs. Vance Krauthoff, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. L. A. Palmer, Miss Elsie B. Pauling, Mrs. Haydon Shouse, and Miss L. Wardrop.

DIES AT CHURCH FUNERAL.

Thomas McCabe Stricken Among 1,500 Mourners at E. F. Kelly Services.

Thomas McCabe, 68 years old, of 143 Ludlow Avenue, Elmhurst, died suddenly in St. Bartholomew's Roman Catholic Church, Elmhurst, yesterday morning, where he was attending the funeral of Edward F. Kelly, Superintendent of Public Buildings of the Borough of Queens. More than 1,500 relatives and friends of the Kelly family crowded the church, and McCabe was seated in the forward part of the church, near the mourners. High mass was being celebrated by the Rev. Jeremiah Heafy, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Toole of Corona, when those seated near McCabe saw him pitch forward.

Fearing a panic in the crowded church the mass continued until McCabe was carried into a rear vestibule. The funeral ceremonies were immediately interrupted, and Father Heafy and Father O'Toole hastened to the side of the stricken man. Sacrament was administered, but it was evident that McCabe was dead before he was carried from the body of the church.

McCabe was formerly a member of the New York Fire Department. He was a widower and lived with his two daughters.

Lawrence Gresser, President of Queens, and the executive heads of the different borough departments attended the funeral of Mr. Kelly.

Mother M. Cecelia.

Mother M. Cecelia, daughter of the late Bryan Lawrence and Mary Lawrence, died Sunday night at the Convent of Mount St. Ursula, Bedford Park, the Bronx, after an illness of several weeks. Mother Cecelia entered the Convent of Mount St. Ursula when 17 years of age, and for almost fifty years devoted herself to the duties devolving upon her. Her father was President of the New York Catholic Protectory and Vice President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Mother Cecelia's only sister married William Kennelly, a real estate operator of New York City. Mrs. Kennelly and several nephews and nieces survive her.

Old Chicago Resident Dead.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Rosina Bond Holmes, who is thought to have resided in Chicago longer than any other person, died yesterday afternoon at the home of her son, John Holmes. She had lived here seventy-six years, and until a month before her death was able to recall the days when wolves were an ever-present danger, and when Indians overran the country roundabout. Mrs. Holmes was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Bond. She was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1829, and in 1833 moved to Chicago. Her father built a gristmill and a log cabin on Lake Street, near Wells. In 1855 Miss Bond married Isaac Holmes, an Englishman who had become a prosperous lumber merchant. His plant was burned out two days before the great conflagration of 1871.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JULIA ORNA GAUGH, a cousin of Abraham Lincoln's wife, and who, when she was a girl of nine years, was kissed by the French General, Lafayette, died yesterday at her daughter's home in Kansas City aged 94 years. Mrs. Gaugh was born in Frankfort, Ky. She was a Miss McGowan, and when a child was a playmate of Miss Mary Todd, who afterward married President Lincoln. Miss McGowan married Percival Gaugh, a Kentucky architect, in 1832, and in 1850 they moved from Kentucky to Kansas City.

CORNELIUS A. WILSON, who was for forty years the Superintendent of the grain department of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, died at his home, 226 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was born in Manhattan in 1841. He was a Free Mason. His widow, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

HENRY ROSENTHAL, formerly proprietor of the American Star Hall in Manhattan, died on Sunday in the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn. He was a native of Manhattan and lived at 113 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn.

BENEDICT MEKLENBURG, who was for many years engaged in the roofing business in Brooklyn, died at his home, 996 Broadway, that borough, on Saturday. He was 87 years old and a native of Berlin, Germany. Two sons and four daughters survive him.

Capt. CHRISTOPHER WESTON died at Oxford Furnace, N. J., yesterday, aged 70 years. Capt. Weston was born in Taunton, Mass., and at an early age engaged in the nail-making business. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted for three years in the Seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and took part in the Peninsular campaign, and for bravery was quickly promoted from Sergeant to Captain. After the war he took up the iron business at Oxford Furnace. Besides a widow Capt. Weston left a son, Clinton, of South Orange, and a daughter, Mrs. G. O. Tunison of Oxford Furnace.

GERTRUDE GOTTHEIL RICH, wife of Joseph S. Rich of 408 Manhattan Avenue, died at her home yesterday from heart disease. She had been in ill health about a year. Mrs. Rich was born on June 5, 1860. She was the eldest daughter of the late Rosalie and Rabbi Gustav Gotthell of Temple Emanu-El. She was interested in charitable work and was a member of the Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service. Besides her husband she left two sons, Stephen G. and Gilbert J. Rich.

PHILIP LATOURETTE, aged 55 years, a wealthy resident of North Branch, N. J., where he has a country home, dropped dead yesterday morning as he was about to take a morning train from Somerville to New York City, where he had been a prominent insurance broker at 27 Beaver Street for many years. Besides his wife, Mr. Latourette is survived by three sons and one daughter. Mr. Latourette was President of the North Branch Athletic Association, and was also prominently identified with the interests of the place.

TULLY W. COULTER, who for several years had campaigned a stable of horses on the tracks of The Jockey Club, died yesterday while returning from Hot Springs, Ark. In the days of Guttenberg the Baden Stable was owned and controlled by Mr. Coulter. In late years Mr. Coulter had had several very useful racers, including Beauclere, Brother Jonathan, and Hoffman. During the last season he was temporarily suspended during the racing at Sheepshead Bay for a supposed reversal of form by Beauclere when he won over Bonnie Kelso in a very fast mile and a half over the turf course. In a subsequent investigation Mr. Coulter proved his innocence of any wrong doing and he was reinstated.

Word was received in Montclair, N. J., yesterday of the death of Mrs. NASON, widow of Henry Nason, in San Diego, Cal. The Nason family was one of the best known in Montclair in its early days, and Mr. Nason did more to build up the residential section than perhaps any other man in the community. He was also very prominent in the management of the New York Produce Exchange.

JOHN B. WELSH, 72 years old, a retired business man and former publisher of The York Gazette and The York Daily, was found dead in his office in York, Penn., yesterday. Mr. Welsh had been in failing health for some time. Mr. Welsh was the son of the late Henry Welsh, at one time one of York's wealthiest citizens. He is survived by his daughter, Miss Katherine Welsh, and a sister, Mrs. Perry L. Wicks of Baltimore.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HANNAN.—Nov. 19, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. James Hannan, a daughter.

Married.

VAN WINKLE—TOBIN.—On the 20th of November, 1909, at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, by the Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., May L. Tobin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Tobin, to Edgar B. Van Winkle, Jr.

COX—COSTELLO.—Nov. 21, Lucy Costello to Thomas F. Cox.
DOBBIN—IRVING.—Nov. 20, New Rochelle, N. Y., Elizabeth Irving to Clarence E. Dobbin.
McQUADE—QUILLAN.—Nov. 15, Mary Quillan to Edward A. McQuade.
MORRIS—MENDELSON.—Nov. 18, Carrie Mendelson to Charles S. Morris.
OETJEN—AHLEFELD. — Nov. 18, Augusta Ahlefeld to William Oetjen.
SULLIVAN—ARMSTRONG. — Nov. 17, Mabel Armstrong to Eugene J. Sullivan.
SWAIN—KRAFT.—Nov. 18, B. Kraft to Albert E. Swain.
WANDMACHER—ZEHNER. — Nov. 17, Mary Zehner to Amandus Wandmacher.

Connecticut.

LEVIN—BRESS.—Nov. 21, Hartford, Sophie Bress to Jacob Levin.
ROBERTS—HATCH.—Nov. 20, Hartford, Laura Hatch to Edward K. Roberts.
SCHUMACHER—GRAUL.—Nov. 20, Gertrude Graul to Augustus Schumacher.

Long Island.

RICKETTS—OPPERMAN.—Nov. 16, Baldwins, Rose Opperman to Arthur B. Ricketts.

New Jersey.

VANDERVATE—STOLL.—Nov. 18, Paterson, Anna Stoll to Herbert Vandervate.
WEEKS—GLATZ.—Nov. 22, Hackensack, Bertha Glatz to Robert W. Weeks.

Died.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Nov. 21, George W. Adams, aged 60 years, of 81 2d Av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 19th Street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

ANGELL.—On Nov. 22, at her late residence, 1 West 94th St., Annie B., widow of the late Frank Angell and mother of Mrs. John J. Mason and Harold G. Angell, in her 79th year. Funeral private. Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

BACON.—At her residence, The Apthorp, 79th Street and Broadway, on Saturday, November 20th, Clara Russell Bacon, wife of C. Graham Bacon. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Tuesday morning, November 23rd, at eleven o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Middletown (Conn.) papers please copy, and London (England.)

CASCIA.—Michele, aged 23, member of Court New York No. 33, F. O. A. and of the Society Fraterna Accetturese. Funeral Nov. 23, 1909, at 1 P. M., from his home, 320 East 25th St.

CONKLIN.—At her residence, 609 West 137th St., New York City, on Sunday, Nov. 21, 1909, Viola A., wife of the late Edwin W. Conklin and daughter of the late George Peckham. Service at the residence of her cousin, Mrs. E. B. Holden, 323 Riverside Drive, near 104th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 11 A. M.

CROW.—On Nov. 20, 1909, at her late residence, Hotel San Remo, Central Park West and 74th St., Margaret L. Crow, widow of the late Langstaff N. Crow. Funeral services will be held at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church on Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Woodlawn.

CRUIKSHANK.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, 1909, Jessie Goodliffe Cruikshank, beloved wife of Alfred B. Cruikshank. Funeral at her late residence, 119 West 106th St., Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 1 o'clock. Interment private.

DE ARMAS.—Nov. 19, Francisco De Armas. Body at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St. Havana, Cuba, pap

SUTTON DEFEATS YOUNG OPPONENT

Demarest Outplayed in First Game for 18.2 Balkline Billiard Championship.

VETERAN WINS BY 500 TO 302

Former Amateur, Dangerous in Early Stages, Fell Away as Contest Progressed at Garden Concert Hall.

George Sutton of New York last night defeated Calvin Demarest of Chicago in the first game of the tournament for the 18.2 balk line world's championship by the score of 500 to 302. The concert hall of Madison Square Garden took on an old-time appearance and was well filled with an attentive crowd of followers of the cue wielders. Among the spectators were many women, who followed closely the progress of the contest.

The contest was somewhat disappointing as both contestants played an erratic game. Demarest's cue work was particularly disappointing, as he missed a number of easy shots. Sutton was also off his game, as an average of 17 7-29 shows. The redeeming feature was the high run of 134 by Sutton, which was a remarkably pretty exhibition.

Sutton won the toss and opened the contest with a miss. Demarest scored a single point in his turn. Sutton followed with 17, but was somewhat uncertain in his cue work. The first run of importance was made by Demarest, who gathered 41 buttons by clever work, missing on a comparatively easy draw shot. In the fifth inning Demarest worked the balls to the lower end of the table and appeared to be set for another long run, but on the fourth shot he failed to get the balls out of balk. He protested against the ruling. On the next visit of Sutton to the table Referee McGraw declared the balls in balk for Sutton, which caused a second protest and resulted in a reference to the book of rules. Sutton's run netted him 55 points, when he missed on a three-cushion draw at the top end of the table. A pretty exhibition in the sixth inning netted the former amateur 33, when he tripped up on a difficult rail shot. Demarest lost a splendid chance for another run in his next essay through a miscue.

The first century mark was made by Sutton in the eighth inning when he ran 34. His average up to this stage of the game was 16. The young player followed with a run of 52, in which he gave a clever display of nursing. He missed a masse, but wound up the inning with a lead of 10 points on the veteran. Demarest showed plenty of confidence and appeared somewhat reckless in some of his shots. This cost him another run in the ninth essay, when he missed an easy single cushion shot after scoring 14.

The best billiards of the evening followed Sutton's tenth effort, when he amassed 134 in brilliant fashion. He executed masses, draws, and follow shots with equal skill and precision. His prettiest shot was the seventy-sixth, which was a masse draw when the cue ball was frozen. It was a rapid display, and the player met his downfall on an easy slow draw, which just failed to tally.

Demarest was not to be denied, and came back with a neatly executed 75, which carried him well into the third century, although 38 points behind his adversary. Both experienced a run of bad luck, which cut down the averages. Several of the shots missed were very easy.

Three points were tallied between the players in six innings, but Sutton broke the spell with a run of 9, and then tripped up on an exceedingly easy draw. This he followed with 18, which enabled him to pass the third century mark. Demarest played dashing billiards, rolling the ivories in every direction for a count of 34, bringing his score to within 30 of Sutton's. The latter drew away again in his next visit to the table, tallying 51.

After Sutton piled up 37, which virtually won the game, there was a lull for a couple of innings, which, however, was relieved by another rattling display by Sutton, who passed the fourth century with a run of 48, again missing a slow draw. Demarest was hopelessly in the rear, but played pluckily. He scored 5 points, and then for the third time failed to get the balls out of balk and lost his hand. Another run of 14 brought Sutton to 474 to Demarest's 298. Sutton ran 20 in his twenty-eighth inning and scored the necessary 6 points in the following inning.

Two games are scheduled to-day. This afternoon will bring together George Slosson and Harry P. Cline of Philadelphia, while Firmin Cassignol of France and Albert Cutler of Boston will cross cues in the evening contest. The score:

Sutton—0 17 18 1 4 53 1 34 2 134 0 2 50 1 19 18 51 37 0 2 48 19 13 0 0 20 6. Total, 500; average, 17 7-29; high runs, 134, 55, 51, 48.

Demarest—1 2 41 3 4 33 4 32 14 1 0 75 0 1 0 0 8 34 1 0 5 4 10 5 1 0 3 0. Total, 302; average, 10 22-28; high runs, 75, 52, 41, 34.

Referee—John J. McGraw.

FORDHAM REGULARS OUT.

Coach Gargan Polishing Team for Syracuse Game Thursday.

Coach Gargan of the Fordham football team ordered every regular to report for practice yesterday, thereby dispensing with the usual custom of allowing the regulars Monday off. Fordham will wind up her brilliant season in a game with Syracuse on Thanksgiving Day at American League Park.

Syracuse has summoned Howard Jones from New Haven to put the Salt City team in shape for the game. Not to be caught napping Coach Gargan of Fordham has devised several new formations for the forward pass and onside kick. In yesterday's practice "Skip" McCarthy was tried at quarter back. His work was uniformly good. He drove the team hard for nearly two hours through signal and formation work.

Magrane was in J. McCarthy's place at left end, the latter being the only member of the squad not in togs. Sarubbi and Collard were the guards, and both will play against Syracuse.

Capt. Gargan did not take part in the practice, but carefully followed the plays from the side line. Considerable time was given to blocking kicks. Collard, Sarubbi, and Eller broke through several times and blocked the punt. Eller was tried out at half back and showed speed in carrying the ball. Scanlon and S. McCarthy were used in the new formations that are directed at tackle and outside of tackle.

George Walsh played at left half back and is undoubtedly a fixture at that position. Walsh's punting in the Holy Cross game made him strong with the undergraduate body.

Geary had only light work yesterday. He played quarter back Saturday with only two days' preparation, and his individual play was the feature of that game.

CORNELL'S FINAL PRACTICE.

Two Hours' Drill Ordered for Ithacans Before Pennsy Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Cornell football coaches were compelled to call for a two hours' practice in the armory on the campus to-night, and the final work in preparation for the Pennsylvania game at Philadelphia on Thursday was held under the electric lights on the canvas-covered floor. The coaches were unable to get a full 'Varsity team together at the field this afternoon, because the men were compelled to attend classroom and laboratory work in the Engineering College until it was too late to get to the gridiron.

While all of the men who have been on the injured list in the past week were in the armory to-night, the doctor refused to allow Seagrave, Hoffman, and Weekes to do any work. Neither the centre nor right tackle appeared to be in any better shape than last week, but Hoffman looks as if he were coming back in time. Owen, quarter back, and Simson, full back, were able to put in an hour's good work.

The team to-night lined up with Crosby and Teagle ends, Munk and Trimpi tackles, Donnan and O'Connor guards, Pfeiffer centre, Owen quarter back, Tydeman left half back, Krutsch and Hoffman right half backs, and Simson full back. Meanwhile Weekes and Seagrave followed the play and carefully noted each position, so that they will be able to play intelligently if they are allowed to get into the game.

N. Y. U. Drilling Lightly for Trinity.

Scrimmage practice has been abandoned at New York University, Coach Olcott believing that the best way to prepare his men for the game with Trinity next Thursday at Ohio Field is to let them rest and get into good physical condition. Signal practice will be indulged in daily, however, and the men will be trained thoroughly in formations and fake plays.

The Trinity-New York University game promises to be one of the most interesting football contests held in the city this Fall. It will be the last game of the season for both teams, and neither eleven will be crippled by the loss of men on account of injuries. Both teams are fast, and expert at the open game, and average about the same in weight. New York University's back field is stronger now than it has been at any previous time this season, for R. Eliffe, who plays right half back, is back in the game after having been on the injured list for over two weeks, and Moore, who substituted in Elliffe's position throughout the Lehigh and part of the Union games, has developed wonderfully in the meantime. Galloway also is back in the game after two weeks of forced idleness, and will probably play next Thursday. Galloway substitutes at any position in the back field and is one of New York University's most evasive runners.

Enthusiasm is being organized at University Heights. A football rally was held last night in the college chapel and addressed by Reilley, Mowen, Van Horne, and Young, former New York University football Captains. F. H. Cann, director of athletics, also made a short address.

FOOTBALL—FORDHAM vs. SYRACUSE. American League Park, Thanksgiving Day, 2:30 P. M. —Adv.

OLD GLORY AUCTION BRINGS FAIR PRICES

Fifth Annual Sale Begins With Big Attendance at the Garden.

MANY HORSEMEN PRESENT

The Horse J. Malcolm Forbes the Top Price in the Sales at $3,750—Old Mare Brings Only $40.

More than $40,000 worth of harness horses were sold at the opening day of the fifteenth annual Old Glory Horse Auction at Madison Square Garden yesterday. Both the sales and the crowds were big for the first day, and 129 horses were sold before the auction ended last evening. The gathering in the Garden, now stripped of all its Horse Show finery, included horse owners and drivers from far and near, and more than unusual interest was shown during the afternoon and evening in the bidding. Before the sale is over such horses as Czarevna, 2:07½, who made a record as a two-year-old, Dan S., 2:04½, the pacer, and Billy Burk, 2:07½, will go under the hammer. Horsemen believe that the three-year-old trotter, Czarevna, will bring the top price of the sale. A new wrinkle of the Old Glory Auction this year will be the sale of a big blue automobile later in the week.

The bauble of hundreds of horsemen, the cry of the auctioneer, and the snap of the whip as Al Thomas sends the trotters and pacers around the ring make the Garden a noisy place. Everything from a new-fangled horse stall to the very latest in spavin curves, is there to attract the inquisitive. The prices range from $40, which was paid by J. J. Edwards of this city for the 14-year-old mare Narida, to $3,750, which was paid for J. Malcolm Forbes by J. R. Magowan of Kentucky.

The familiar faces of many well-known horsemen were seen about the auctioneer's stand, among them being Senator Joseph Bailey of Texas, Frank Walker, starter on the Grand Circuit; A. J. Keating, judge on the Grand Circuit; Al Thomas, Lon McDonald, and Walter Cox, the drivers; John H. Splan, W. E. D. Stokes, John H. Shults, David Bonner, Charles Tanner of Cleveland, manager of the C. K. G. Billings stable, and Isador Schlessinger, the Vienna horse dealer. This year's sale brought out another familiar horseman, L. V. Harkness of the Walnut Hall Farm of Donarail, Ky., who has not been seen at the sales for the past few years.

The stable of the well-known breeder of trotting horses, the late D. D. Streeter of Kalamazoo, Mich., went under the hammer. There were sixteen horses in all, and they brought $13,780, an average of $923.85 a head. The first trotter from this stable, J. Malcolm Forbes, brought the highest price of the day, $3,750. The first bid was $1,000, and several horsemen went after the two-year-old. The price jumped at $500 a bid, and kept going until it went to J. R. Magowan of Mount Sterling, Ky., for $3,750. Grey Petrus, 2:20, went for $2,000 to L. C. Webb of Mason, Mich., and John H. Shults, the Portchester horseman, bought Petrovna from the same stable for $1,200.

The crowd at the evening session numbered nearly 1,500, and Wilteen, 2:15¼, was bought by former Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan of Millbrook for $2,450. Most of the other horses at this session were disposed of at prices averaging about $200. Two horses well known on the Speedway, Golden, Jr., and Susie G., were sold for $480 and $360.

The best sales yesterday were as follows:

J. Malcolm Forbes, 2:30, br. c., 2; J. R. Magowan, Mount Sterling, Ky. $3,750
Shultsworthy, 2:26¼, ch. c., 3; A. S. Deysher Reading, Penn 950
Grey Petrus, (trial 2:20,) gr. c., 3; L. C. Webb, Mason, Mich. 2,000
Petrovna, 2:24¼, b. f., 3; John H. Shults, Port Chester, N. Y. 1,200
Sudena, ch. f., 3; L. V. Harkness, Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Ky. 450
Anvil Chorus, b. m., 8; Lawrence Beddwell, Springfield, Mass. 775
Nautilus, b. m., 6; L. V. Harkness, Walnut Hall Farm, Donerail, Ky. 450
Miss Victoria, blk. m., 10; L. V. Harkness, Walnut Hall Farm, Donerail, Ky. 675
Amelita, 2:25½, b. m., 4; W. Harry Orr, Reading, Penn. 1,000
Rinestone, b. m., 6; Martin Camp, Rutland, Vt. 425
Alberta, b. m., 20; Samuel Presgrave, Lowell, Mass. 825
College Widow, ch. f., 3; Ardmore Farm, Raritan, N. J. 550
Bow Axworthy, 2:21¼, ch. s., 10; G. R. Cook, Trenton, N. J. 850
Mary J., 2:17¼, blk. m., 8; De Forrest Settle, Syracuse 500
J. B., 2:13¼, b. g., 7; John W. Stevenson, Fulton, N. Y. 490
Kelly, 2:10, b. g., 6; James Kane, Chicopee, Mass. 400
King Oro, 2:21¼, br. s., 7; Dan Ford, Fitchburg, Mass. 500
Chadburne, b. c., 3; Charles May, Ramsey, N. J. 420
Axifero, (trial 2:12½,) ch. m., 7; Alonzo McDonald, Indianapolis, Ind. 750
Bert Wilkes, 2:21¼, ch. g., 7; G. R. Cook, Trenton, N. J. 525
Minnie M., 2:07¼, ch. m., 7; Frank Wright, Elizabeth, N. J. 650
Maybird, 2:08¾, b. m., 10; Stephen Bain, Cedarhurst, L. I. 550
Wilteen, 8 years, (2:15¼,) b. s.; Samuel McMillan, Millbrook 2,450
Nutbourne King, b. c., 3 years; John F. Gleason, Port Chester 735
Golden, Jr., 10 years, (2:18¼,) b. g.; Edward Devlin, New York 480

TO TEST ANTI-BETTING LAW.

Bookmaker and Clerk Arrested for Accepting Wagers on Oakland Race.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 22.—The first arrests in connection with the enforcement of the Otis-Walker anti-betting law were made at the Emeryville race track to-day. E. T. Martin, a bookmaker, and Charles Brown, a clerk, were taken into custody after they had accepted a two-dollar wager from a representative of the District Attorney's office.

Recorder Coburn accepted bonds provided by the New California Jockey Club, and the men were released pending a preliminary hearing to-morrow. The case will be made a test.

To Open Fight Bids in Garden.

The bids for the championship fight between James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson are to be opened at Madison Square Garden on the night of Wednesday, Dec. 1. Stakeholder Robert P. Murphy, to whom all bids are being sent, has had so many requests from personal friends and admirers of both Jeffries and Johnson for permission to be present at the opening of the offers for the match that he decided it would be impossible to get even a small percentage of these applicants into the Hotel Albany, and was at his wits' end what to do in the matter. Jeffries came to the rescue with a proposition that the bids be opened at the Garden on that night, as the big fellow and his all-star athletic combination will be showing then in the big arena. Johnson agreed to the proposition.

Classy Athletes in Soldiers' Games.

Sheppard, Gissing, Driscoll, Cassenas, Koch, Crockett, McDowell, McEntee, Sullivan, and Van den Dries will be among the 350 athletes who are entered in the athletic indoor carnival of the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, which will take place Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 24. This will prove to be one of the classiest events of the season, the Twenty-second Regiment being noted for having more athletic champions in its ranks than any other organization of its kind. A hot fight will take place for the magnificent point trophy, due to the fact that the different companies are evenly matched. It may be a hard matter to figure out the points until the last event is reached, which will be the inter-company relay. James B. Sullivan, Secretary and Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, has consented to act as referee. There will be dancing after the games.

Motor Cycle Races at Olympic Park.

Walter Goerke of Brooklyn, Arthur G. Chapple, Frank Hart, and William W. Wray, Jr., of New York, John Bender of Paterson, and Howard O'Brien of Newark are six of the leading motorcyclists of the East who will compete in the holiday racing carnival at the Olympic Park track, Newark, on Thanksgiving afternoon. This group will be out for track records and also compete in a match race as well as the handicap events on the card. There are to be seven races, including events for novices and private owners. A special number will be a race for motorcycle policemen, and already four entries have been received from the Newark force.

Guarantees in Connecticut League.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—The Connecticut Baseball League Directors to-day voted to increase the game guarantee from $40 to $60 and the rain guarantee from $25 to $30. The season will begin April 30 and close Sept. 10. The salary limit was placed at $2,000, and each club will be allowed but fourteen players.

A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New Orleans Gets Track and Field Events to be Held Next Fall.

The National Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union held its first meeting at the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse on Saturday evening, and the following members were present: Everett C. Brown, Chicago; Edward E. Babb, Boston; Bartow S. Weeks, New York; Thomas Riley, Cambridge; Joseph R. Hickey, San Francisco, and James E. Sullivan, Chairman, New York.

The committee decided to award the track and field championships for 1910 to New Orleans, on the condition that satisfactory arrangements can be entered into between the Southern Association of the A. A. U. and the Championship Cimmittee. The date has not been definitely decided on as yet, but in all probability the championships will be held the first week in October, 1910.

The boxing championships were awarded to the Boston Athletic Association, which association has successfully managed them for several years past. They will no doubt be held some time in March, as usual.

The National wrestling championships will go to Chicago. The National basket ball championships—several weights—also go to Chicago, and in all probability the gymnastic championships will be held there some time in April.

The committee discussed the allotment of the swimming championships for the Winter, and decided to ask the different clubs that are interested in swimming just what events they care to handle. The clubs that will be asked to send in bids are the New York Athletic Club, Chicago Athletic Association, New Illinois Athletic Club, Missouri Athletic Club, Pittsburg Athletic Association, Brookline Swimming Club, and the East Liberty Swimming Club.

IRISH WRESTLERS BOTH DISQUALIFIED

Referee Jenkins Stops Match When Science Gives Way to Slugging.

POLICE TAKE A HAND, TOO

Pat Connolly of County Galway Gouges Con O'Kelly's Eyes and Then Trouble Begins on Mat.

One of the worst fiascos that ever marked a wrestling bout in this city took place last night at Grand Central Palace, when Pat Connolly of County Galway and Con O'Kelly of County Cork, made their match a slugging event, which required the interference of the police. As a climax, Tom Jenkins, who was referee, declared that both wrestlers were disqualified for violating every rule of wrestling after the men had been on the mat for twenty-nine minutes and six seconds.

From the very start the two began to rough it, and Connolly proceeded in the first few minutes to gouge O'Kelly's eye. A short time later the two came to blows, Connolly landing a heavy one that drew blood from O'Kelly's mouth, and the latter retaliated. Jenkins at this point warned both men that he would stop the event if they did not observe the rules of the game. At the same time Capt. Lantry of the Twenty-fifth Precinct came to the ring and announced that he would stop the bout unless the sport was brought from the prizefight level to that of what was originally intended as a wrestling match.

This had little effect on the men, however, and they were at it hammer and tongs the next instant. Both made vicious swings. Some landed and others went wild, but the indication was that before long it would be a prizefight, and Referee Jenkins announced that both men were disqualified. It was conceded to be the worst wrestling bout that has been held in this city, and the Irishmen, of whom there were many in the house, hissed from the beginning, and finally were loud in their declarations that neither of the contestants was an Irishman.

When the main bout was called off the crowd began to leave, but Charlie Harvey jumped on to the mat and announced that another match would be put on, to give the spectators a fair show for their admission, but the spectators thought they had "a run for their money," and kept on moving toward the exits until the hall was empty.

Ten-Round Bout at Olympic A. C.

In an uninteresting ten-round bout last night at the Olympic Club, 125th Street, near Eighth Avenue, Kid Ghetto defeated Jimmy Dunn. Neither man seemed anxious to extend himself and Ghetto's margin was a small one. In the semi-final bout Young Dixon and Harry Rayme boxed a four-round draw. There was no police interference. The Captain of the precinct and several uniformed policemen stood outside of the club but made no attempt to enter.

Idaho Sailors Win at Football.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The football team of the United States battleship Idaho won the championship of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to-day by defeating the team of the battleship Mississippi 29 to 0. The winners, who will play in Norfolk for the championship of the United States Navy, had already defeated the eleven from the Kansas by the score of 8 to 6, and their opponents had won from the team of the Georgia by the score of 21 to 0.

O'Hara Goes to St. Louis Nationals.

William O'Hara, who played centre field for the New York Nationals last season, will be a member of the St. Louis Club of the same league in 1910, Manager Roger Bresnahan of St. Louis having refused to let the player go to a minor league. It had been the intention of Manager McGraw of New York to place O'Hara with the Toronto Eastern League Club next season.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Motor Boat School

The opening session of the West Side Y. M. C. A. motor boat school opened last night in the association amphitheatre with an excellent attendance. Several interesting papers were read on the subject. Capt. J. H. Pruitt, President of the Masters, Mates, and Pilots' Association, discussed the "Laws of Navigation" and explained to those present what they should do to reform motor boating. C Sherman Hoyt talked entertainingly on life-saving appliances for motor craft, while the other speakers included C. Andrade, Jr., H. S. Gamble, Secretary of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, and C. R. Crane.

20 CARS IN HILL CLIMB.

Strang and Robertson to Compete in Fort Lee Free-for-All Event.

When entries close at noon to-day for the big hill-climbing contest on the Edgewater-Fort Lee hill on Thanksgiving Day morning, it is expected that the most representative lot of cars that ever competed in such an event will be on the lists. Up to last night the Motor Contest Association, in the Thoroughfare Building, had received the nominations of more than twenty automobiles that are noted for their prowess on hills. These included such well-known makes as Fiat, Simplex, Locomobile, Knox, S. P. O., Stearns, Pope-Hartford, Allen-Kingston, Renault, Nagant, Cartercar, National, Cameron, Ford, and Buick.

Two noted race drivers will compete in the free-for-all, when Louis Strang, in the record-holding Fiat, will meet George Robertson in the Simplex that won two twenty-four-hour races. In all, six Simplex entries have been received, while Nationals, Locomobiles, and Allen-Kingstons are in several different events.

Among commercial vehicles entered in the truck classes are big Plymouth, Saurer, and American trucks. This class has been subdivided into two, three, and five ton ranks, in each of which prizes will be given. Trucks must carry their full capacity. The truck contest will be started at 9 o'clock in the morning, preceding the regular classes.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Andrew Miller, Thomas Monohan, Thomas Welsh, and Louis Rosenfeld left yesterday for French Lick Springs, where they will visit for some time.

Walter Miller, who rode freelance in England and Germany during the past season, has been engaged for the season of 1910 by Herr Haniel of Germany. John Campbell, who is campaigning a string of horses in France, tried to secure Miller, but he was too late, the clever young American rider having already signed with his German employer.

S. C. Hildreth yesterday purchased the three-year-old colt Racquet from Jules Garson. This colt was purchased by Garson late in the season from P. S. P. Randolph, which proved a first-class sprinter.

Uncle, winner of the Triumph Stakes of a few seasons back, was yesterday sold by S. C. Hildreth to Mr. Coler, and he will be shipped to the New Jersey farm of that gentleman. Uncle was a particularly smart two-year-old when he raced in the colors of John E. Madden, his breeder.

Nominations of four of the get of Solitaire II. were received for the Futurity of 1911 at the office of the Coney Island Jockey Club yesterday. The nominations came from Adolph Spreckels, owner of Solitaire II.

Herbert Temple reported yesterday that he had sent 250 horses by express from New York to the Jacksonville track. About 75 more went by boat, and altogether that track was the popular one with horsemen who intend racing through the cold months. As against this shipment, only one carload went from New York to the rival track at Tampa.

Garratt D. Wilson of the Iroquois Stud was a visitor at the Old Glory sale in Madison Square Garden yesterday. He was accompanied by Senator Bailey. M. A. Silvers, representing the Lima Jockey Club, of South America, was another visitor to the sale. He made the trip from Lima for the purpose of attending the thoroughbred sales which commence at Lexington Nov. 30, and he also has a commission to buy some harness horses for shipment to the Southern republic.

$10,000 Colt Dies in Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—Howard, a bay colt two years old, by Odd Fellow-Nimonia, died in his stall at the Peralville race track yesterday. He was imported from the United States for the $25,000 Mexican Derby of 1910, and was held favorite in the future betting on that event. He was owned by George I. Ham, an American banker, who valued the colt at $10,000.

Driving Club Wants Race Track.

The annual meeting of the New York Driving Club was held yesterday at the Hotel Victoria. Officers for the ensuing year are: President, W. J. Clark; Vice President, William Scott; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas G. Hinds; Board of Directors, A. H. Cosden, T. W. Bassett, Joseph F. Gibbons, Christopher Hackett, Charles C. Lloyd, and George W. Brote. A committee consisting of Andrew Crawford, Joseph F. Gibbons, and William J. Minor were appointed to secure a mile or half-mile track for the club.

Horse Breeders' Association to Meet.

The annual meeting of the American Trotting Horse Breeders' Association will be held to-day at the Hoffman House. Senator Joseph Bailey is President of the association. New officers and Directors will be elected.

Marshall Wins Tenth Chess Match.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 22.—Frank J. Marshall of Brooklyn to-night defeated J. W. Showalter of Georgetown, Ky., in the tenth game of the American chess championship series, in twenty-eight moves. The queen pawn play was used. Marshall to date has won six games in the series and Showalter one, while three were drawn.

Roy Wins Billiard Match.

In last night's game of the three-cushion handicap tournament now in progress at Doyle's Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street, M. Roy defeated Dick Budd by a score of 25 to 24 in 42 innings. The highest run, 4, was made by Roy. Friday night at 8 o'clock H. Franzen will meet Dick Budd.

Detroit Loses Game to Almendares.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The Almendares baseball team to-day defeated the Detroit Americans by the score of 2 to 1.

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CADILLAC CAR; SEATS FOUR; IS VERY LIGHT; IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; HAS BEEN USED ONLY PRIVATELY; SATISFACTORY DEMONSTRATION GIVEN; PRICE $300; SEEN AT ANY TIME AT MY PRIVATE STABLE, 118 WEST 50TH ST. DR. B. LEWIS.

Having retired from practice will sell for $350 my electric brougham, (seats 4;) in perfect running order; car is very handsome, and has been used only privately; can be seen at any time at my private stable, 118 West 50th St. Dr. Lewis.

Lane steamer, 1906 model; new boiler; not in running order; will sell at a bargain; how much is it worth to you. Percy F. Smith, 3 Madison Av., city.

For Sale—1907 seven passenger, 40 h. p. Lozier touring car; must sell at once; make best offer. S. R., 1,751 Broadway.

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Automobile School
For owners, prospective owners and chauffeurs. New term Dec. 1. Send for ticket to next lecture, Bedford Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., cor. Monroe St., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 164 WEST 46TH ST. LONG ROAD LESSONS GIVEN BY PRIVATE CHAUFFEUR ON THE LATEST CARS, $1 A LESSON; LESSONS GUARANTEED. 4190 BRYANT.

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Telephone 1000 Bryant and advertise the loss in The New York Times. The advertisement will receive a free insertion in the Lost and Found Bulletin, which is posted in over 1,000 public places throughout the city.—Adv.

The British Lion may roar—
The German Eagle scream—
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But we have the goods.
The most attractive small leather and metal novelties that could be picked up in their capitals.
A new departure in our business, open for early Holiday buying.

We've a new $5 Derby—a daisy.
This besides our $3 and $4 Derbies, and the Stetson Derbies at $3.50 and $5, including the "Stetson Special" Derby for which we are sole New York agents.

Very worthy of importation—
This English underwear we've brought over.
Especially the *unshrinkable* "Viyella" merino—made by the firm famous for the non-shrinkable "Viyella" flannels.

Worth double to the man who hates rubbers!
Our "Double" shoe, completeley wet-proof no matter how wet the sidewalks.
A double layer of leather all over, with oiled silk turned into the seams.
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462 pairs of chamois gloves—natural color.
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A Health-Guarantee to be Found in No Other Water, Because:
1—The ONLY Water put up in STERILIZED bottles;
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The Man Who Built The Pennsylvania Tunnel Says—
About the "Studebaker 40" Touring Car:
My Studebaker has been in constant service during the past year, and I have never yet stopped on the road for any mechanical trouble whatever. Have repeatedly passed higher powered and higher priced foreign cars, and have no hesitancy in saying I believe you have the best automobile made.
Very truly yours,
JOHN F. O'ROURKE.
We publish a new letter in every advertisement. Come in and see the originals.
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FOR DELIVERY NOV. 24 } Toy Tonneau, Seven Passenger Limousine

POOR ORPHANS GET $16,000.

Damages Awarded on Account of Their Father's Death by Accident.

Four children who have been living in orphan asylums since the death of their father and mother were awarded $16,000 yesterday by a jury in Part XI. of the Supreme Court, when it was shown that the father, Herman Greenberg, had died as the result of an elevator accident, through no fault of his own, while working at the J. L. Mott Iron Works, 132d Street and Third Avenue. Arnold Gross of 220 Broadway, the lawyer for the children, will ask to-day that judgment for the amount of the jury's finding shall be immediately entered.

Greenberg was a laborer at the Mott Iron Works, and on Saturday, Aug. 6, 1904, while loading iron tanks on an elevator, he fell one story down the elevator shaft, and one of the tanks, weighing 400 pounds, fell on him.

Not long after Greenberg died Mrs. Greenberg died. Before her death she brought suit against the Mott Iron Works for $10,000, claiming that some one had run the elevator from the floor on which her husband was working, and that, supposing it was still there, he had walked into the open shaft.

An aunt of the children, Mrs. Bertha Levy, took up the case for them. The children had been removed, in the meantime, to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Hebrew Guardian Sheltering Home. The aunt increased the amount of damages asked for to $30,000.

When the case came up before Justice Newburger, the Justice announced that he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and he could not with propriety hear it. It was then sent to Justice Amend.

The jury was out only a short time before returning a verdict of $12,000 for the children, with interest from the time the suit was started, which will increase the amount $4,000 more. The money will be placed in trust until the children become of age.

ELECTION 'JOKER' SENTENCED.

Man Who Voted as Another for Fun Goes to Prison for Nine Months.

All Assemblyman Oliver's eloquence did not suffice yesterday to lighten the first sentence imposed in the series of election cases. At the September primaries in the Thirty-third Election District of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, James Kane used the vote belonging to ex-Detective Sergeant Kane of 2,880 Bailey Avenue, the Bronx. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Malone to nine months in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Oliver, who appeared as counsel for the defense, urged that leniency be shown to the young man because he had done the thing as a joke and when under the influence of liquor, but Judge Malone said that if such jokes became general they would subvert the Government.

"But Deputy Attorney General Frank assured me that a plea of guilty would give the man a sentence of less than thirty days," protested Mr. Oliver. At this Judge Malone showed some indignation.

"Let it be understood," he said, "that I will allow no official or counsel to suggest sentences to this court. I should resent such a thing and resent it vigorously."

NEW STEAMER LINE TO PERU.

To Ply Between Callao and Valparaiso and Callao and Panama.

The announcement was made yesterday that the new Peruvian Steamship Company would soon begin the operation of a line of steamships between Callao and Valparaiso on the south and Callao and Panama on the north, co-operating with the lines running to this port and giving a new and improved passenger and freight South American service.

The line has obtained the steamers Ucayali and Huallaga, English-built boats, especially constructed for trade in tropical waters. The first steamer to start on a regular trip will be the Ucayali, which will arrive at Panama on Dec. 11. There will be sailings from Panama on Christmas Day, Jan. 8, and Jan. 22. According to the announcement made yesterday, the run between Callao and Panama will be accomplished in less than five days, thus reducing the time between New York and Callao by over a week.

Peruvian capital exclusively has made the line possible, and the Government of that republic has come forward with an annual subsidy of $150,000. The company owns an extensive floating dock at Callao Bay, and has placed in France an order for four more steamers, in anticipation of a rapidly increasing business along the South American Pacific Coast from port to port.

FOUND LENNON SHORT $10,000

Court Issues Attachment for That Sum Against Man Who Attempted Suicide.

An attachment for $10,000 was yesterday granted to the Manhattan Lighterage Company by Justice McCall of the Supreme Court against Thomas M. G. Lennon, cashier of the Lighterage Company, who attempted suicide at the Continental Hotel in Newark on Saturday morning. It was charged that Lennon had converted company money to the amount of the attachment to his personal use between Jan. 1, 1906, and Nov. 20, 1909.

Deputy Sheriff Metzger served the attachment on the Coal and Iron National Bank, where it is supposed Lennon has a small balance. The Sheriff also requested the officials of the bank to seal a safety deposit box rented by Lennon.

DESTROY BUTCHER'S STOCK.

Strikers Drench Erschowsky's Meat with Kerosene and Poison His Horses.

How $150 worth of his meat was destroyed by kerosene and eight of his horses poisoned was told in Essex Market Court yesterday by Samuel Erschowsky, a beef and provision dealer at 173 East Houston Street. He charged Jacob Ginsberg of 419 Cherry Street with distributing boycott circulars to his patrons.

He said that he had suffered great loss at the hands of striking bologna makers, and that paid agents were interfering with his business. He said that on Saturday a gang of fifteen men attacked his wagon driver at Thirty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, beat the driver and his helper, and poured kerosene over $150 worth of meat. The gang threatened to kill the horses and eight had been poisoned.

Ginsberg said he was merely employed to distribute the circulars. He was let off with a $1 fine by Magistrate Breen.

ANSWER FOR BANKER WALSH.

Multiplicity of Counts, Attorneys Say, Invalidates His Conviction by Jury.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A reply to the Government's answer to the petition for a rehearing of the appeal of John R. Walsh in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was filed to-day by the defendant in the reviewing court. The reply attacks the sufficiency of the Government's argument and declares that the counts of the indictment, on which John R. Walsh was found guilty of misapplying the funds of the Chicago National Bank, of which he was President, are so irreconcilable that the jury's verdict of guilty on several counts is repugnant to justice and invalidates the entire verdict.

That fundamental constitutional rights were violated by the prosecution in one trial of an indictment of 150 counts and the admission as evidence of several hundred transactions not mentioned in the indictment, is another contention of the defense.

If the petition for rehearing is denied, immediate appeal will be taken to the Federal Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari.

A WIFE'S PORTRAIT IN COURT.

Artist Sues Husband for Value of Picture—Latter Sees No Likeness.

A large oil painting was the principal exhibit before Supreme Court Justice Gerard yesterday in the suit brought by Arthur R. Freedlander, an artist, against Jesse Wineburgh of 313 West Seventy-fifth Street for $500, the value the artist puts upon his work.

Freedlander says that Wineburgh commissioned him to paint the portrait, a life-sized oil of his wife, Lilly. Wineburgh, on the other hand, says that Freedlander asked to be allowed to paint his wife, and that it was understood that he would not pay any money unless the portrait was entirely satisfactory. Wineburgh now says that the portrait "does not truly or accurately represent a likeness of the said Lilly Wineburgh."

Freedlander put several artists and critics on the stand yesterday to give their estimates of the portrait. Carroll Beckwith, a well-known artist in this country; Augustus V. Tack, instructor of portrait painting at the Art Students' League, and Christian Brenton, a critic, testified that the portrait was "a fine work of art" and worth the amount that Freedlander asked for it.

HEYDLER'S STAND ON SPIKES.

Substitute for Those Now in Use Would Rob Game of Much Interest.

President John A. Heydler of the National League seems to be more interested in the movement to abolish spikes in baseball than in his re-election to the Presidency at the annual meeting of the League next month. When asked as to the probable outcome of the election he replied that he knew no more about it than the average reader of a newspaper, for it is from that source that he is receiving what little information there is. President Heydler contends that he has not spoken to a single club owner regarding the election. It is the affair of the League to elect a President, he says, and the judgment of the club owners must prevail.

As to abolishing steel spikes, President Heydler doubts very much if anything can be done in this direction. In his opinion, those now in use seem to be a necessary evil. "I have seen a number of substitutes," President Heydler says, "but I hardly believe that any of these will answer the purpose. It will hamper the game to take spikes away and not give a player something which will allow him to stand on his feet and make quick starts. Any sort of a device which will not do this will not be advisable to adopt because it will make the game slower. Furthermore, if spikes are done away with, the rules will have to be changed so that the base runner is given the right of way. This, because with the danger of injury eliminated, base runners would be blocked.

"The chain substitute, which I have seen tried, did not come up to requirements, and I doubt very much if any of the others will be satisfactory without robbing the game of much interest.

"The suggestion that players be forced to slide only head first attracted some attention, but there is no getting away from the fact that this would also hurt the game. It would prevent a base runner from getting a good lead off first base, because he could not get back as evasively as he can feet first, because the latter way allows him to throw himself to one side and hook his feet around the base."

ENGLISH RACING FIXTURES.

Notable Americans Nominate Horses for Stakes of 1912.

American turfmen will be well represented in the big racing fixtures in England for the coming season judging by the liberal nominations that have been made in both the Two Thousand Guineas and the One Thousand Guineas of 1912. With several more to be heard from the latest English racing calendar shows a particularly good list in both of these rich stakes. The American nominations reported in the Two Thousand Guineas are:

August Belmont—Belfry II., a son of Rock Sand and Beldame.

Charles Carroll—Night Rider and Crimson Rambler, both sons of Meddler.

William Astor Chanler—Alphaeus, by Olympian.

Richard Croker—Two entries, one of which is a half brother to the Derby winner Orby.

William Hall Walker—Adamite, a daughter of Adam and Musette.

Harry Payne Whitney—Chestnut colt by Persimmon-Dame d'Or, which he bought at an English sale for $13,000; chestnut colt by Hamburg-Mineola; bay colt by Hamburg-Hurley Burley, and a bay colt by Hamburg-Endurance by Right, the dam of the mare Stamina.

This list will be swelled by several others, including a list from James R. Keene, when the full nomination lot is announced.

For the One Thousand Guineas, which is a fifty stakes, the following nominations have been reported:

August Belmont—Sandwich by Rock Sand-Teaser, the dam of Dick Wells; Ortwells, Security, and several other good ones.

Ogden M. Bishop—Chestnut filly by Adam-Virgin Soil.

Charles Carroll—Queen Tit, by Meddler-Commena.

William Astor Chanler—Adama by Adam-Marie Kimyse.

Richard Croker—Oregon by Chaucer-Crossfire.

Larry Waterbury—Chestnut filly by Watercress-Hamburg Belle.

Harry Payne Whitney—Bay filly by Hamburg-Lady Frivoles; bay or brown filly by Hamburg-Blue Girl; bay filly by Hamburg-Iota; chestnut filly by Adam-Sallie of Navarre.

In addition to these Sir Ernest Cassel has named an American bred filly in the daughter of Watercress and Miss Drusilla, that was taken over to the sales last Fall.

For the Princess of Wales Stakes of 1912 Harry Payne Whitney has named seven weanlings, one of which is out of the good race mare Eugenia Burch.

Wellesley Girls Who Won "Ws."

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 22.—One-third of the "Ws" awarded by the athletic association at Wellesley College for excellence in outdoor organized sports in the season just ended went to girls from New York and vicinity.

Archery, running, hockey, basket ball, golf, and tennis were the sports counting in the championship events. The twenty-six winners of "Ws" were the following: Elsie West, '10, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Mary S. Roberts, '12, Moorestown, N. J.; Bertha A. Scheller, '11, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Dorothy N. Clark, '11, Newark, N. J.; Mary B. Gurnsey, '12, Montclair, N. J.; S. Agnes Roche, '11, East Orange, N. J.; Agnes E. Andrews, '12, Cleveland, Ohio; Mary A. K. Gorham, '12, New York; Frances H. Kelly, '10, Pittsburg; Helen Macdonald, '10, Greenbrook, Conn.; Jessie L. Neely, '10, St. Marys, Ohio; Persis L. Conant, '10, Portland, Me.; Katherine P. Terry, '11, Lynchburg, Va.; Gertrude R. Rugg, '11, Worcester; Marjorie Mackillop, '12, Pawtucket, R. I.; Rosella M. Woodruff, '12, Elgin, Ill.; Elizabeth M. Robinson, '11, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Caroline Spaulding, '10, Roxwell, Mass.; Katherine C. McGill, '10, Ely, Neb.; Isadore Douglass, '10, Pittsburg; Marguerite F. Williams, '10, West Eaton, N. Y.; Miriam A. Mason, '10, Cambridge; Marie L. Kasten, '10, Kenilworth, Ill.; Mary S. Francis, '11, Exeter, N. H.; Martha Charles, '12, Evanston, Ill., and Genevieve Hodgman, '10, Groton.

Indians Start for St. Louis To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 22.—Coach Warner's Carlisle Indians had more tackling exercises at this evening's football practice than they ever thought existed. After a long blackboard illustration in the cage, in which the coach showed the redskins how poorly they tackled Brown last Saturday, the aborigines had a half-hour of tackling each other and the dummy and a falling on the ball drill on the field. Signals followed, in which particular attention was paid to the style of play arranged for the Thanksgiving Day game against St. Louis University. The bruised Indian warriors are not seriously affected, and the regular line-up will probably be maintained in the closing game, for which Carlisle leaves for St. Louis to-morrow evening.

Pennsy Team Goes to Jersey Pines.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The University of Pennsylvania football squad left here to-day for Winslow Junction, N. J., where they will complete their training for the annual game here with Cornell on Thanksgiving Day.

Twenty-one players, including a number who are on the hospital list, accompanied Trainer Murphy and Head Coach Smith to the New Jersey pines. Both of the injured candidates for fullback, Scott and Ramsdell, are with the team and are rapidly getting into shape. It is hoped by the coaches that one of them will be able to play the game at that position and enable Hutchinson to play quarter back, where he has been used since the Michigan game.

MAKES DISPUTANTS FRIENDS.

Magistrate Adopts a New Method of Adjusting Neighborhood Rows.

Quarreling neighbors who bring their troubles into court and get before Magistrate Fitch in the Borough of Queens, will be induced to "shake hands and make up" before leaving court after a decision has been rendered in their particular case. This new feature of justice was put into operation in Long Island City yesterday, where at times the court is crowded with neighborhood quarrels.

Magistrate Fitch has come to the conclusion that many of these quarrels are due to a lack of proper acquaintance and appreciation of one neighbor by another, so yesterday when Stanislaus Amskatech charged his neighbor, Simon Komotsky, both of Laurel Hill, on the outskirts of Long Island City, with attempting to assault him with a stove lifter, and both men had told their side of the affair to the Magistrate, they concluded they were not such bad friends after all. Komotsky was given permission to withdraw the charge.

Both men shook hands, and then shook hands a second time, and then nodding to the Magistrate left the court together chuckling.

Thompson-Starrett Dividend.

The Directors of the Thompson-Starrett Company declared an extra dividend of 16 per cent. yesterday along with the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the common stock. The extra dividend, it was stated at the company's office, makes up for certain periods in the past when the 8 per cent. annual rate was not maintained, brings the total amount of distributions on the common stock up to the figure at which an average of 8 per cent. in annual dividends has been paid on this stock since its issue.

At the meeting Vice President and General Manager Louis J. Horowitz read a report on earnings for the six months ended Oct. 31, and an additional report showing that the company is at present engaged on the largest and most profitable volume of business in its history, having some fifty building operations under way in cities from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific slope. A supplementary report was also submitted, setting forth the condition of negotiations for further large business enterprises, all of which negotiations are progressing satisfactorily.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—	1909.	1908.	Increase.
2d week Nov.	$75,800	$59,394	$16,406
July 1-Nov. 14..	1,438,212	1,319,957	118,255
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
3d week Nov.	276,300	244,200	32,100
July 1-Nov. 14..	4,582,200	4,383,400	198,800
CHICAGO & ALTON—			
2d week Nov.	335,617	256,821	78,706
July 1-Nov. 15..	5,380,744	5,077,248	303,496
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
2d week Nov.	172,609	136,412	36,197
July 1-Nov. 14..	3,231,278	2,893,174	338,104
DENVER, NORTHWESTERN & PACIFIC—			
2d week Nov.	20,955	14,734	6,221
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—			
2d week Nov.	43,356	36,327.	7,029
July 1-Nov. 14..	816,978	690,524	126,454
MOBILE & OHIO—			
2d week Nov.	203,132	210,562	*7,430
July 1-Nov. 14..	3,744,879	3,559,947	184,932
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
2d week Nov.	16,886	14,096	2,790
July 1-Nov. 14..	179,876	238,935	*59,059
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
2d week Nov.	93,001	68,912	24,089
July 1-Nov. 15..	1,461,842	1,350,022	111,820

*Decrease.

BALTIMORE & OHIO for October—	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	7,660,821	6,991,860	7,790,677
Expenses	5,014,488	4,301,950	5,297,284
Net	2,646,333	2,689,910	2,493,393
4 mos. gross	29,882,158	26,634,952	30,231,938
Expenses	19,324,615	16,545,244	20,339,494
4 mos. net	10,557,543	10,089,708	9,892,444

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for the quarter ended Sept. 30—	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Total ry. op. rev.	8,995,927	8,259,042	736,885
Total ry. op. exp.	4,744,926	4,678,934	65,992
Net ry. op. rev..	4,251,000	3,580,107	670,893
Net rev. from outside operations	74,412	19,149	55,263
Total net from op	4,325,413	3,559,257	726,156
Taxes accrued ..	349,300	338,400	10,900
Oper. income ...	3,976,113	3,220,857	715,256
Other income ...	1,306,414	620,962	685,452
Gross income ...	5,282,528	3,881,820	1,400,708
Total deductions from gross inc.	2,036,766	1,965,601	71,165
Net corp. inc....	3,245,761	1,916,218	1,329,543

ERIE for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Total ry. op. rev.	11,623,098	11,007,539	615,559
Total ry. op. exp.	7,735,829	7,495,726	240,103
Net ry. op rev..	3,887,268	3,511,812	375,456
Net rev. from outside operations	9,905	87,853	*77,948
Total net from op	3,897,173	3,599,666	297,507
Taxes accrued ..	304,277	270,628	33,649
Oper. income ..	3,592,896	3,329,037	263,859
Other income ...	343,600	181,808	161,792
Gross income ...	3,936,496	3,510,846	425,650
Total deductions from gross inc.	3,394,619	3,171,599	223,020
Net corp. inc....	541,877	339,246	202,631
Gross	94,254	87,678	6,576
Exp. and taxes...	49,754	47,418	2,336
Net	44,500	40,260	4,240
Interest	33,453	34,289	1,163
Surplus	9,047	5,970	3,077
10 mos. gross...	929,316	874,887	54,428
Exp. and taxes...	489,444	486,915	2,529
10 mos. net.....	439,871	387,972	51,899
Interest	344,546	322,009	22,537
10 mos. surplus..	95,325	65,963	29,362

*Decrease.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY for October—	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	354,007	328,608	311,808
Exp. and taxes...	178,734	168,124	164,575
Net	175,272	160,484	147,323
Charges	27,079	27,480	27,868
Surplus	148,192	133,004	119,455

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Julia	.07
Alpha Con	.09	Kentucky Con	.10
Andes	.16	Lady Wash. Con.	.15
Belcher	.90	Mexican	1.27
Best & Belcher	.58	Occidental Con	.25
Bullion	.17	Ophir	1.15
Caledonia	.36	Overman	.50
Challenge Con	.24	Potosi	.45
Chollar	.24	Savage	.49
Confidence	.85	Sag Belcher	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	Sierra Nevada	.50
Con. Imperial	.04	Union Con	.55
Crown Point	.80	Utah Con	.09
Gould & Curry	.25	Yellow Jacket	.99
Hale & Norcross	.40		

Silver bars, 50¾; drafts, sight, 2@2⅛c premium; Mexican dollars, 46@48; telegraph, 5@6c premium.

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	.71	Daisy	.07
Jim Butler	.11	Goldfield C. M.	7.35
McNamara	.28	Great Bend	.02
Midway	.17	Jumbo Extension	.12
Montana	.80	Kendall	.03
Tonopah Extension	.47	Lone Star	.02
West End	.22	Red Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Sandstorm	.03
Atlanta	.10	Silver Pick	.08
Blue Bell	.02	BULLFROG.	
Combination Fract.	.53	Bullfrog N. B.	.02
Crackerjack	.01	Montgomery Mtn.	.02
		Tramps Con.	.04

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 22.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	7	8	Jackpot	6	7½
Elkton	70	70¾	McKinney	47½	49
El Paso	61½		Portland	82	83
Gold Dollar.	11	14	Vindicator	69	72
Isabella	18⅜	18⅝	J. Sample	7⅞	8

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday business continued dull with prices practically unchanged, with the exception of tin, which improved ¼c. for spot. Spot and November copper were unchanged in the bid, but a fraction higher in the asking price, while later months to March were a shade easier. Lead and spelter were unchanged.

In London yesterday on the Metal Exchange spot copper scored a gain of 2s 6d from the initial prices of the day, but declined 7s 6d at the close from the final figures of Friday; futures likewise opened with a similar gain, but from the opening quotation, but declined 5s from the closing price of Friday. The market finished steady, closing quotations ruling at: Spot, £60 5s; futures, £61 7s 6d. Pig tin ended firm, with spot and future deliveries each up £1, to £142 15s and £144 17s 6d, respectively. Spanish pig lead was steady at a gain of 1s 3d, to £13 3s 9d. Spelter was easier at a loss of 5s to £23. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 51s.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals for spot deliveries on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Copper:				
Spot	13.25	13.60	13.25	13.50
November	13.25	13.60	13.25	13.50
December	13.25	13.60	13.35	13.65
January	13.25	13.60	13.40	13.70
Spelter	6.35	6.45	6.35	6.45
Lead	4.37½	4.42½	4.37½	4.42½
Tin	41.40	41.60	41.15	41.30

DECREASE IN COTTON OUTPUT.

8,109,737 Bales Ginned to Nov. 14, Compared with 9,595,809 Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The census report issued to-day shows that 8,109,737 bales of cotton, counting round bales as half bales, was ginned from the growth of 1909 to Nov. 14, compared with 9,595,809 for 1908.

Round bales included this year are 123,858, compared with 173,908 for 1908; Sea Islands, 68,607 for 1909, compared with 56,701 for 1908.

The cotton ginned by States to Nov. 14, 1909, compared with that ginned to the same date in 1908, follows:

States.	1909.	1908.
Alabama	806,977	1,020,724
Arkansas	557,077	665,232
Florida	51,035	51,497
Georgia	1,559,671	1,564,037
Louisiana	217,436	341,953
Mississippi	731,092	1,086,183
North Carolina	466,513	451,434
Oklahoma	476,523	322,051
South Carolina	915,407	938,926
Tennessee	184,451	243,403
Texas	2,100,970	2,863,528
All other States	43,385	46,751

On Nov. 14, 1908, 73.3 per cent. of the entire crop of the country had been ginned.

The distribution of the Sea Island cotton for 1909 by States is Florida 23,477, Georgia 38,913, and South Carolina 6,217. The statistics in this report for 1909 are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season to Nov. 1 are 7,017,849 bales.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Large selling orders were in evidence in the Boston market at the opening this morning, and prices were lower during the early trading. Later in the day, however, the undertone improved, and a rally ensued, which finally spread throughout the entire list. Lake copper was the leader, advancing from 48 to 49 on sales of over 10,000 shares. Hancock sold up 5 points, to 20, while the balance of the list followed with a good rally all around. The market closed steady at the recovery.

BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000.. Am. T. & T. 4s	92¼	92	92
50,000.. Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	106½	106⅛	106⅛
1,000.. Ill. Steel 5s, 1910	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
5,000.. Mass. Gas 4½s	98½	98	98
6,000.. Oregon Short Line 6s	117½	117⅛	117⅛
1,000.. Shannon 6s, full paid	108	108	108
500.. U. P. 1st 4s 1047	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3,000.. Western T. & T. 5s	99	99	99

RAILROADS.

11.. Boston Elevated	129	129	129
200.. Boston & Suburban	15⅛	15	15
5.. C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾
20.. Fitchburg pf.	131	131	131
25.. Mass. Electric pf.	80	80	80
289.. N. Y., N. H. & H.	158	157	157⅝
4,543.. N.Y., N. H. & H. rts.	6	5⅝	5⅝
85.. Union Pacific	201¾	201¼	201½
10.. Union Pacific pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
15.. West End	92	91½	92½

TELEPHONES.

1,627.. American	143¾	142½	142⅞
11.. New England	135	135	135
740.. Western	12¾	12	12
5.. Western pf.	90	90	90

MISCELLANEOUS.

320.. Am. Agr. Chemical	49	48½	48½
59.. Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	103	102	103
50.. A., G. & W. I. pf.	25½	25½	25½
140.. Am. Pneu. Service	8¾	8½	8½
100.. Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼
459.. Am. Sugar Ref.	125½	124	125½
425.. Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	121⅝	121	121
110.. Am. Woolen	35	34	35
467.. Am. Woolen pf.	103½	102¾	103¾
85.. Eastern S. S.	75	73	73
70.. Ga. Ry. & Electric	99¼	99	99
57.. General Electric	162¼	160½	162¼
10.. Mackay pf.	76	76	76
445.. Mass. Gas	77¼	76	76
10.. Mass. Gas pf.	90¼	90	90
1.. Mergenthaler	220	220	220
101.. N. E. Cotton Yarn	121	120	121
16.. Pullman	193	193	193
20.. Reece	11½	11½	11½
10.. Seattle Electric	117	117	117
10.. Seattle Electric pf.	103½	103½	103½
117.. Swift	109¼	108¾	108¾
36.. Torrington, Class A.	29	29	29
72.. United Fruit	152	151	151
2,246.. United Shoe	69¼	67½	68
189.. United Shoe pf.	30¼	30	30
5,081.. U. S. Steel	89½	87½	88⅛
99.. U. S. Steel pf.	125½	125	125¼

MINING.

60.. Adventure	6	5¾	6
16,671.. Amalgamated	93¼	91	92
20.. Allouez	58	58	58
160.. Am. Zinc	37½	37	37
20.. Anaconda	52⅛	51½	51½
25.. Arcadian	4⅝	4¾	4¾
1,050.. Arizona Com'l	45⅝	44⅜	45⅜
20.. Atlantic	12¾	12¼	12½
50.. Batopilas	3½	3¼	3¼
1,210.. Boston Con.	19⅛	17½	18
2,650.. Boston & Corbin	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛
6,600.. Butte Coalition	32⅝	31½	32
336.. Calumet & Arizona	108	106	107
20.. Calumet & Hecla	680	680	680
2,115.. Copper Range	84⅜	83	83½
145.. Daly-West	10	10	10
685.. East Butte	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
25.. Elm River	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50.. Franklin	16½	16¼	16½
4,380.. Giroux	11⅞	10⅞	11¼
25.. Granby	103	103	103
11,745.. Greene-Cananea	13½	12⅝	13½
2,135.. Hancock	20½	20	20
365.. Helvetia	7	6⅞	6⅞
1,275.. Isle Royale	27¼	26¼	26⅜
410.. Kerr Lake	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
10,717.. Lake	49	48	48¼
695.. La Salle	16¼	15⅜	16
50.. Mass	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
100.. Mayflower	75	75	75
750.. Mexico	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
2,130.. Miami	18	17½	17½
35.. Michigan	6½	6½	6¼
145.. Mohawk	64	63	63¾
3,253.. Nevada	29¼	28¼	28¾
125.. Newhouse	4	3⅞	4
175.. Nipissing	10⅝	10½	10½
9,599.. North Butte	66⅜	64	65¾
8,450.. North Lake	9	8½	9
305.. Ojibway	8½	8	8
25.. Osceola	160	160	160
1,675.. Parrot	31¾	30½	31
10.. *Quincy	87	87	87
650.. Santa Fe	2	2	2
1,245.. Shannon	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
40.. St. Mary's Land	51	50	51
1,345.. Superior	66	63¼	66
585.. Superior & Boston	15¼	14½	14⅜
500.. Superior & Pitts.	17⅝	16¼	16⅞
2.. Tamarack	68	67	67
150.. Trinity	11⅜	11	11¼
410.. U. S. Oil	38½	38	38
1,541.. U. S. Smelting	57	55⅜	56
301.. U. S. Smelting pf.	53	52½	52¼
2,005.. Utah Con.	48	47	47¾
980.. Utah Copper	65⅝	61⅜	61⅜
250.. †Winona	8	7¼	8
100.. Wyandotte	2⅜	7⅛	

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—There was a very firm undertone to the wheat market throughout the greater part of the day, due largely to the overshadowing influence of a strong technical position and fears of bullish manipulation in the December position. Prices advanced 1¼c for December and about a cent a bushel for the other positions, closing steady at ⅝c to 1¼c net advance. The weather was unsettled and stormy in the Middle West and parts of the Northwest, and it was feared that this would further delay the movement. Cables were about steady, but prices abroad were influenced by the firmness in America and some unfavorable crop news from Russia and by a diminishing spot demand. The visible supply showed a decrease of 957,000 bushels in the United States, against a decrease last week of 888,000 bushels, and the total American visible showed a decrease of 1,839,000 bushels, compared with a decrease last week of 1,011,000 bushels. No. 2 red here closed $1.26, elevator, domestic, and $1.25½, free on board, afloat, both nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.17⅜, and No. 2 hard Winter, $1.17¼, free on board, afloat.

CORN—The corn market was firmer, working up ⅛c to ⅞c early in sympathy with the strength in wheat and on the unfavorable weather in the West, which it was believed would delay the movement and further lower the grade of the new crop. Trading was not active, and the market eased off a little late, but closed steady at a net advance of ¾c to ⅞c. Broomhall made the world's exports for the week 1,796,000 bushels, against 2,140,000 bushels the previous week and 2,333,000 bushels last year. Private cables from Argentina confirmed the reports of damage to the corn crop by locusts. Receipts at interior points amounted to 460,000 bushels, against 632,000 bushels last year. The visible supply showed an increase of 222,000 bushels. The cash market here closed firm, with No. 2 corn quoted 72c. elevator, domestic, and 72¼c. delivered, both nominal; No. 2 corn, 68c. free on board, afloat, for new, and old No. 2 yellow, nominal.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
December	$1.17⅝	$1.16⅛	$1.17⅛	$1.16
May	1.13 7-16	1.12⅛	1.13⅛	1.12¼
July	1.04½	1.04⅛	1.04⅜	1.03⅞
Corn—				
December	..	..	71	71
May	..	..	69¾	69¾
Oats—				
May	..	..	47¼	47½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
December	$1.00⅝	$1.08⅛	$1.09¼	$1.08⅜
May	1.06½	1.05½	1.06⅛	1.05½
July	97⅝	97⅛	97⅜	96⅜
Corn—				
December	60¼	59⅞	60	59⅝

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

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MORE LIQUIDATION ON SUIT

Standard Oil Decision Again the Factor in Market Decline—Money Market Developments Make for Ease.

It became apparent shortly after the opening of the stock market yesterday morning that the liquidation which followed the publication on Saturday of the decision in the Government's favor in the "anti-trust" case against the Standard Oil Company had by no means run its course. On a volume of transactions which promised, if continued at the same pace, to make the day the most active in years, stocks broke badly throughout the first hour of trading and recovered only small percentages of their losses up to the noon hour, when sales of nearly 900,000 shares had been reported. Judging by the amount of selling done by so-called "wire houses," which are, of course, Stock Exchange houses with inland connections, sentiment was considerably upset at all important centres by the decision. Here the immediate question which the outcome raised was what its bearing would be upon certain combinations in process of organization, as well as upon other concerns, including such representative companies as the United States Steel Corporation, the American Tobacco Company, United States Rubber Company, and others, which have been carrying on business under their present form for a number of years. So far as the last-named group was concerned, the feeling, if it may be deduced from the directions which the day's selling took, was not of great alarm. United States Steel shares were, it is true, weak, but no more so than the issues of other business associations which may be presumed to be quite outside the pale of the court's ruling, and in the case of Steel itself, the Chairman of the company made a very definite and reassuring statement of its position. On the other hand, wide breaks occurred in certain of the copper stocks, notably Amalgamated, the selling being based upon the theory that with the Standard Oil case before them the promoters of the merger arrangements which have been under way for some time would be disinclined to pursue the matter further. So far as coud be learned, no abandonment of the negotiations is contemplated. The market quieted down in the afternoon session, which contributed only 400,000 shares to the total transactions of the day, and recoveries during this period brough prices in many directions back to quotations only moderately under those of Saturday's close. While the effects and influences of the Circuit Court's decision are too complex and in some ways too indefinite to be judged offhand, it is nevertheless probable that, as Wall Street's alarm subsides, two things will work to bring some degree of hopefulness. In the first place, there is the appeal to be taken to the United States Supreme Court, and again there is a possibility—and it should be a certainty—that the whole matter of corporation regulation will be brought before Congress at the coming session for amendment in such a way that shall be struck at in the law shall be oppressive business methods and not organization and combination of capital pure and simple.

All developments bearing upon the money situation were favorable. The banks have lost to the Sub-Treasury since Friday last only $42,000; New York exchange in Chicago sold at a discount of only 5 cents, and large loans were made directly for the interior here, while commercial paper was bought for inland banks in many instances. An engagement of $250,000 gold for shipment to South America on Saturday next was announced, but this is, of course, helpful to the London position and in no way to be considered unfavorable. The foreign exchange market was distinctly easier. Bearing on the recent heavy shipments of cotton, which furnished so large a part of our favorable October exports, was the ginning report with its showing of 8,109,000 bales of the crop ginned to November 14, an amount considerably smaller than the average of the past four years, but one which promises a crop of some 11,000,000 bales.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad.
Heywood Brothers & Wakefield.
International Smelting and Refining Co.
Ogilvie Flour Mills on preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4½@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4⅞ per cent.

Time money rates, 5 per cent. for sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days, and 4¾ per cent. for four months and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indosed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 4 per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 2¾ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 4⅜ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $202,536,912; balances, $10,452,874; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $128,748.

The local banks have lost $42,000 in the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was firm, with demand quoted at $4.8735@$4.8740, sixty days at $4.83⅝, and cables at $4.8790@$4.8795.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16⅞@5.16¼ less 3-64 for cables, 5.16⅞ less 3-64@5.16⅞ less 1-64 for sight; reichsmarks, 95⅜ less 1-32@95⅜ plus 1-64 for cables, 95¼@95 5-16 less 1-32 for sight, and 94⅜@94 9-16 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 40c premium; New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; St. Paul, 25c discount; Savannah—Buying, $1.50 discount; selling, par; Montreal, 64½c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver unchanged in London, at 23⅜d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 50¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43@44c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
4s	May, '59, f'chg	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
4½s	May, '57, f'chg	110	110¼	110	110¼
4½s	Nov., '57, f'chg	110	110¼	110	110¼
3½s	May, '17, f'chg	103	103½	103	103½
4s	Nov., '58, f'chg	100⅝	100⅞	100½	100⅝
4s	May, '57, f'chg	100⅝	100⅞	100½	100⅝
4s	Nov., '58, reg	100¾	100⅞	100½	100⅝
4s	Nov., '36, reg	100	100½	100	100½
3½s	Nov., '55, f'chg	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼
3½s	May, '54, coup	89⅝	90¼	89⅝	90¼
3½s	May, '54, reg	89	89¼	89¼	89½
*6s	Nov., '10, rev	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝

*Coupon or registered.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday.

Total sales Nov. 22, 1909 1,206,174
From Jan. 1, 1900 101,262,997
Corresponding period last year 176,008,804

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅜	15⅝	700	Allis-Chalmers	15½	15½	15	15	— ⅝
54⅜	54½	1,300	Allis-Chalmers pf	54½	54⅝	53⅝	54¼	—1¼
91⅞	92	141,140	*Amalgamated Cop	92½	93¼	90⅞	92	—1⅝
48½	48¾	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	48½	48½	48	48	—1½
46⅝	46⅞	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	46¾	47	46¼	46¾	...
14¼	14⅝	7,800	Am. Can	14½	14⅝	14¼	14½	...
83¾	84	1,650	Am. Can pf	84½	84⅞	83	84	— ⅛
73¾	74	1,900	Am. Car & Foundry	74¼	74¼	73½	73⅞	— ⅛
69	69½	2,000	Am. Cotton Oil	69	69⅝	68½	69⅛	—1⅞
265	270	235	Am. Express	265	265	262	262	—3
85⅝	87⅛	100	Am. Hide & Leather	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
46½	47	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	46¼	46⅞	46	46⅞	— ⅛
26¼	26½	1,700	Am. Ice Securities	27½	27½	26½	26½	—1½
15	16	300	*Am. Linseed	15	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
41¼	42½	200	*Am. Linseed pf	41¼	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
61½	61¾	1,520	Am. Locomotive	62¼	62¼	61½	61½	— ⅝
115	116	200	Am. Locomotive pf	115	115	115	115	— ¼
48	50	100	Am. Malt pf	48	48	48	48	—1
101¾	102	57,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	104	104	101¼	101⅞	—1
112	112½	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	113	113	112⅝	112⅝	—1½
64¾	65	900	Am. Steel Foundries	65	65	64½	65	— ⅞
125	125¼	3,800	Am. Sugar Ref.	125	125⅝	124½	125	—1
142¼	142⅜	9,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	143	143⅜	142¼	142⅝	—1¼
99⅜	99⅞	850	Am. Tobacco pf	100	100	99¾	99¾	—1
34½	35	400	Am. Woolen	34	34¼	33⅝	34¼	—1¼
103	103¼	800	Am. Woolen pf	102⅞	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛	+ ⅛
51⅝	51½	15,140	*Anaconda Cop. Min	52⅛	52⅞	50¼	51½	...
118⅜	119	22,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	119¼	119⅝	118½	118⅞	—1
104⅞	104½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	104½	104½	104¼	104½	— ⅛
135	135¾	400	Atlantic Coast Line	135	135	134½	135	...
116⅛	116¼	1,810	Baltimore & Ohio	116⅜	116⅜	115⅞	115⅞	— ⅜
34	34¼	500	Bethlehem Steel	34½	34½	34	34¼	— ⅜
67⅛	68	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	68	68	67½	67½	— ⅜
77⅞	77¾	3,675	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78⅛	78⅝	77	77¾	— ⅛
35½	37	100	Butterick Co.	36	36	36	36	— ½
176¾	176¾	1,200	Canadian Pacific	177½	177¾	176⅝	176⅝	—1⅞
46⅛	46⅜	5,100	Central Leather Co	46⅝	47	46	46⅝	— ⅝
108⅞	109	300	Cent. Leather Co. pf	108⅞	109	108⅞	109	+ ⅛
87	87⅛	16,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	87½	87½	86	87	—1
66¼	67⅝	600	Chicago & Alton	66¼	66¼	66	66	—1
20¼	20⅜	1,100	Chi. Gt. West. 3d pd	20½	20½	20⅜	20½	...
25⅝	26¼	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf. B 3d pd					
60¼	64	200	Chi. Gt. West. deb.t.r.	61½	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅝
154⅛	155	18,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	155⅞	155⅞	154¾	154⅞	— ⅞
173	174	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	174	174	173	173	—1½
182¼	183	1,310	Chi. & Northwestern	182½	182½	182	182½	— ¾
76	77	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	76	76	76	76	—2
49⅝	50	12,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	50⅜	50⅝	48¾	49⅞	—1⅛
56	56⅜	200	Colorado & Southern	56½	56½	56	56	—1
79½	80½	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	80	80	80	80	— ⅞
86¾	87¼	2,000	Col. & Hock. C. & I	86½	87¼	85⅞	86½	+ ¼
148	148½	15,750	Consolidated Gas	147	149	145⅝	148	+1⅝
21⅝	22	2,200	Corn Products Ref	22	22	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅝
84	85¼	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	85½	85½	85	85	—1
185¼	186¼	1,700	Delaware & Hudson	186	186½	184⅜	185¼	— ¾
47⅝	47⅞	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande	47¼	47⅝	47	47⅝	— ⅛
84	84¼	400	Den. & Rio Grande pf	83⅞	84	83¾	84	— ⅛
36⅞	36⅞	400	*Distillers' Securities	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½	— ½
15¼	15½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
29	29½	225	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	—1¼
87	90	100	Du Pont De N.Pow.pf	88	88	88	88	+ ½
32⅜	32⅞	6,300	Erie	33½	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
48¼	48⅜	300	Erie 1st pf	48	48¼	48	48¼	— ½
39½	39⅞	100	Erie 2d pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	—1⅛
161½	162¼	900	General Electric	162	162	161	162	— ⅞
102	104	100	Granby Consol	104	104	104	104	— ⅞
141½	142	5,000	Great Northern pf	141⅞	142½	141	141½	— ½
80½	80⅝	5,000	*G. N. certs. ore prop	81	81¾	80	80½	— ¾
80	80¼	100	Havana Electric	80	80	80	80	— ¼
75	80	489	Homestake Mining	76½	76½	75½	75¼	—4½
146¾	147¼	700	Illinois Central	146½	147	146¼	147	...
22⅞	22⅝	17,970	Interborough-Met.	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	...
54½	54⅞	6,000	Interborough-Met. pf	55	55⅜	54⅝	54⅝	—1¼
109½	110	750	Int. Harvester	110¾	110¾	109½	110	— ⅞
122	124	300	Int. Harvester pf	122	122½	122	122	—2
15¾	16	400	Int. Paper	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
60	61	200	Int. Paper pf	61½	61¾	60½	60½	—1⅝
51⅝	52	400	Int. Steam Pump	52	52	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
89¾	90	400	Int. Steam Pump pf	89½	90	89	90	— ⅛
28¼	29	180	Iowa Central	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
50⅜	51½	500	Iowa Central pf	51½	51⅝	51	51⅜	— ⅛
44	44⅛	2,000	Kansas City South	44¼	44¼	43¾	44	— ⅛
9½	11½	100	Keokuk & Des M	10	10	10	10	—1½
109¾	110	2,200	Laclede Gas	110	110¼	109⅞	110⅛	+ ⅛
22	24	100	Lake Erie & Western	24	24	24	24	...
151½	152	1,200	Louisville & Nash	151½	152	151	151½	— ½
93¾	94	1,400	Mackay Cos	93	94	92¼	94	+ ½
75	75¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	—1⅝
140	142	100	Manhattan Elevated	140	140	140	140	...
7¼	7⅝	500	Mercantile Marine	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
24½	24⅞	1,750	Mercantile Marine pf	24½	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
134½	135¼	400	Minn. St. P. & S.S.M.	135	135	134⅛	135	—1⅝
89½	90¼	100	M., St. P. & S. M.l.l.	90	90	90	90	— ⅝
48¼	48⅝	16,710	Mo., Kansas & Texas	48¼	49	47⅝	48½	— ⅝
69½	69¾	6,900	Missouri Pacific	70⅜	70⅜	69	69⅜	—1¼
134	137	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	135	135	135	135	...
114¼	115	243	*Nat. Biscuit Co	115¼	115½	115¼	115¼	—1
22	22½	900	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22¾	22¾	21¾	22½	— ½
89	89½	3,500	Nat. Lead Co	89⅛	89⅞	88½	89	— ⅝
21⅞	22	1,300	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	21¾	21⅞	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
93¼	95	300	N. Y. Air Brake	95	95	94	94	—2
131⅝	131⅞	3,810	N. Y. Central	132	132	131¼	131⅞	— ¾
157⅛	158	400	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	157	157½	157	157½	— ½
46¾	46⅞	700	N. Y. Ont. & West	47¼	47½	47	47	— ⅛
95⅝	95⅞	800	Norfolk & Western	95½	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	+ ⅛
78¾	79	100	North American	79	79	79	79	— ¼
143⅜	143½	7,200	Northern Pacific	144½	144¼	142⅝	143¼	— ⅝
43¼	44	1,200	Pacific Mail	43¼	44½	43¼	44	+ ¼
49½	50⅛	1,400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	50	50½	50	50	— ⅛
132½	132⅝	20,300	Pennsylvania R. R	132½	132⅞	132⅜	132⅞	— ⅜
114	114½	3,400	People's Gas, Chi	115⅛	115¼	113¾	114½	— ½
26⅝	26⅝	4,910	Pittsburg Coal	26¾	27	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	5,000	Pressed Steel Car	53	53⅜	52	52⅝	—1¼
105½	106½	150	Pressed Steel Car pf	106¼	106¼	105¾	105½	— ½
192½	195	100	Pullman Company	192⅝	192⅝	192⅜	192⅜	+ ⅜
4	4½	100	Quicksilver	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
52	53¼	2,100	*R'way Steel Spring	52	52	50	50½	— ⅞
103½	108	200	*R'way Steel Sp. pf	108	108	108	108	...
169⅞	169¾	305,100	Reading	167½	170¾	166⅜	169¾	+2⅛
90	92	100	Reading 1st pf	91½	91½	91¼	91½	+ ½
100½	101½	250	Reading 2d pf	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	+ ½
46⅞	47	5,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	47⅝	47⅝	46½	46⅞	— ⅛
105⅜	106	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	106	106	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
39	39¼	5,700	Rock Island Co	39¼	39¼	38⅝	39⅛	— ⅛
77½	77¾	4,750	Rock Island Co. pf	78¾	78¾	77¼	77½	—1⅝
50¼	58	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	57	57	57	57	—2
55	55½	1,300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	55½	55⅝	55	55⅝	— ⅜
32⅜	32⅞	1,900	St. Louis Southwest'n	32	32⅞	32	32⅛	— ⅛
72	72½	2,725	St. L. Southwest'n pf	71½	72	70¾	71⅝	—1
88¼	88½	1,900	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	89	89⅛	88¼	88½	—1¼
127⅞	128	24,550	Southern Pacific	128⅜	128⅞	127¼	127⅝	—1⅝
31	31¼	10,900	Southern R'way ext	31	31½	30⅞	31	— ½
69½	70	1,000	South. R'way pf., ext	69½	69½	69	69¾	— ⅛
40⅝	40⅞	3,420	Tennessee Copper	41	41½	40¼	41	— ¼
35	35½	900	Texas & Pacific	35	35	34⅝	35	— ¼
19¼	19½	2,200	Third Avenue	19½	19½	18⅝	19½	...
53⅜	54	1,100	Tol., St. L. & West	54½	54½	53	53½	— ⅜
68½	69	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	69½	69½	69	69	— ⅞
201	201¼	72,700	Union Pacific	202⅛	202⅝	200½	201	—1⅝
102	102½	800	Union Pacific pf	102¼	102⅝	102	102	—1½
121	121½	150	United Dry Goods	121½	121½	121½	121½	...
110⅝	111¼	100	United Dry Goods pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	— ¼
32½	33	350	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	33⅜	33⅝	32⅜	32¾	— ⅝
84	85	400	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	85¼	85¼	84¼	84½	—1⅝
82	82¼	900	U. S. Realty & Imp	82	82⅝	81½	82⅝	...
51	51½	4,200	U. S. Rubber	52	52⅝	50⅜	51½	—1
117	117½	600	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	118	118	117½	117½	—2¼
84½	85	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	85	85	85	85	...
88¼	88¾	275,500	U. S. Steel	89¼	89¼	87¼	88⅝	—1⅝
123	123¼	5,820	U. S. Steel pf	123½	123½	122¼	123	— ¾
61¼	61½	49,160	Utah Copper	65	66	63¾	64¼	—3½
48⅝	49	3,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	49⅞	49½	48¼	49	+ ¼
122½	123	280	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	+ ¼
83	87	52	Vulcan Detinning pf	87	87	87	87	...
19⅞	20	800	Wabash	20¼	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
52¾	53	5,200	Wabash pf	52⅝	53	51⅞	52¼	— ½
33	33½	400	Western Md., 3d paid	33½	34	33½	33¾	— ½
77⅝	78	3,100	Western Union Tel	79	79	77½	77⅝	—2½
85¼	86	1,200	Westinghouse E. & M	85	85⅞	84¾	85⅞	+ ⅜

*Unlisted.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100	101½
2s, c., 1930	100	101
3s, r., 1918	101¼	102
3s, c., 1918	101¼	102¼
4s, r., 1925	113½	116
4s, c., 1925	110⅜	..
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	99⅜	100½
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	99¾	100½
Pan. 2s, c. 3-65s	100	..
Adams Exp.	240	300
Alb. & Sus.	280	..
Am. Ag. C. pf.	101	..
A. B. S. pf.	95	96½
A. C. & F. pf.	119	121
Am. Coal	100	150
Am. C. O. pf.	103½	107
Am. D. Tel.	10	25
Am. Malt. pf.	7½	8
Am. S. pf., B.	90½	91
Am. Snuff.	250	300
Am. Sn. pf.	100	101
Am. S. R.	120⅛	121½
A. T. & C.	75	85
Ann Arbor	15	30
Ann A. pf.	..	50
Assn. M. 1st pf.	107½	..
B. & O. pf.	91	92
Batopilas M.	3½	4
B. Un. G.	144	147
Bruns. City	18	18½
B., R. & P. pf.	95	105
B. & S. pf.	128	132
Canada So.	68	72
C. R. R. of N. J.	310	315
C. & S. A. Tel.	110	115
C. & A. pf.	..	74
C., B. & Q.	248	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	124
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	34½	35
C., I. & L. pf.	40	80
C. & N. W. pf.	215	220½
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	155	160
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	165	175
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. stp.	4½	4½
Chi. Un. T. pf. ctfs. st.	..	12½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	106
Cleve. & P.	172½	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	118	125
Col. So. 1st pf.	80	81
Consol. Coal	97½	..
Crex Carpet	60	65
D., L. & W.	570	650
D. M. & F. pf.	9	15
D. M. & M. pf.	..	95
Det. U. R.	60¼	64
Ev. & T. H.	36	95
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90
F. M. & S.	..	88
F. M. & S. pf.	90¾	91¾
Gen. C. Co.	92	95
Gen. C. Co. pf.	103	105
G. B. & W.	80	..
Hackensack Water	120	..
Hock. V. r.	108⅜	119
Hock. V. pf.	90½	92
Ill. C. l. l.	99⅝	..
Inger.-Rand.	75	..
Inger.-Rand. pf.	96	..
Int. Power	..	30
Jol. & Chi.	168⅝	..
K. & M. r.	40	55
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	80	80½
Kan. C. So. pf.	70¼	71
K. & D. M. pf.	45	48
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	122	133
Kn. I., Chi.	18	30
Kn. I., Chi. pf.	60	80
Lacl. G. pf.	94	98
L. E. & W. pf.	58	60
Lake Shore	390	400
Long Island	64	68
Mah. C. R.	310	..
Man. Beach	3	6
Md. C. pf.	50	70
Met. St. R.	21	25
Mich Cent.	140	150
M. S. T. pf.	90	98
M. & St. L. pf.	52	54½
M. & St. L. pf.	84	86½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	150	155
Mor. & K. & T. pf.	73	74¾
Mor. & Es.	185½	190
N. C. & St. L.	134	137
Nat. B. pf.	124	127
Nat. En. pf.	95	97
Nat. L. pf.	110⅜	112¾
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	53½	56
N. Cent. C.	40	60
N. Y. C. & St. L.	67	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	115
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	94	96
N. Y. D. Co.	36	42
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	78	82
N. Y., L. & W.	126	130
N. & W. pf.	88	90
Nor. Cent.	200	..
N. O. T. & M.	25	..
L. & M.	80	..
Ont. Mining	2¼	3
Pac. Coast.	105	110
Pac. C. 1st pf.	102	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	105

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

WE WILL SELL

100 Aeolian-Weber Piano & Pianola Pfd.
50 Aeolian-Weber Piano & Pianola Com.
500 Albany Southern Pfd.
121 Albany Southern Com.
40 Albany Trust.
50 American Brake Shoe Pfd.
75 American Caramel Pfd.
50 American Chicle.
50 American Coal Products.
500 American Coal.
25 American Express.
141 American District Tel. of N. J.
100 American Silk Com.
100 American Silk Pfd.
100 American Surety.
$4,000 Belton & Temple Traction 5s.
100 Borden's Milk Pfd.
70 Borden's Milk Com.
100 Broadway & Seventh Ave.
100 Bush Terminal.
100 Butte Elec. & Power Com.
200 Butler (Jas.) Pfd.
$10,000 California Gas & Elec. Ref. 5s.
50 Chemung Canal Trust.
50 Cincinnati Northern Ry.
100 Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.
50 Crocker-Wheeler Pfd.
100 Del., Lack. & West. Coal.
$25,000 Denver & Northwestern 1st 5s.
$4,500 Elmira Telephone 5s, 1925.
$5,000 Grand Valley R'way 1st 5s.
50 Guantanamo City Land & Dev. Com.
50 Hall Signal Com.
$1,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. 1st 6s.
500 Hudson Companies Pfd.
$4,000 Hudson Navigation 6s.
100 Hudson & Manhattan Com.
100 International Nickel Com.
$15,000 International Silver Deb. 6s.
100 International Time Recdg. Com.
500 Intercontinental Rubber.
100 Lackawanna Steel.
50 Madison Square Garden.
200 Maryland Coal Pfd.
75 Maxwell-Briscoe Pfd.
28 G. & C. Merriam (Webster's Dict.)
25 Mexican Telegraph.
100 National Fuel Gas.
200 National Lt., Ht. & Power Com.
50 National Lt., Ht. & Power Pfd.
20 National Water Com.
25 New Jersey Zinc.
53 New York Curtain.
100 New York Mtge. & Security.
100 Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
80 Pacific Gas & Elec. Pfd.
100 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
50 Porto-Rican Amer. Tobacco.
$5,000 Quebec-(J.) Cartier Elec. 1st 5s.
100 Ridgway Machine Co. Pfd.
100 Rubber Goods Mfg. Pfd.
500 San Francisco Coke & Car Ctfs.
125 Sen-Sen Chiclet.
500 South Dakota Cent. Ry.
100 Standard Coupler Com.
100 Terre Haute & Peoria Pfd.
100 Tri-City Ry. & Lt. Com.
50 Tri-City Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
100 Union Carbide.
25 United Cigar Stores.
$5,000 United States Envelope 5s.
40 United States Express.
100 U. S. Industrial Alcohol Pfd.
100 U. S. Industrial Alcohol Com.
20 Varick Securities.
100 Virginian Railway.
50 Wells Fargo Express.
Wells Fargo "Rights."
100 Western Pacific Ry.
100 Yale & Towne Mfg.

WE WILL BUY

$5,000 Adams Express 4s, 1947.
100 Adams Express.
$5,000 American Lithographic 5s.
100 American Lithographic Pfd.
100 American Meter.
50 American Brass.
50 American Vanadium.
100 American Brake Shoe Pfd.
100 American Gas & Elec. Pfd.
100 American Gas & Elec. Com.
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
100 Brooklyn Union "L" Com.
50 Babcock & Wilcox.
100 Bliss (E. W.) Com.
50 Borden's Milk Pfd.
200 Central Colo. Power Com.
100 Central Colo. Power Pfd.
50 Crowell Pub. Com.
50 Crowell Pub. Pfd.
100 Du Pont Powder Com.
100 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
100 Empire Dist. & Elec. Com.
100 General Fire Extinguisher.
100 Great Western Sugar Pfd.
200 Guanajuato Power & Elec. Com.
150 General Motors Com.
100 Hartford Carpet Com.
100 Hartford Carpet Pfd.
500 Hudson Navigation.
$10,000 International Silver 1st 6s, 1948.
100 Interborough Rapid Transit.
100 International Silver Pfd.
100 International Time Recd'g Pfd.
International Silver Pfd., Scrip.
100 International Silver Com.
100 International Nickel Pfd.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd.
$10,000 Jer. City Water Sup. 4s, 1924.
100 Kas. City, Mex. & Orient Com.
100 Kas. City, Mex. & Orient Pfd.
25 Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.
500 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal.
100 Lehigh & New York Pfd.
100 Maxwell-Briscoe Com.
100 Merchants & Miners' Transportation.
100 New York Transfer.
200 N. Y. & Queens E. L. & P. Com.
50 Oil Fields of Mexico.
$10,000 Pac. Gas & El. Col. Tr. 5s.
$10,000 Penn. Coal & Coke Cons. 5s.
100 Pere Marquette 1st Pfd.
100 Producers' Oil Co.
50 Procter & Gamble Com.
$10,000 Pitts., Wheel. & L. Erie Coal 4s.
100 Royal Bak. Powder Pfd.
200 San Diego Cons. Gas & El. Pfd.
200 San Diego Cons. Gas & El. Com.
100 Safety Car Heat & Light.
500 Standard Oilcloth Com.
100 St. L., Rocky Mt. & Pac. Pfd.
200 Standard Roller Bearing Com.
$250,000 Texas (Oil) Co. 6s.
100 Texas (Oil) Co.
50 Trenton Potteries Pfd.
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
100 Trow Directory.
100 Vandalia Railroad.
100 United States Envelope Com.
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PAYS 3% INTEREST
on check accounts payable in N. Y. funds.
Capital, Surplus, and Profits, over $2,100,000.
DEPOSITS, over $7,000,000.
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SAMUEL FREEMAN, President.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
160 Broadway, Manhattan.
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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Fear for Corporate Stocks.

It was the consensus of opinion among the bears on the Stock Exchange yesterday that business conducted under corporate form was doomed, and it seemed only the part of wisdom, therefore, to sell at least a portion of the stocks of the companies concerned. United States Steel, as the biggest corporation, was naturally selected for experimental purposes in the working out of this theory, and the stock sold off so easily from 89¼ to 87¼ as to provide considerable encouragement to those engaged in the experiment. At the low price, however, support seemed forthcoming, and this, together with the fact that the Chairman of the Steel Corporation put in a good word for his company, led the bears to believe that possibley Steel formed an exception to the rule, which they still felt sure held in the case of many other corporations.

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Amalgamated Off, Too.

Amalgamated Copper was a particularly inviting subject for further experiment on the part of the theorists, and, turning their attention to it, they had the satisfaction of seeing it decline to 90½, a loss of 5 points or more from Saturday's high price. It was assumed, of course, that the much-discussed copper deal had been brought to an untimely end by the Standard Oil decision, and denials of the truth of this assumption, which were promptly forthcoming, were looked upon as in the nature of an affront to the intelligence of those who had formed the conclusion, and the situation was further aggravated by the fact that Copper rallied 1½ points from its low price and closed down only that much on the day.

***

How It May Work Out.

Among those who formed no theories on the effects of the decision, and who, therefore, had no occasion to put them into practice on the Stock Exchange, there seemed to exist a simple, perhaps childlike, faith that in some way known to the courts, or possibly to Congress, matters will be worked out so that business will still be conducted in the United States upon what is to most folks, including millions of employes and other millions of proprietors and consumers, the present satisfactory basis.

***

The Lords and the Budget.

While New York was in the throes of all this London was having a somewhat similar experience, so far as excitement went, with the meeting of the House of Lords to act on the budget. Final cables from London before the close of business made it apparent that the earlier programme of rejecting the budget was to be carried out, and it therefore becomes of interest to learn what, as The London Economist so concisely puts it, is to be "the finance of rejection," in other words, "the losses that will fall on the English Exchequer and the immediate burdens that may have to be added to the national debt." Assuming that the resolutions preliminary to the Finance bills will stand, and taxes collected under them will not become void and subject to refunding, The Economist figures that unless the new Parliament sanctions a loan for the same amount, Treasury or deficiency bills under the appropriation act will have to be put out to the extent of $187,500,000. If the taxes are void and must be refunded, the loss of revenue is figured at $255,000,000. Under the circumstances it will not be surprising if a 5 per cent. rate is maintained by the Bank of England for some little time to come.

THE COTTON MARKET

Up 9 to 20 Points on the Government's Report.

The report of the Census Bureau showing 8,109,000 bales ginned to Nov. 14, against 9,595,809 bales to the same date last year, which was issued before the opening of the cotton market yesterday morning, proved near enough to expectations to exert no immediate influence of confidence on sentiment. On the whole, however, the report seemed more satisfactory to bullish than to bearish interests, and while there was mere or less irregularity, the general tendency was upward, with the advance encouraged by bullish Southern spot advices and dwindling receipts. The market closed firm, at a net gain of 9@20 points.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
November			14.47@14.52	14.32
December	14.53	14.40	14.52@14.54	14.37
January	14.74	14.50	14.72@14.74	14.55
February			14.82@14.85	14.63
March	15.01	14.74	14.99@15.00	14.82
April			15.00@15.03	14.80
May	15.15	14.89	15.14@15.15	14.97
June			15.05@15.08	14.90
July	15.14	14.87	15.11@15.13	14.96
August	14.41	14.36	14.40@14.42	14.28
September	13.11	13.08	13.12@13.15	13.03
October	12.57	12.52	12.62@12.65	12.47

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points higher, at 14.85c for middling upland and 15.10c for middling Gulf; sales nil. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 14½c; sales, 500 bales. Savannah steady, unchanged, at 14¼c; sales, 910 bales. Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 14¾c; sales, 123 bales. Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 14¾c; sales nil. Augusta steady, 1-16c higher, at 14 11-16c; sales, 239 bales. St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 15c; sales nil. Little Rock quiet, unchanged, at 14½c; sales nil. Charleston firm, 1-16c higher, at 14¼c; sales nil. Galveston steady, unchanged, at 14 7-16c; sales nil. New Orleans quiet and firm, unchanged, at 14½c; sales, 400 bales. Wilmington quiet, ⅛c higher, at 14¼c; sales nil. Memphis steady, unchanged, at 14¾c; sales, 350 bales. Houston steady, ⅛c higher, at 14½c; sales, 440 bales.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
135 Broadway, New York City
Capital, - - $1,000,000
Surplus & Profits, 1,500,000
The Company acts as Executor, Trustee, or Guardian, either under a will or by special appointment. It invests trust funds to produce the greatest income with safety, not burdening the income with unnecessary or excessive charges.

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Interest on Deposits.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $1,200,000
HENRY C. SWORDS, Pres. H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-Pres.
H. W. REIGHLEY, Sec. C. M. VAN KLEECK, Asst. Sec

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

American Securities Fall and Final Tone Is Flat in London.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Money was firmer on the market to-day, owing to the payment of the Treasury bills. Discounts were easy. The Bank of England secured the bulk of the $2,500,000 in gold available.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, owing to the apathy of investors and the approach of the settlement. Kaffirs were steady in the forenoon, but closed weaker, further liquidation creating fears of trouble at the settlement. Copper shares reacted and foreign bonds and railroad shares were fractionally higher.

American securities opened ¼ to ⅝ lower. Professional support caused an improvement during the first hour, and at noon the market was steadier, with prices ranging from ⅝ above to ⅜ below Saturday's New York closing. The declines in New York made the market pronouncedly weak in the afternoon. Under offerings of Amalgamated Copper, the Pacific stocks, and United States Steel prices fell from 1 to 2 points, and the final tone was flat.

Bar silver steady, 23⅝d per ounce.

Money, 4@4½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4@4 1-16 per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 10c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was listless and prices were weak.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London Equiv.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money..	82⅛	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account..	82⅝	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	10¼	51¼	51⅞	— ⅜
Atchison	122¼	119	119⅞	— ⅞
Can. Pacific	181⅝	177	177⅝	— ⅝
St. Paul	159¼	155¼	155⅞	— ⅜
Erie	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	— ½
Erie 1st pf.	50	48¾	49	— ¼
Illinois Central	150½	146¾	147	— ¼
Louisv. & Nashv.	155½	151¾	152	— ¼
N. Y. Central	135½	132¼	132¼	— ¼
Pennsylvania	67⅞	132¼	133⅛	— ⅞
Reading	86¼	168¾	166½	+ 1⅛
Southern Pac.	133	127⅝	129¾	— 1⅝
Union Pacific	205¼	200⅜	202⅝	— 2½
U. S. Steel	89⅞	87½	89⅜	— 2¼
U. S. Steel pf.	129	125¾	125¾	..

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German consol 3½s	92¼	93¼
German consol 3s	83¼	84¼
Prussian Government 4s	101¼	102¼
Bavarian Government 4s	101	102
Hessian Government 3½s	92	93
Saxony Government 3s	82½	83½
Hamburg Government 3s	82	83
City of Berlin 4s	101	102
City of Cologne 4s	100¾	101¾
City of Augsburg 4s	100	101
City of Munich 4s	100¾	101¾
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	93	94
City of Vienna 4s	92½	97½
Mexican Government gold 5s	100¾	101½
Russian Government gold 4s	90	91
French Government rente 3s	98¼	99¼
British consol 2½s	82	82¾

American Mining Stocks In London.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 7 6	Esperanza	2 15 0
Tomboy	0 18 9	Dolores	1 10 9
El Oro	1 5 6	Stratton's Ind.	0 8 3

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 22.—The following were the closing transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
810..	Crucible Steel	14½	13½	13¾
440..	Crucible Steel pf.	84½	84½	84¾
405..	Fireproofing	8½	8½	8½
150..	Fireproofing pf.	28¾	28¼	28¾
25..	Independent Brew.	4½	4½	4½
10..	Independ. Brew. pf.	20	20	20
435..	Mfrs.' L. & H. Co.	19⅛	19	19⅛
89..	Ohio Fuel	48	48	48
150..	Pittsburg Brew.	22¾	22¼	22¾
50..	Pitts. Plate Glass	116	116	116
500..	River Coal	6½	6½	6½
812..	River Coal pf.	23½	23	23
800..	Ross Mining	24c	23c	24c
180..	Sewer Pipe	17	17	17
400..	Shoshone	$1.50	$1.45	$1.45
20..	Union Switch	109	109	109
120..	U. S. Steel	88¼	88	88¼
90..	Westing. Air Brake	143½	142¾	142¾
85..	West. Elec. 2ds	43	42½	42⅝

BOND.

$1,000..	Pitts. Brew. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾

UNLISTED.

50..	Kansas Gas	40¼	40¼	40¼
100..	Ohio Fuel	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200..	San. Toy	40c	40c	40c
2,500..	Silver Peak	66c	65c	65c
80..	Union Gas	120½	120	120

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Trading on the local Exchange was quiet, with prices as a rule not far removed from Saturday's level. Boxboard yielded a point on speculative profit taking, due to the oil decision. Illinois Brick was off 1½ points. Biscuit closed ¾ point lower, while elsewhere the losses were fractional for the day.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
950..	American Can	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
550..	American Can pf.	84¼	83½	84
100..	American Tel. & Tel.	142½	142¼	142½
706..	Booth Fisheries	23¾	23½	23¾
215..	Booth Fisheries pf.	65	64¾	65
65..	Chicago Pneu. Tool	38¾	38¾	38¾
80..	Chi. Rys., Series 2	32	32	32
50..	Chicago Subway	6	6	6
22..	Diamond Match	127½	127	127
162..	Illinois Brick	62½	62	62
225..	Met. El. pf.	53	53	53
35..	National Biscuit	116	115	115
152..	National Carbon	97	96⅞	97
230..	People's Gas	114¾	114	114¾
10..	Quaker Oats pf.	104½	104½	104½
465..	Sears-Roebuck	138¾	138¼	138¾
16..	Sears-Roebuck pf.	120½	120⅜	120½
1,962..	Street's Stable Car	47¾	46⅝	47½
161..	Swift & Co.	109	108⅞	109
1,465..	Union Boxboard	17¾	16¾	17¼

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The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
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Fifth Avenue and 43d Street, New York, N. Y. Allows Interest on deposits, which may be subject to check. Issues Certificates of Deposit payable at a specified time, on which special rates are allowed. Acts as Trustee, Guardian or Executor. Safe Deposit Vaults.

SACRAMENTO ELECTRIC GAS AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Sacramento Electric Gas and Railway Company to California Safe Deposit and Trust Company dated November 1st, 1897, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 89, 93, 145, 277, 483, 988,
1264, 1383, 1447, and 2166,

and will be redeemed by Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, Trustee, at its office, 464 California Street, San Francisco, California, at 103 and accrued interest on the 15th day of December, 1909, at which date interest will cease on the above numbered bonds.

San Francisco, California, November 1st, 1909.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO, successor as trustee to California Safe Deposit and Trust Company,
By R. M. SIMS, Trust Officer.

SACRAMENTO ELECTRIC GAS AND RAILWAY COMPANY.
By D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.

NEW DOMINION COPPER COMPANY, LTD.
42 Broadway, New York.

The permanent coupon bonds of the New Dominion Copper Company, Limited, with all coupons attached, will be ready for delivery at the office of the Windsor Trust Company, 65 Cedar Street, New York City, on and after November 16th, 1909, upon surrender to said Trust Company of the temporary bonds. Permanent bonds delivered in exchange for temporary bonds, received by mail or express, will be forwarded by express, collect, valued at the face value of the bonds, unless other instructions are given to the company.

Dated November 15th, 1909.

NEW DOMINION COPPER COMPANY, LTD.
J. A. LEWISOHN, President.

Movements in money and effects on the securities markets dealt in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Useful information for bankers and investors. Mailed to any part of the United States for $1 a year.—Adv.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Monday.

Sales on the Consolidated Stock Exchange totaled 187,220 shares, the heaviest day's business since Sept. 10 last, when the total was 195,580 shares. Dealings in the forenoon were particularly large. Room traders, who had outstanding extensive short commitments, took advantage of the break in prices to cover actively. A number of the leading stocks failed to reach by a wide margin the low quotations touched on the New York Stock Exchange. Sixty-seven different issues changed hands, of which three, Steel common, Reading, and Union Pacific, accounted for more than three-fifths of the total business of the day.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80..	Allis-Chalmers	15¼	15¼	14⅝	15¼
21,900..	Amal. Copper	93	93⅝	91	91⅞
20..	Am. Beet Sug.	46⅞	47	46⅞	47
820..	Amer. Can	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14½
380..	Am. Car & F.	74½	74½	73⅝	73¾
130..	Am. Cotton Oil	68½	69⅜	68½	69⅝
90..	Am. Hide and Leather pf.	45¼	46	45¼	46
160..	Am. Ice	27½	27⅜	26½	26⅝
50..	Am. Loco've.	61¼	61⅜	61½	61⅞
14,860..	Am. Smelting	103	103⅝	101¼	101⅝
850..	Am. Sugar	125	125⅜	124¼	125⅜
990..	Anaconda Cop.	52⅜	52½	50⅞	51
430..	At., T. & S. F.	119⅞	119¼	119	119
70..	Balt. & Ohio.	116	116	115⅞	115⅞
530..	Brook. R. T.	78¼	78¼	77⅛	77½
240..	Cent. Leather.	46½	47	46	46½
280..	Ches. & Ohio.	87½	87⅞	86¾	86¾
30..	Chi. Gt. West.	20½	20½	20½	20½
500..	C., M. & St. P.	155⅝	155⅝	154⅜	155¼
2,200..	Col. Fuel & I.	50½	50½	49¼	50
1,050..	Central Gas	147	148¾	145⅞	148⅝
100..	Corn Products	21⅞	22	21⅜	21¾
50..	Denv. & R. G.	47½	47½	47¼	47½
40..	Dist. Sec.	37	37	36⅝	36⅝
830..	Erie	33	33¼	32⅝	32⅝
30..	Erie 1st pf.	48½	48½	48	48
40..	Gt. North. pf.	142	142¼	141⅜	141⅜
1,070..	Inter.-Met.	22½	22½	21½	22¼
900..	Inter.-Met. pf.	55½	55¼	54⅝	55
90..	Int. Mer. M pf.	24½	25	24¼	25
20..	Kan. City So.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43⅞
10..	Louis. & Nash.	151½	151½	151½	151½
540..	Mo., K. & T.	48¾	48⅞	48	48¼
360..	Mo. Pacific	70½	70⅝	69¼	70
190..	Nat. Lead	89½	89½	88⅝	89
30..	N. Mex. 2d pf.	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝
170..	N. Y. Central.	132⅜	132⅝	131¼	131⅝
80..	N. Y., O. & W.	47⅜	47⅜	46⅞	47
470..	Nor. Pacific.	144	144	143⅜	143⅝
150..	Pacific Mail.	43½	44	43⅛	43⅜
10..	Pac. Tel. & T.	51	51	51	51
640..	Pennsylvania	132⅞	133¼	132⅝	132⅝
140..	Penn. Rights.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¼
60..	People's Gas.	115½	115½	114	114¾
440..	Pitts. Coal	26⅜	27	26⅜	26⅞
20..	Pressed St. C.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
30..	R'way Springs	52¼	52¼	51	51
89,860..	Reading	167⅛	170½	166⅝	169½
210..	Rep. Steel	47⅜	47⅜	46⅝	47
680..	Rock Island	39½	39½	38¾	39
120..	St. L. S. W.	33	33	33	33
10..	S. L. S. W. pf.	71½	71½	71¼	71½
1,830..	Southern Pac.	129	129	127⅝	128½
700..	Southern Ry.	31	31⅝	30¾	31¼
100..	Tenn. Copper.	41	41	40½	40⅞
20..	Texas Pacific	35	35¼	35	35¼
100..	Third Avenue.	19½	19½	18⅝	19⅜
84,530..	Union Pacific.	201⅝	202½	200½	201¼
10..	U. S. C. Ir. P.	33	33	33	33
450..	U. S. Rubber.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51½
54,180..	U. S. Steel.	89	89⅜	87⅝	88¼
320..	U. S. Steel pf.	125¾	125⅞	124⅝	124⅝
1,470..	Utah Copper.	65	66	61	61⅝
190..	Va.-Ca. Chem.	49½	49½	48½	48½
50..	Wabash	20	20¼	20	20¼
220..	Wabash pf.	52½	53	52	52⅜
20..	Western Union	78	78	78	78

187,220

MINING STOCKS.

2,000..	Atlanta	.12	.12	.11	.11
700..	Comb. Frac.	.53	.53	.52	.52
500..	Con. C. & Va.	.85	.85	.85	.85
200..	El Paso	.60	.60	.60	.60
300..	Goldf. Dutsy.	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
100..	Goldf. Flor.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
450..	Goldf. Cons.	8.00	8.00	7.90	7.95
400..	Jim Butler.	.12	.12	.12	.12
2,000..	Kewanas	.05	.05	.05	.05
100..	Mexican	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
300..	Midway	.18	.18	.18	.18
250..	Ophir	1.40	1.45	1.40	1.45
500..	Red Hill	.03	.03	.03	.03
100..	Ton. Min.	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½
800..	Ton. Ext.	.50	.51	.50	.51

8,200

WHEAT.

50,000..	December	op. 1.08⅞	1.09¾	1.08⅞	1.09⅝
175,000..	May	option.. 1.05⅞	1.06⅜	1.05¾	1.06

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The market was very narrow but firm. United Railways income bonds continued in fair demand, and were fractionally firmer. There was also fair inquiry for Seaboard 4s certificates, which were steady at former prices. Maryland Casualty made a new high record at 12¼, an advance of 1¼. Shares, 380; bonds, $139,000.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000..	A. C. L. R. R. 4s ctfs.	102¾	102¼	102½
3,000..	A. C. L. of S. C. 4s	98	97¾	98
4,000..	Con. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Power 4½s	83¾	83¼	83¾
1,000..	Macon Dub. & Sa. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000..	South Bound. 5s	105	105	105
2,000..	Seaboard 3-year 5s	99	99	99
43,000..	Seaboard 4s ctfs.	83½	83¼	83½
60,000..	United Railways Inc.	60¼	59¾	60½
2,000..	United Rwys. 4s.	84¾	84½	84½
5,000..	United Railways 4s.	86	85⅞	85⅞

STOCKS.

35..	Con. Coal	108	108	108
5..	Ga. So. & Fla. 1st pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼
30..	Md. Casualty	121¼	121¼	121¼
110..	Seaboard Co. com.	19¼	19	19¼
200..	United Railways	13½	13½	13½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Eight shares of Fourth National Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 260.

Alfred G. Dale and George Wright have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchange has received formal notice from the Wells Fargo Company that it will increase its capital stock from $8,000,000 to $24,000,000.

W. S. Lawson & Co. have opened an uptown office in the Depew Building, 489 Fifth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. The office will be in charge of one of the members of the firm.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $30,000,000 real estate first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1939, of Armour & Co., and $10,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1934, of the Corn Products Refining Company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Credit Indemnity Company will be held at 11 A. M. on Nov. 29 for the purpose of voting on a proposition to reduce its capital stock from $1,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $350,000, consisting of 3,500 shares of the par value of $100 each.

Morton Trust Company
LEVI P. MORTON, President
58 Nassau St., New York
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits $9,500,000
Trustee under Personal Agreements or Specific Trusts for Funds in Escrow

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.
Transcontinental Short Line
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds
DUE JULY 1, 1958
Price, at the market, yield 4.26%.
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51 Wall Street BANKERS New York

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
Wednesday, Nov. 24th, 1909
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF GARRARD GLENN, RECEIVER IN BANKRUPTCY.
$2,000 Comstock Tunnel Co. 4% Bds., 1919, May, 1892, Coups.
20 shs. Phoenix Securities Co.
1,900 shs. Phoenix Gold Mining Co.
20 shs. Mitchell Mining & Devlp. Co.
140 shs. The Ray Mining Co.
5 shs. Allenhurst Club.
$50 Detroit, Tol. & Ironton R. R. 4½% Bd., Scrip.
4 shs. Detroit, Tol. & Ironton R. R. 2d Pfd., (Dp. Ctf.)
54 shs. The Felix Co.
100 shs. The Damascus Process Co.
100 shs. Goldfield Berkley Mining Co.
475 shs. Jersey Novelty & Manfg. Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
Yacht "Nirvana," 106 ft. O. A., 16 ft. extreme breadth beam, 9 ft. depth, tonnage 86.81 gross; triple expansion engine. Full description at office.
40 shs. Lima & Northern Railway Co. common.
$25,000 Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western Railway Co. 2d mtge. 5 p. c. income bonds, 1945.
10 shs. Hall Signal Co. common.
100 shs. Kanawha & Mich. Railway Co. J. P. Morgan & Co., trust receipts.
500 shs. United Mining Co.
400 shs. American Nickel Co.
13 shs. Locke Drill Co.
50 shs. John Thomson Mining Co.
700 shs. El Cristo Gold and Silver Mining Co.
60 shs. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
60 shs. Thompson-Starrett Pref.
200 shs. Central Foundries Co. Common.
50 shs. Wm. Cramp & Son's

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Sell New Heights Apartments—Charleston Court Figures in a Half Million Dollar Deal—Pennsylvania Railroad to Open a New Thoroughfare.

The Fleischmann Brothers Company has sold the new six-story elevator apartment house at the southwest corner of Broadway and 157th Street, on a plot fronting about 115 feet on the plaza formed by the junction of Broadway, Audubon Place, and 157th Street, and 101.9 feet on 157th Street. This is one of two similar structures recently completed by the sellers on the west side of Broadway, covering the block front from 156th to 157th Street, part of the old Audubon Park property.

Deal Involving $500,000.

Emanuel Blumenstiel has bought from Henry T. Bulman the new six-story elevator apartment house known as Charleston Court, at the northwest corner of Broadway and 163d Street, on plot 100 by 125.

In part payment Mr. Blumenstiel gives eight lots on Ninety-eighth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The lots are in three separate parcels and comprise a plot 100 by 100.11 on the south side of the street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue; a plot, 50 by 100.11, on the same side, 95 feet west of Madison Avenue, and a plot, 50 by 100.11, on the north side of the street, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue. The three properties are to be improved by Mr. Bulman with apartment houses.

Charleston Court is one of two six-story structures occupying the block front between 163d and 164th Streets, erected by Mr. Bulman. Richmond Court, at the 164th Street corner, was sold some months ago. Mr. Bulman has just secured a building loan for the improvement of the six-lot plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and 163d Street with a six-story structure.

Irving Place Lots Sold.

A. Baldwin & Co. have sold for Grace R. Johnson and Sarah O'Neil the two four-story dwellings 67 and 69 Irving Place, on a plot 46 by 85.6, to Alfred M. Rau, who will improve the property immediately by erecting a twelve-story loft building.

Post & Reese have sold for Dr. Von Beverhout Thompson 107 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

C. E. Johnson is the buyer of 220 and 222 West Twenty-fifth Street, sold recently by May Irwin.

George R. Read & Co. were the brokers in the sale of 141 West Fifteenth Street for William H. Burke of Clifton Springs. The buyer is James A. McMillan.

The report of the sale of the Field estate block, bounded by Broadway, Riverside Drive, 149th and 150th Streets, which was published last week, was premature, as the block was not sold at that time. The sale has now been consummated, and the purchaser is Max Marx, and not a syndicate, as previously reported. The Cruikshank Company, in conjunction with Edward C. Williams, was the broker.

P. R. R. to Open Street.

Of interest to property owners in the vicinity of the new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal was the beginning of work yesterday on a new street to be opened through the block from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, midway between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

House wreckers took possession of the old United Presbyterian Church structure at West Thirty-fourth Street and the old dwellings at 236, 238, and 240 West Thirty-fourth Street.

F. A. Von Moschzisker, the Pennsylvania real estate agent in this city, said that the railroad's present plans call for an eighty-foot street extending through the block directly opposite the Thirty-third Street entrance to the new station.

This entrance leads directly to the concourse in the centre of the structure, and it is expected that the new street will divert into Thirty-fourth Street a large part of the traffic issuing from the station.

Mr. Von Maschzisker said that, from what he had learned of the company's plans, the new street will be an open thoroughfare at the present street level and still not be an arcade or an inclined roadway leading to a lower level in the station.

The railroad's holdings in this block front 295 feet on Thirty-third Street and 295 feet on Thirty-fourth Street, so that there will be a large plot available for improvements on either side of the new eighty-foot street.

Suburban Sales.

Arthur Weyl & Co. have sold for Ignatz Roth the plot on the west side of Hewitt Place, 104 feet south of Longwood Avenue, 50 by 200, to a firm of builders, who will improve the same with a high-class apartment house.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story and basement dwelling 398 Sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, on lot 20 by 100, for Margaret E. Armstrong to a client for occupancy.

William F. Spencer has bought from Reuben Freeman, for $7,000, the dwelling on plot 27 by 100, at 877 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Frederick W. Avery Company was the broker in the sale to John O'Kane of eight lots at Woodmere, L. I. Maximilian Morgenthau Syndicate was the seller.

The estate of Sarah C. Cisco sold through Cornelius G. Kolff to Frederick Rohde a plot of ground, 100 by 113, at the corner of the Richmond Turnpike and Eddy Street, opposite Silver Lake Park, Grymes Hill, Staten Island.

New Heights Apartments.

Plans have been filed for two five-story flat houses, each to contain accommodations for twenty-one families, to be built from designs by Neville & Bagge, at the northwest corner of Pinehurst Avenue and 178th Street for the Degenhardt Construction Company, to cost $55,000 and $65,000, respectively.

Receiver of Rents Appointed.

Justice McCall of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Mackin receiver of the rents of 591 and 593 Tinton Avenue, two five-story apartments, pending a suit brought by Catherine L. Wynne against the St. Peter's Corporation Construction Company and others to foreclose a fourth mortgage of $4,000. The prior mortgages amount to $55,000.

To Enlarge Museum.

Charles P. Huntington, as architect for the Hispanic Society of America, has filed plans for enlarging the museum buildings of the society at Audubon Park and 155th Street by adding a third story to the two-story offices on the south terrace, the enlargement being made at a cost of $7,000 to permit the establishment of a private exhibition hall. The addition will be of cement and terra cotta and will harmonize with the classic design of the terrace.

Westchester Mortgage Tax Report.

The mortgage tax report of Westchester County, which is the best barometer of real estate activity because it shows the amount of money put out on bond and mortgage, has just been filed at White Plains for the year ended Nov. 1. According to the report, the mortgages for the year aggregated $25,845,504, which is an increase of $6,189,654 over the year 1908.

Yonkers leads all of the other places in the amount of money loaned, the aggregate of mortgages filed from that city being $5,992,798. New Rochelle comes next with $3,583,318, and then Mount Vernon with $3,059,994, Rye with $2,567,044, Greenburg with $2,033,712, White Plains with $1,841,852, Cortlandt (containing the village of Peekskill) with $628,664, and Ossining with $486,134.

A New Brooklyn Hospital.

East New York is to have a new $350,000 hospital, plans for which were filed yesterday by the architects, Helmle & Huberty. It will occupy the block front, 200 by 200, on Dumont Street, between Miller and Bradford Streets. Built to provide for 100 beds, the new building will embody the latest ideas in hospital construction, the architects having been advised by representatives of the medical staff of the Kings County Hospital, of the State Charities Aid Society, and of a special board of experts.

The lease by Park & Tilford of the store in the Brunswick Building, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, announced Saturday, is for a term of eighteen years. No figures as to the rental could be obtained, but it is understood that Henry Corn had been holding the space to rent at $50,000 per annum.

Lofts and Dwellings Leased.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the Realty Holding Company to A. S. Miller & Brother the eighth loft in 129 to 133 West Twenty-seventh Street; also, for the Realty Holding Company to the Regal Undergarment Company the fourth loft in 129 to 133 West Twenty-seventh Street; also, for David Aaron to M. B. Smith & Co. the top loft in 55 West Twenty-sixth Street; also for Harriet S. Coogan, to Adolph Silverman the store 434 Sixth Avenue.

George Brettell & Son have leased for a Mr. Wubel 434 East 120th Street; also, a two-story basement frame house for Miss Cunnion, 323 East 124th Street, a three-story brownstone house; also, for Mr. Pugsley 439 East 116th Street, a three-story brick house, and for Mr. Eiterich 514 East 121st Street, a three-story brick house.

Arthur Weyl & Co. have leased for Bridget O'Connor, the building 758 Hewitt Place, to the Cazanova Club, for a long term of years; also, for Samuel Winters, five stores, 890 to 898 Longwood Avenue; also, for Francis X. Kelly, store and basement, 799 Westchester Avenue; also, for Daily & Carlson, the corner store and basement, corner Longwood Avenue and Fox Street; also for J. J. Coleman, the two-family house, 883 Whitlock Avenue.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for Wiesen & Goldstein 12,000 square feet of space in the new building just completed at 151 to 153 West Twenty-fifth Street, for a long term of years to I. Sternberg and Levy & Julius; for the Realty Holding Company, about 5,000 square feet of space in the new building, 40 and 42 West Twenty-seventh Street to Harry Scher & Co.; for the Brevoort Construction Company 5,000 square feet of space in the new building now being rented at 6 and 8 West Eighteenth Street, to Jacob Epstein, and for the Brunswick Realty Company space in the Twenty-eighth Street Arcade Building, 416 East Twenty-eighth Street, for a long term of years to Henry C. Nathan Company.

Gillen & Stryker have leased for H. Markowitz to Harry Pollok the second floor at Colonial Hall, southwest corner of 101st Street and Columbus Avenue, for a moving picture theatre; for S. Rothschild to the Aeroplane Amusement Company the store 439 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $40,000; for Samuel Rouse to a client, the building 266 to 272 West 135th Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $40,000; for L. D. Marks the second loft at 28 East Twentieth Street to L. Loeb; for A. Height to the Diamond Fruit Company the fourth loft at 662 Sixth Avenue; for the Rough Riders Realty Company the fourth loft at 28 East Twentieth Street to Lipshitz & Graber.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for the estate of John Castree the building 339 Washington Street to Kraemer & Wanke for a long term of years.

Pease & Elliman have leased 94 Park Avenue for Thornton F. Turner; also, 9 West Fifty-second Street for Mrs. S. E. Squire; also, 152 East Seventy-fourth Street for the Renaissance Realty Company to Lewis B. Preston; also, 40 East Sixty-ninth Street for Mrs. Frank Winthrop; also, 13 West Fifty-sixth Street for Mrs. Barr; also, 109 East Sixty-first Street for Miss L. Boskirck; also, 11 West Fifty-second Street for Dr. Frederick E. Hyde; also, 71 East Seventy-seventh Street for C. A. Pierson, and 64 West Thirty-eighth Street for Mrs. M. E. Quinlan.

The McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company has leased a large suite of offices in the Gattle Building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, to David E. Kennedy, Incorporated; also, offices in the Regal Building, Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, to John Heinzman, Victor Kremmer Company, International Publishing Company, and Frederick Rycroft and Frederick Vanderpool.

Pocher & Co. have leased the upper floors at 219 East Thirty-fourth Street for the Levy estate to Mary Vaeth; also, the private dwelling 254 West Fifty-second Street to Catharine Downing for a term of years.

The Durosa Company has leased the three-story highstoop dwelling on lot 20 by 75 at 139 West Nineteenth Street to Elizabeth Smith; also the lower part of the house at 209 West Fourteenth Street for Nelson H. Crane to George W. Russey Estate Company for business purposes; also, the three-story and basement dwelling at 293 West Fourth Street to George M. McEvoy; also, the three-story and basement dwelling at 120 West Thirteenth Street for Richard Pastor to Alma Cooley, and the store at 673 Hudson Street for the Philbin estate to M. M. Willets.

Result at Auction.

Yesterday's only offering in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Willett St, 30, e s, 137.6 ft n of Broome St, 31.3x100, four-story tenement and store and one-story shop in rear; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Nov. 24.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Pinehurst Av, n w corner of 178th St, for two five-story brick apartments, 50x87.7; Degenhardt Construction Co.; 711 West 180th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $120,000.

Popham Av, w s, 394.86 ft n of 176th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 206x55.4; Edwin T. Branning, 200 Montgomery Av, owner; John Burns, architect; cost, $6,000.

Melville Av, w s, 225 ft n of Van Nest Av, for a one-story frame shed, 16x9; Marie Bonifatle, premises, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 22.

BATHGATE AV, 1,826, e s, 41.6x99.7; Streebrook Realty Co., to Frank A. Ten Brook, (mtg $40,000,) $100.

BATHGATE AV, 1,822, e s, 41.6x99.3; Streebrook Realty Co. to Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., (mtg $40,000,) $100.

BEEKMAN PLACE, e s, 40 ft s of 50th St, 20x100; Anna S. Krack to Robert J. Ramoreux of Brooklyn, $1.

BRIGGS AV, 2,876, s e s, 25x125; George D. Kingston to Charles F. Bohlen, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

BROOME ST, n e corner of Tompkins St, 123.4x irregular; Arthur I. Hoe to Robert Hoe, (mtg $77,000,) $100.

CEDAR AV, s s of Bartholdi St, Lots 6, 7, and 8 and 1, 2, and 3, map of lots near Williamsbridge station; Benjamin Sobin to Morris Sobin of Newark, N. J., $1.

CHERRY ST, 23 and 25, s s, 50.1x irregular; Cherry St, 29 and 29½, s s, 25x84; Pearl St, 364 and 366, e s, 36.5x irregular; Eugenia M. Campbell to Robert J. Lamoreux, $1.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 75 ft n of 89th St, 25.8x100; Josephine Fries to Mary J. Russell, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

DENMAN ST, s s, 366.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 16.4x100; William Leonard and others to Mary Leonard, $1.

EAGLE AV, 695, w s, 37.6x99.1; Noble J. Gauss Construction Co. to Charles Dinkel, (mtg $81,000,) $100.

GROVE ST, s s, Lot 52, map of Thomas R. Mercein, 20x100; Caroline Hunter to Ferruccio Vitale, $100.

HOE AV, 1,165, w s, 25x100; George J. Palmer to Gesine C. Hashagen, $100.

HOE AV, 1,165, w s, 25x100; Harold C. Knoepel to George J. Palmer, $5,750.

INTERIOR LOT, 110 East Union Av, 352.2 ft s of 166th St, 63.11x120; Wistaria Realty Co. to Katie Blat, $1.

KING ST, 28, s s, 25.11x100; Lodovico Nesso to Agostino Figallo, (mtg $27,000,) $1.

LOT 33, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Jacob Cohen to Antonio Tucci, $100.

LOT 513, Map Gleason property; Norwood Heights Realty and Construction Co. to Edward L. Garrow and another, $100.

MADISON AV, 2,102, w s, 10.11x80; Jacob Greenfield to Emeline Peppler, (mtg $20,025,) $1.

MANGIN ST, 67, w s, 25x99; Charles J. Leslie to Morris Vollman, $28,500.

MAPES AV, n e corner of 177th St, 100.3x92.7; John W. Cornish to John W. Cornish Construction Co., (mtg $12,000,) $100.

PARK AV, n e corner of 119th St, 100.10x0; 119th St, s s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; John P. Lalor to Teresa Gildea, $1.

STEBBINS AV, n e corner of Home St, 112.8x 49.3; Foxvale Realty Co. to Samuel Finkelstein and another, (mtg $45,000,) $1.

TELLER AV, 1,322, e s; Eugene Spock to Francis Heine of Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $6,000,) $100.

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 100 ft w of Emerson St, 75x150; Philip Schmidt to Thomas Alexander, (mtg $7,500,) $100.

VYSE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 180th St, 72x113.6; Streebrook Realty Co. to John H. Kelly, (mtg $36,000,) $100.

WASHINGTON AV, 973, w s, 25x98.11; Ernestine Kohn to George F. Moody, $1.

WASHINGTON AV, 973, w s, 25x98.11; George F. Moody to Ernestine Kohn, (mtg $5,000,) $1.

WENDOVER AV, 754, s s, 25.3x123.2; Theodore A. Grasmuck to Nannie Mooney, (mtg $24,500,) $100.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 3,648, e s, 25x68.3; Katherine Loerwald to Catherina Heinrich, (mtg $1,500,) $1.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 3,648, e s, 25x66.3; Catherina Heinrich to Mary Englander, (mtg $1,500,) $1.

1ST ST, s s, Lot 21, Map Prospect Estate, 50x100; Johanna Mohr to Mary M. Woolf of New Rochelle, N. Y., $100.

2D AV, 896, e s, 25.1x100; Fannie Rottenberg to Annie Reich, $100.

9TH AV, n s, w 4 of Lot 526, map of Wakefield, 50x114; William Leonard and others to John Leonard, $1.

9TH AV, s w corner of 53d St, 50.5x100; James J. Baker to Philip J. Curry, (mtg $70,000,) $100.

16TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 50x64.8; Frank C. O'Donnell to Annie O'Donnell, $51,000.

28TH ST, 3 and 5 East, 50x98.9; Arthur I. Hoe to Robert Hoe, (mtg $135,000,) $100.

29TH ST, 541 West, 16.8x98.9; Emil Topp to George G. Kane of Mt. Vernon, $100.

45TH ST, 229 East, 25x105; Irving Bachrach to Seal Realty Co., $100.

53D ST, 141 West, 18.9x100; Mary T. Sprowl to William J. Shields, (mtg $10,000,) $1.

53D ST, 143 West, 18.9x100.5; Mary T. Sprowl to William J. Shields, (mtg $8,000,) $1.

75TH ST, 436 East, 25x102.2; U. S. Leasing and Holding Co. to Bertha Lefkowitz, (mtg $52,000,) $1.

100TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph R. Truesdale to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $18,000,) $7,000.

119TH ST, 324 and 326 East, 37.6x100.10; Max Fleisher to William Barnett, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

119TH ST, 506 East, 20x98.9; Jacob Lowe and others to The Modern Fireproofing and Reconstruction Co., (mtg $7,000,) $100.

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 01½x72.3; Edward Callan to S. Charles Walsh and others, $100.

132D ST, 119 West, 17x99.11; Nannie Mooney to Theodore A. Grasmuck, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

140TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Augusta Buchner to Menno Brown, $1.

153D ST, s s, 675 ft w of Broadway, 25x99.11; Walter C. Low to Stillman F. Kneeland of Brooklyn, $1.

153D ST, s s, 675 ft w of Broadway, 25x99.11; Stillman F. Kneeland to George W. Glaze, $1.

170TH ST, s w corner of Bristow St, 105.6x irregular; Charles H. Sproessig, Jr., to Sproessig Storage Warehouse Co., $100.

182D ST, s s, 28 ft e of Belmont Av, 26.4x 100.9; Francis Heine to Eugene Spock, (mtg $1,750,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ACME BUILDING CO. to Charlotte E. Moorhouse; Barclay St, 110, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6%.....$6,500

A. REZZANO CONSTRUCTION CO. to James R. Strong; Manida St, w s, 300 ft s of Spofford Av, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mortgages, each $4,500, due Jan. 1, 1913.....$9,000

BERTI, Alexander, to Helen C. Baker; Hancock St, w s, 400 ft s of Van Nest Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6%.....$1,200

BOHLEN, Charles J. F., to George D. Kingston; Briggs Av, 2,876, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

BRESER, Wendel, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, 2,006 and 2,008, 3 years, 4½%.....$25,000

BUTLER, Carrie M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 16th St, n s, 141.10 ft e of 5th Av, 50x92, prior mtg $135,000, 5 years, 4½%.....$55,000

CHAPIN, Emilia W., to American Mortgage Co.; 71st St, 269 West, 5 years, 4½%..$16,000

CLINTON REALTY CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 56th St, 207 and 209 West, due, &c. as per bond.....$140,000

COLAIZZI, Dominick, to Louis Massucci; Hoe St, e s, 79.1 ft s of Home St, 25x100, 3 years, 4½%.....$60,000

FOXDALE REALTY CO. to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Kelly St, e s, 430 ft n of Longwood Av, 5 lots, each 37.4x100, 5 mtgs, each $22,000, 5 years.....$120,000

GARROW, Edward L., and another to Norwood Heights Realty and Construction Co; Lot 513, map of Gleason Property, 2 years, 6%.....$600

GOLDMAN, Esther B., to Fleischmann Brothers Co.; 30th St, 137 East, installments, 6%.....$4,800

HASHAGEN, Gesine C., to Henry Stehnken and another; Hoe Av, 1,165, 3 years...$4,000

HEINE, Francis, to Eugene Spock; Teller Av, 1,322, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years, 6%....$750

HELLER, Max, and another to Millie Pelta; 19th St, s s, 505 ft w of 6th Av, 27.10x —, prior mortgage $31,000, 3 years, 6%....$3,500

HOLLERITH, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Bristow St, e s, 235 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100, due, &c, as per bond.$3,000

JACOBS, Rose, to Therese Wolff; 56th St, 443 West, 5 years.....$17,000

JOHN W. CORNISH CONSTRUCTION CO. to City Mortgage Co; Mapes Av, n e corner of 177th St, 100.3x92.7, demand, 6%,...$120,000

KAYSER, Caroline H., to Christian H. Werner; Lot 248, map of Edward T. Young, due, &c, as per bond, 6%.....$250

KELLY, John H., to Frank A. Ten Brook; Vyse Av, e s, 137 ft s of 180th St, 35x—, due Jan. 1, 1912, 6%.....$3,000

KELLY, John H., to Wilhelmina Streeter; Vyse Av, e s, 100 ft s of 180th St, 37x114.1, due Jan. 1, 1912, 6%.....$3,000

KNEELAND, Stillman F., to American Mortgage Co.; 153d St, s s, 675 ft w of Broadway, 25x99.11, 3 years, 5½%.....$6,500

KNEELAND, Stillman F., to Jonckes Machine Co.; 153d St, s s, 675 ft w of Broadway, 25x 99.11, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 6%.....$1,698

LEVY, Fanny L., to Adolph Gittler; 7th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6, 3 years, 4½%.....$25,000

MARTZOLF, Louise, to Irving Realty Co; Lots 11, 12, 151, and 152, map of Bronx Terrace, prior mtg $600, due Aug. 1, 1912.....$500

METEOR REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO to Sender Jarmulowsky; 99th St, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.11, prior mtg $71,000, 1 year, 6%.....$85,000

METEOR REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO to Sender Jarmulowsky; 100th St, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.11, prior mtg $87,000, 1 year, 6%.....$85,000

MOODY, George F., to Rosalie D. Lockwood; Washington Av, 973, due Jan. 1, 1913..$5,000

NEW, Annie, and another to James Carney; Lots 131 to 134, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, due, &c, as per bond.....$3,000

O'DONNELL, John V., to German Savings Bank; 16th St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 64.8, 3 years, 4½%.....$36,000

PHILO REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to J. Sargeant Cram and another, trustees; 3d Av, w s, 50 ft n of 75th St, 52.2x96, 5 years, 4½%.....$60,000

SCHILL, Edward A., to Herman Menaker; Lots 11 and 12, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 3 years, 5½%.....$6,000

STERN, Minnie, to Max Muller; 33d St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 80x98, 1 year, 6%.....$4,000

TUCCI, Antonio, to Sophia Goldenberg; 3d Av, 33, map of N Y Catholic Protectory, 3 years, 6%.....$450

VARIAN REALTY CO. to Marcus M. Marks and another, executors; Lexington Av, 572, 3 years.....$20,000

VITALE, Ferruccio, to Caroline Hunter; Grove St, s s, Lot 52, map of land of Thomas Mercain, 20x100, due, &c, as per bond:...$11,000

VON SETH, George, to Irving Realty Co; Lots 6 and 7, map of Bronx Terrace, prior mtg $800, due Aug. 1, 1912.....$300

WENDLER, Emil P., and another to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Tinton Av, e s, 259.1 ft s of 166th St, 16.8x100, installments, 6%...$3,000

WENIGMAN CONSTRUCTION CO. to Bronx Investment Co.; Clay Av, n w corner of 165th St, 49.11x —, demand, 6%.....$100,000

173D STREET PARK CO. to American Mortgage Co.; Park Av, w s, 34.6 ft n of 173d St, 40.6x —, 5 years.....$21,000

173D STREET PARK CO. to American Mortgage Co.; Park Av, w s, 34.6 ft n of 173d St, 40.6x —; Park Av, n w corner of 173d St, 34.6x100, 5 years.....$28,000

Mechanics' Liens.

86TH ST, 342 West; Sanitary Art Tile Construction Co. against Solomon M. Schatzkin, owner; Harry Schiff, contractor, $1,100.

190TH ST, n s, 103.7 ft e of Morris Av, 102.11x irregular; Edward Schaile against Leroy Construction Co., owner and contractor, $348.

FORSYTH ST, 126 and 128; Otto Reissmann against Chebrah Poolzedek Anshei Ellia, owner and contractor, $90.

2D AV, 875; Otto Reissmann against Adam Roland, owner; M. Goldberg, contractor, $10.

LEWIS ST, 159; Otto Reissmann against Fred Otto, owner and contractor, $80.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,005 and 2,007; Noonan & Price Co. against Louis and Louis K. Ungrich, owners; James Murray and John J. Wilson, contractors, $168.

LUDLOW ST, 55; Muller & Vultel against Elizabeth A. Vall, owner and contractor, $705.

HOUSTON ST, 121 West; Pagano Nicola against Raffaele Tassi, owner; Ferdinand Jornelli and Micola Jornelli, contractors, $19.

HOUSTON ST, 121 West; Antonio Salso against Raffaelle Tassi, owner; Ferdinand Jornelli and Micola Jornelli, contractors, $45.

HOUSTON ST, 121 West; Francesco Partulano against Raffaele Tassi, owner; Ferdinand Jornelli and Micola Jornelli, contractors, $17.

HOUSTON ST, 121 West; Giuseppe Defrouco against Raffaele Tassi, owner; Ferdinand Jornelli and Micola Jornelli, contractors, $38.

HOUSTON ST, 121 West; Giuseppe Nabile against Raffaele Tassi, owner; Ferdinand Jornelli and Micola Jornelli, contractors, $25.

HOUSTON ST, 121 West; Domonico Sabatiano against Raffaele Tassi, owner; Ferdinand Jornelli and Micola Jornelli, contractors, $19.

HOUSTON ST, 121 West; Leonardo Leo against Raffaele Tassi, owner; Ferdinand Jornelli and Micola Jornelli, contractors, $20.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BRYANT AV, w s, 25 ft n of Jennings St; New England Mantel and Tile Co. against B. T. Jackson and others, Nov. 6, 1909, $360.

5TH AV, 1,368; Solomon Sbar against Thomas McManus and others, Sept. 21, 1908, $55.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 292; O. T. Ross Lumber Co. against John Doe and others, Nov. 10, 1909, $70.

132D ST, 10 East; Herman Slate Co. against Louis Segelboh and others, July 27, 1909, $142.

132D ST, 66 and 68 West; Max Gordon against Freeholtz Construction Co. and others, Nov. 10, 1909, $330.

CORNELIA ST, 19; Frank J. Tyler against Sun Publishing Co. and others, Nov. 11, 1909, (by bond,) $677.

FOREST AV, n w corner of 158th St; Felice Angeloro against William F. Rohrig Co. and others, Oct. 25, 1909, $180.

Lis Pendens.

77TH ST, s s, 179 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x 102.2; 77th St, s s, 238 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; 77th St, s s, 278 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Lillie L. Hearne against Anna T. Heise et al., (partition;) attorney, G. C. Franciscus.

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 144.6 ft n of Freeman St, 25.6x115.2x27.1x106.1; Jules Stern et al. against Charles H. Goodfield et al., (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, Baggett & Ryall.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 23.3 ft n of 158th St, 111,7x99.10x irregular; Helen M. Schramm against Henry F. Albers et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

HENRY ST, 95; Mary Brennemann against Charles Brennemann et al., (amended partition;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

153D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 84.4x113.6x irregular to Macomb's Dam Road; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against August Oppenheimer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

64TH ST, 174 East; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Agnes L. Dart et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. McKeen.

6TH ST, 414 East; Joseph Wirsing et al. against George Schmitt, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

133D ST, n s, 137.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; Arnold S. Furst against Carmine Altieri et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Furst & Furst.

MADISON AV, 2,116 and 2,118; Margaret P. Dyott against Herman Jerome et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Wendel, Jr.

57TH AV, n e corner of 27th St, 24.6x81.10; Edward H. Johnston et al. against George M. Archer, (notice of levy;) attorney, G. L. Simpson.

SOUTH ST, 75; James S. Bearns against John N. Crusius et al., (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, J. Brenner.

77TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 39x 102.2; 77th St, s s, 259 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; 77th St, s s, 299 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Mary H. Christopher against Elizabeth Hollister et al., (partition;) attorney, D. B. King.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

City & Suburban Homes Co.
ASSETS NEARLY $6,000,000.
AGENTS
For First-Class Apartment Houses, Flats and Tenements.
Send for our report showing rents collected, with losses, which speaks for itself.
BENEFIT BY OUR EXPERIENCE AND INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Main office, 281 4th Av., New York. Tel. 6137-6138 Gramercy.

R. S. Jennings & Co
REAL ESTATE
Management of estates a specialty.
3,612 Broadway, at 149th St.
4,216 Broadway & 179th St.

REDUCE PLUMBING BILLS
We will tell you how. Write or 'phone to The Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Tel. 359 Harlem.

WHITEWASHING
done well. F. J. FLECK & CO., 407 West 18th St. Tel. 99 Chelsea.

West Side.

West 33d St. Plot
Large plot for sale, rent; might improve for tenant; perfect location, between 7th and 8th avs., opposite Pennsylvania station entrance; excellent speculative investment, with great potential profits.
KLEIN & JACKSON,
36 Wall St., New York. 'Phone, 750—John.

INVESTORS ATTENTION!
Lower Nineties, near Riverside, fully rented, modern elevator apartment house, covering three lots; rents $18,000; price $147,500; very easy terms.
Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield. 2,783 B'way

WEST END AV. CORNER DWELLING.
Four-story, finest location; owner will sell for cash, OR WOULD EXCHANGE for smaller dwelling or first-class elevator apartment house, west of Broadway. ADD ABOUT $10,000 CASH. Principals only.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Broadway & 103d St.

MUST BE SOLD
Bargain, 3-story basement, private house; 123d St., near Lenox. Harry Lilly, 271 West 125th St.

BARGAIN
Three-story basement private house, 7th Av., 136th St.; 20 ft. Harry Lilly, 271 W. 125th St.

Single plot; improved; Harlem; 7th Av.; exchange Brooklyn property. Cohn, 167 West 136th St.

Bargain.—Estate must sacrifice flat on West 143d St. D. W., 263 West 125th St.

East Side.

FOURTH AVENUE
The Putnam House property
Over 8,000 square feet.
49 ft. front on 4th Av., with L
41 ft. front on 26th Street.
POSSESSION.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. 5th Av., cor. 45th St.

AM FORCED TO SELL
New-law house, leased for $5,700; price $63,500. Particulars apply Abraham Levy, 234 Broadway.

Estate Bargain.—34th St., near ferry; 4-story 21-foot building, suitable for business purposes; $15,000. Charles McKenna, 147 4th Av.

Upper East Side.—$8,000—Three-store brown stone. Bargain. Apply 96 Broadway, Room 127.

Below 14th St.

Broadway, Northwest Corner Reade St.
66.6x174; for sale, one of the most desirable corners downtown. Apply to WM. G. WALE-ER'S SONS, 199 Broadway.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GRANT AV. DWELLINGS
Near 163d St.; only one left of those choice three-story two-family brick and limestone houses; excellent location; about eight minutes' walk west of 161st St. 3d Av. "L" station. Also
WALTON AVENUE
and 165th St. Nine more nearing completion. William E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 101 West 66th St.

WESTCHESTER AVENUE CORNER
Improved with 3-story 2-family concrete block house, stores 25x38x100; rent $1,500. Price $15,000. GRAND FUTURE.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES
149TH ST. & 3D AVE.

COLD WEATHER COMING.
Builder will sacrifice elegant one and two family houses rather than keep them all Winter; no reasonable offer refused; easy terms.
BUILDER ON PREMISES,
179TH ST. AND MORRIS AVE.

410 lots, 25x100; trolley, paved streets, with sewer, water, gas, and electric lights; will sell entire at rate of $1,600 per lot.
Interboro Investing Co., 156 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

C. G. REYNOLDS
The Most Magnificent and Classiest
2 STORY ONE FAMILY HOUSES IN BROOKLYN,
RUTLAND ROAD
NEAR BEDFORD AV.,
PROSPECT PARK EAST.
NOSTRAND AND ROGERS AV. CARS TO RUTLAND ROAD
OR BRIGHTON BEACH "L"
TO PROSPECT PARK STATION.
Then 2 Blocks to Rutland Road, Flatbush.

TWENTY YEARS PAYING RENT
and nothing but receipts to show for it. Are you in this class? If so, get out of it at once. Write us to-day for booklet, "New Houses, Old Prices," telling how to buy a home with your rent money. Your choice of over 75 houses, the best built, from $3,850 upward, on easy payments.
J. D. RANCK REALTY CO.,
44 Court St., Brooklyn.

UNDERSELLING EVERYBODY.
$500 buys beautiful $5,000 private house, positively worth $7,000; unparalleled for beauty, transportation and every other respect. Albert Edwards, Church Ave. at Brighton Beach Station, Flatbush, Open Sundays.

$500 cash, Bay Avenue, near Ocean Avenue, just south East Midwood, five new two-story one family houses; 7 rooms, tile bath, open plumbing, furnace heat; price, $3,500. John Perry Company, 373 Fulton St Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Elmhurst
NEW YORK CITY.
AS FAR FROM CITY HALL, N. Y.
AS CENTRAL PARK.
All City Improvements
Excellent Transportation
A Few Choice Plots At
THE RIGHT PRICE
TAKE CORONA CAR TO PENFOLD ROAD OR SEND FOR MAP AND PARTICULARS.
Bankers Land Corporation
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.
A builder who bought lots five years ago at the very lowest cash price (values have increased over double since) leaving New York wishes to dispose of same. Twenty lots at Floral Park, eighteen at Beechhurst, L. I., and fourteen at Bayside Park, L. I.
Will sell two or more to party on easy terms or cash at the price he paid. Titles guaranteed perfect. Now, you Speculator, get busy at once. Information
TAYLOR GREEN,
Flushing, L. I.

18 MINUTES TO HERALD SQUARE.
First rapid transit train from New Penn. Depot to Jamaica on Nov. 18, 1909. ENOUGH SAID.
$250 BUYS 8-9-10 room, all modern houses best residential district, balance as rent. Frank L. Ferguson, 1,328 Broadway, or 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

**RIVER VIEW

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORES, OFFICES and LOFTS FOR RENT

In the Finest Business Building in the Bronx

At the Greatest Business Center of the Bronx

The New A-RE-CO Mercantile Building

149th Street and 3d Avenue

The growth of the Bronx has been marvelous. Last year its increase in population was *twice* that of the increase in Manhattan. In less than ten years it will reach the million mark. The business man who opens up in the Bronx now gets in on the ground floor—and *right now a very large population to provide for.*

This new A-RE-CO Mercantile Building, at 149th St. and 3d Ave., is at *the very hub—the greatest traffic and business center*—of all the Bronx, where *rents are advancing most rapidly.*

Location. At the *established* traffic and business center of the Bronx, where thousands of people transfer from the Elevated, Subway and Surface lines.

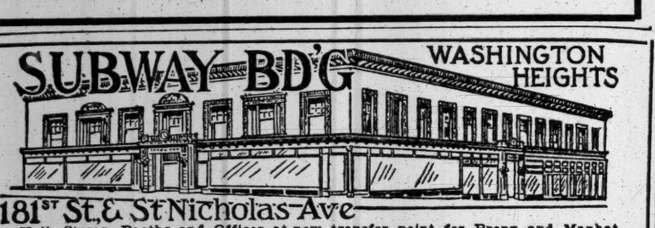
Building. Five stories and basement of the finest, modern fire-proof steel construction. Elevators, plumbing and steam heating equipment of the very latest type. Mail Chutes, Electric Lights, Vacuum Cleaners.

Stores. In very desirable sizes. All plate-glass store fronts. High ceilings. Best of light.

Offices. Varying sizes from 228 to 696 square feet. Finished and arranged with all the completeness of equipment and perfection of detail of the newest downtown office buildings.

Lofts. Will be divided to suit. Permanent light on three sides. *Send for Booklet. See Building.*

Apply to
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY
Owner
925 Southern Boulevard



181st St. & St Nicholas Ave

Hall, Stores, Booths and Offices at new transfer point for Bronx and Manhattan car lines, and Subway station in basement, bringing 400,000 passengers through building each month; the business centre for Washington Heights, with most active building operations in city. Leases made now of increasing value. Superb location for Haberdasher, Cloak and Suit Store, Clothier, Florist, Painter, Decorator, Billiard Room, Grocer, Delicatessen, Fruit, Stationer, Insurance, Real Estate, Lawyers, or any live business.

KLEIN & JACKSON, 36 Wall St., N.Y. 'Phone 750 John.

TWO LOFT BUILDINGS & EXCEPTIONALLY FINE STORES

Suitable for Any Business—Light on Every Side

204 to 208 East 27th St.
Running Through to 26th Street

Fine 6-story structure. A1 condition; practically rebuilt; 12 separate floor spaces; a total of 55,000 square feet.

Lease All—or Subdivide
AT LESS THAN 30c. PER SQUARE FOOT.
Entrance on two streets; elevator, power

STORE and Basement at 371 3d Av., (nr. 27th St.) Forms an "L" with both 3d Av. and 27th St. entrances. Combines 2,000 ft. store, 1,000 ft. basement. Lease as a whole or separately. $600 27th St., $1,200 3d Av.

ASK FOR MR. CARROLL, ON PREMISES, OR AT 200 EAST 27TH ST., OR GEO. B. McENTYRE, 401 GREENWICH STREET.

369 3rd Ave., Near 27th St.

Seven stories; store with basement; 2,000 sq. ft. loft space on each floor; can be connected, if necessary, with 55,000 sq. ft. of loft running from 26th St. to 27th St.

Large, broad, light show windows on first, second and third floors, facing 3d Av. "L"; very desirable for advertising.

Light top floor, suitable for photo engraver; electric elevator; steam heat; lease all or part. Entirely remodelled.

Light Lofts, 17-19 West 17th St.

near Fifth av.

New fireproof building; good front and side light; steam heat, gas and electric light; separate freight and passenger elevators.

LARGE SHOW ROOMS,

Suitable for lace, hosiery or high grade cloak houses, light manufacturing.

Apply on premises or

Huston & Asinari, Agts.,
86 Liberty St. Tel. 5827—John.

37 to 45 West 20th St.,

between 5th and 6th Avs.

Store and Lofts,

207 feet front by 92 feet deep.

Modern 12-story fireproof building, in the centre of the wholesale and retail dry goods district; exceptionally well lighted and ventilated.

Ready for occupancy December 15. Leases now made from February 1, 1910. Inquire

Brody, Adler & Koch Co.,
132 Nassau St.,
or your own broker.

TO LET

Buildings, Stores, Lofts and Offices.

Any Downtown Location.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 Beekman St. Tel. 1132 Cort.

A Valuable Floor, 20 West 33d St. | IN THE COLONIA BUILDING

Unusually fine building; location unexcelled; will divide. Apply Miss A. M. Swift, 13 East 36th St.

Two adjoining Buildings to let on Beekman St., near South St.; size 20x25 each; rent for both, $1,800; just put in perfect order; possession at once; suitable for any purpose.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

A choice corner Store and Basement at a low rent to a desirable tenant; no liquor; on the central part of 2d Av.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

22d, 312 East.—Large, light ground floor, basement, lofts, 40x100, with or without power. Apply premises, or M. Just, 219 W. 125th St.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 311 West 59th St.—North skylight studios; in new, up-to-date building; rent reasonable. Apply on premises.

Desk Room To Let.—Handsome office in financial district; telephone; stenographer; reasonable. Address R. D., 299 Times, Times Square.

Two-story building; 245 West 26th St.; rent $65; bargain. S. B. Goodale & Co., 12 West 27th St.

Office and show rooms: half floors; 23d St.; modern building; low rentals. S. B. Goodale & Co., 12 West 27th St.

Lofts, store, 28 West 15th, 25x100; fine light; cheap rent. Gray, 146 5th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909, Borough of Manhattan.

For paving and otherwise improving the sidewalk along the southerly side of the addition to Riverside Park at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated November 19, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, NO. 148 East Twentieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock A. M. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909, Borough of Manhattan.

For furnishing all labor and material required to install a new dryroom, extractors, shafting, hangers, &c., alterations and additions to steam piping, &c., remove the old boiler, piping, &c., in the laundry building on Blackwells Island, New York, connected with the Penitentiary.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner.

Dated November 17, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909, Borough of Manhattan.

For repairing the sea wall along the water front of Battery Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated November 19, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1909, Borough of Queens.

No. 1. For furnishing, delivering, and laying water mains in Greenpoint and Thomson Avenues, Hoffman Boulevard, and Union Turnpike, First and Second Wards, Borough of Queens.

No. 2. For furnishing and driving or sinking wells at Whitestone, in the Third Ward, Borough of Queens.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner.

The City of New York, November 20, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 2, 1909, Borough of Manhattan.

For excavating earth, rock, and other materials, regulating and grading and curbing and paving the roadway and sidewalks of the new street along the westerly boundary of John Jay Park, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated November 19, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Park Commissioner at the above office of the Department of Parks until 12 o'clock M. on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1909.

For the privilege of letting skates and chairs on the pond, Central Park, near Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue; the lake, Central Park, near Seventy-second Street and Eighth Avenue; the Harlem Mere, Central Park, near One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue.

Also for the privilege of selling refreshments, (spirituous liquors excepted,) checking coats, wraps, &c., in the skate building at the Harlem Mere and at the pond during the Winter season of 1909-1910.

For full particulars see City Record.

HENRY SMITH,
Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.

Dated November 19, 1909.

MASTER'S SALES.

Sale of Railroad and Property of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Comppany.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and JOHN A. STEWART, as Trustees, Complainants, vs. CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY et al., Defendants.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.—In Equity.—No. 28, 130.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, in the above-entitled cause, on the 20th day of February, 1907, and amendments thereto on June 5, 1907, and July 15, 1908, respectively, and orders of court entered subsequent thereto, and pursuant to an ancillary decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, entered on the 23d day of February, 1907, in a cause wherein the United States Trust Company of New York and John A. Stewart, as Trustees, were complainants, and the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, and others, were defendants, I, Henry W. Wales, the Special Master in Chancery named in said decrees, in the exercise of the powers and duties therein conferred upon me, will offer for sale by public auction at the east main entrance on Fifth Avenue of the Grand Central Passenger Station, situate at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois, upon the premises so to be sold, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon on the 6th day of January, 1910, to the highest bidder or bidders, all the railroads, Grand Central Passenger Station, terminals, yards, equipment, franchises, contracts, leases, and property of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company by said decrees directed to be sold, which are fully described in said decrees, amendments thereto, orders and proceedings, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description thereof, and which are briefly described as follows:

All those certain railroads of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company extending from a point at or near Harrison Street, in the City of Chicago, and between Fifth Avenue and the south branch of the Chicago River; thence southerly across said south branch of the Chicago River, between Taylor Street and Twelfth Street, in the City of Chicago; thence southerly and westerly, across Stewart Avenue, near Meagher Street, in the City of Chicago; thence westerly to and across Western Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near Fourteenth Street; thence westerly and northerly across Washtenaw Avenue, in the City of Chicago, near West Taylor Street; thence westerly and northerly to Madison Street, in Section 13, Township 39 north, Range 12, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the Village of Harlem, County of Cook, Illinois, with a branch railroad therefrom leaving said last-described railroad at a point near the intersection of Western Avenue and Fourteenth Street; thence south and southerly to the City of Blue Island, in said Cook County, and from a point known as Harvey Junction, on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, south and southerly to and through the City of Chicago Heights, and to the east and west centre line of Section 28, Township 35 north, Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, Cook County, Illinois, including the Thornton spur so called, which last described railroad, or branch railroad, is known as the Chicago Central Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad; also the Chicago and South Western Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a branch line of railroad leaving said first-mentioned railroad at a point near South Forty-sixth Avenue, in the City of Chicago, thence westerly and southerly to West Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly to Harlem Avenue, and thence northerly to a connection with said first-mentioned railroad, near Harlem Avenue, including the Race Track spur, so called; together with the interest of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Beach Street track, so called, being a railroad track owned jointly by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and extending along Beach Street, in the City of Chicago, from a point near Twelfth Street to a point near Polk Street; together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia Railroad, so called, being a railroad which formerly extended from a point on said first-described railroad near South Fortieth or Crawford Avenue; thence northerly to a point near the intersection of Randolph Street and South Fortieth Avenue, thence westerly to a point near Des Plaines Avenue, and thence southerly to the Concordia Cemetery, and thence easterly to Desplaines Avenue; also the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division of said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, being a railroad extending from Pine Junction, on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, in Lake County, in the State of Indiana; thence west through the Cities of East Chicago and Hammond, in said Lake County, and thence westerly through the City of Blue Island, and thence westerly and northerly to a point near the channel or canal of the Sanitary District of Chicago, near McCook, in said Cook County, in the State of Illinois, with a leasehold interest in all trackage rights from the Chicago Junction Railway Company, from said point near McCook to Franklin Park, in said Cook County, with a branch therefrom from the City of East Chicago, in said Lake County, in the State of Indiana, north and northerly to Whiting, in said Lake County, which leasehold interest is set forth in a certain agreement dated the fifth day of October, A. D. 1899, entered into by and between the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company and the Chicago, Hammond and Western Railroad Company, which agreement is referred to and described in the petition of the Receiver herein filed in this cause on the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1907; together with trackage rights or leasehold in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from said Whiting to South Chicago, and certain other trackage rights from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in said South Chicago, and a leasehold interest in the Lyons and Chicago Railroad, so called, being a railroad extending easterly from said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Division at a point near McCook to and into the Chicago Crushed Stone Company's property; together with the Mayfair Extension, so called, being a railroad extending from said Franklin Park northerly and easterly to Mayfair, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, at a point near the intersection of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Chicago and North Western Railway.

Also all the land of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in said City of Chicago east of the south branch of the Chicago River and south of Harrison Street and west of Fifth Avenue, and same extended southerly, and the Grand Central Passenger Station, and the freight houses, express buildings, tracks, and other improvements situated thereon.

Also all those properties known as the Empire Slip yard, the Twelfth Street yard, the Meagher Street yard, the Morgan Street yard, the Robey Street yard, the Homan Avenue yard, the Tracey Avenue yard, and the land adjoining thereto known as the Morris tract, the Barr yard, the yard at Whiting, Indiana, and the south 300 acres of Section 19, and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 36 north, Range 13, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, known as the Sturges tract, and all freight houses, engine houses, tracks, and other improvements upon the premises above mentioned.

Also all branches, spurs, industrial tracks, sidetracks, teamtracks, and other appurtenant tracks adjacent to each of said described lines of railroad, and all depot grounds, freight yards, rights of way, interlocking plants, switches, tracks, bridges, engine houses, freight houses, elevators, shops, machinery, and other property owned or acquired by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company or by John N. Faithorn, its receiver.

Also all other railroads, parcels of land, rights of way, property and easements acquired and now owned by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company or by John N. Faithorn, its receiver, situated in Cook County, Illinois, and Lake County, Indiana, and not specifically described herein, except those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, or any of them, described in and conveyed by a certain deed of conveyance dated as of the 26th day of October, 1898, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, on the 14th day of March, 1905, in Book 8068 of Records on Page 273, wherein the Chicago Title and Trust Company was and is Grantor and the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company was and is Grantee.

Also all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock, equipment, supplies, machinery, tools and implements owned or acquired by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company or by John N. Faithorn, its receiver.

Also all choses in action, bills receivable and monies owned, possessed or held by said Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company or said receiver.

Also all right, title and interest of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company in and to Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000) or substantially Five Million Dollars, of the capital stock of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company, and Six Million Dollars ($6,000,000) of the First Mortgage bonds of the said Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company, and also Five Thousand shares of $100 each of the Hammond and Lake Michigan Railway Company, and Five Thousand shares of $100 each of the Calumet River Railway Company.

Also all franchises, ordinances, licenses, permits, easements, leases, contracts and agreements belonging to or pertaining to or connected with said lines of railway or the business thereof.

Such sale shall be subject to a certain mortgage given by the Chicago and Great Western Railroad Company to John A. Stewart and Edwin H. Abbott, Trustees, dated May 1st, 1886 securing $594,000 of bonds, which are still outstanding, and to a certain mortgage to the City of Chicago dated March 21st, 1888, securing $650,000, which mortgages cover a part of the property to be sold.

Such sale shall be subject to the several contracts, agreements and leases described in said decree, and the amendments thereto, with the right to the purchaser to elect whether or not to assume or adopt certain other leases and contracts as provided in said decree.

Such sale shall be subject to all contracts and agreements made under order of court by the Receiver, and all unsatisfied liabilities incurred by the Receiver in the management of the property, including all such liabilities as shall be incurred by the Receiver in such management while the property shall remain in his possession and such certificates of indebtedness as have been issued and sold by the Receiver.

Said railroads, franchises and property will be sold as an entirety in one lot or parcel and upon the following terms and conditions:

Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($400,000) shall be paid in cash to the said Special Master by an approved bidder at the time of the sale, and the remainder of the purchase price thereof upon the confirmation by the Court of such sale, either in cash or in a certified check upon or a certificate of deposit of a bank or trust company satisfactory to the Special Master or in the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company issued under the mortgage dated June 11, 1897, to the United States Trust Company, of New York and John A. Stewart as trustees, and the coupons appertaining thereto, including interest upon the unpaid coupons from the respective dates of maturity thereof; the said bonds and coupons if such sale be for less than the amount due on said bonds to be taken as equivalent to so much in cash of the said purchase money as would be distributable and payable thereon. No bid for such railroads, franchises and property shall be accepted for a sum less than Fifteen Million, One Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars ($15,140,000) nor will any bid be considered unless accompanied by the deposit of said sum of $400,000 in cash or in a certified check upon a bank or trust company satisfactory to the Special Master.

If such sale be not confirmed, the amount so paid to the said Master at the time thereof shall be returned; but if such sale be confirmed and the purchaser refuse to complete his purchase, the amount so paid by him at the time of such sale shall be forfeited.

The undersigned as Special Master, for reasons by the undersigned deemed adequate, may adjourn said sale from time to time and may with or without notice, except on oral proclamation made when the sale is adjourned, proceed with such sale on any subsequent date to which the undersigned may have adjourned the same.

For a more specific description of the property to be sold, the liens and obligations to be assumed by the purchaser, and the terms and conditions of sale, and the rights of the purchaser thereunder, reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decrees and orders and proceedings in said cause.

Dated: November 15th, 1909.

HENRY W. WALES,
Special Master.

NOTICE OF SALE.

McCALL FERRY POWER COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on the 12th day of October, 1909, in a certain cause in equity between Knickerbocker Trust Company, Complainant, and McCall Ferry Power Company, Defendant, and decrees made in causes between the same parties by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 15th day of October, 1909, and by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland on the 20th day of October, 1909, the undersigned, Henry P. Brown, Special Master, will sell at public auction at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 7th day of December, 1909, at 12 o'clock M., all the property, both real and personal, described in the decree first above mentioned as owned by the McCall Ferry Power Company, including the dam, power house and hydraulic development in general of the McCall Ferry Power Company on the Susquehanna River, near McCall Ferry, in the Counties of Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, with all the lands, water rights, rights to flow lands, structures, machinery, appliances, equipment and tools connected therewith or appurtenant thereto, and all shares of stock of any incorporated company, all promissory notes, bonds and obligations, all debts, claims and demands owing to McCall Ferry Power Company, whether now due or hereafter to become due, all choses in possession and action, absolute or upon condition, vested or contingent, and all other property, real or personal, owned by the McCall Ferry Power Company, wheresoever the same may be situated. For a more particular description of the property to be sold reference is made to the said decrees.

Pursuant to the terms of said decrees no bid will be accepted by the Special Master at such sale until the bidder shall deposit with him, in money or by certified check upon some responsible bank, the sum of $10,000, and shall further deposit with him either the sum of $100,000 (in money or by certified check upon some responsible bank), or $200,000 in principal amount of bonds of the McCall Ferry Power Company secured by the mortgage described in said decrees. After the sale shall be made by the Special Master in pursuance of this decree, he is required to report the same for confirmation. If any bid shall be accepted, and the person or persons making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of the sale and all orders which may be made in respect thereto, then the sums so deposited shall be forfeited and shall be applied to the expenses of resale or to costs, or to the payment of the bonds described in said decrees, as shall be ordered; but in case such bid shall be rejected, the deposit made by the bidder shall be returned to him. Such further portions of the purchase price shall be paid in money as said Courts shall from time to time direct, in order to meet the expense of sale, and costs and allowances and claims which said Courts may adjudge to be prior in equity to the mortgage or deed of trust mentioned in said decrees, the right being reserved to resell the mortgaged property, rights and franchises upon the failure upon the part of the purchaser to comply within twenty days, with any order in that regard, and the balance of such purchase price shall be paid in money, or in bonds of the McCall Ferry Power Company secured by the mortgage described in said decrees, and the unpaid interest coupons thereof, at such price or value as the holders thereof would have been entitled to receive upon the distribution of the proceeds of said sale in case the entire amount had been paid in money. If registered bonds be used in payment as aforesaid, they shall be endorsed and assigned in blank by the registered owner thereof.

For particulars other than those herein stated, reference is made to said decrees.

Dated October 22, 1909.

HENRY P. BROWN, Special Master,
Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN G. JOHNSON, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, 82 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.,
Solicitors for Complainant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 2, 1909, Borough of Manhattan.

For constructing the southerly portion of Colonial Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated November 19, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park, Borough of The Bronx.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Park Commissioner at the above office of the Department of Parks until 12 o'clock M. on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1909.

For the privilegé of erecting a public boathouse in Pelham Bay Park, on Pelham Bay, on plans and specifications approved by the Commissioner of Parks, Borough of The Bronx, the landscape architect of the Department of Parks, and the Municipal Art Commission.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOSEPH I. BERRY, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, NO. 148 East Twentieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock A. M. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909, Borough of Manhattan.

For furnishing all the labor and materials required for construction and completion of a 72-foot single-screw steamer.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner.

Dated November 17, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, Foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 2:30 o'clock P. M. on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1909.

For furnishing and delivering chicken, fowl, pork, oysters, coffee, and water.

For full particulars see City Record.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner.

The City of New York, November 20, 1909.

FALL RIVER LINE

(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)

If you're going anywhere in New England for Thanksgiving—

We'll attend to the travel details for you at 171 Broadway.

Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like.
Fare to Boston.....$3

Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information.
City Ticket Office—171 Broadway.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

PEOPLE'S LINE TO ALBANY

Magnificent steamers C. W. MORSE or ADIRONDACK leave N. Y. daily (Sundays excepted,) Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M.

CITIZENS LINE TO TROY.

New Steamers TROJAN or RENSSELAER leave New York daily (Saturdays excepted,) Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th St., at 6 P. M. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

ROUND TRIP $2.50, Via BOTH LINES.

Splendid accommodations. Rooms heated. Connecting with trains for points North, East and West. Express Freight Service. Quick Delivery.

This is the season for obtaining used automobiles at bargain prices. A list of almost every design appears in the Automobile Exchange in Sunday's New York Times.—Adv.

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WINTER CRUISES 16 & 28 Days

By the 12,500-ton Cruising S. S. MOLTKE, largest steamship ever sent to the WEST INDIES, leaving New York JAN. 22, FEB. 22 and MAR. 24.

All Modern Safety Devices (Wireless, &c.)
London—Paris—Hamburg.
CHRISTMAS SAILING.
S. S. AMERIKA 23,000 TONS.
Leaving New York, Dec. 11, 9 A. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gym., Elec. Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden.

‡Pennsyl'a, Nov. 27, 10AM	Bulgaria....Dec. 18
‡Waldersee, Dec. 4, 11AM	*Pres. Grant, Dec. 25
†Amerika, Dec. 11, 9 AM	†Kai'n A.V. Jan. 5
‡Hamburg direct.	‡Pennsyl'a, Jan. 18

*New.

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21 years' experience in arranging and conducting cruises.

Also cruises to the Orient and South America.

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24 and 25 { DAY CRUISES } $135 $140
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
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Alternate Sailing from New York—Boston by the

Sixth CRUISE of the "ARABIC"
To MADEIRA, SPAIN MEDITERRANEAN PORTS PALESTINE AND EGYPT

Go to ITALY and EGYPT for the WINTER

"Cedric" and "Celtic"
Largest Steamers in the trade, and the
CRETIC, CANOPIC and ROMANIC
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From Piers 51-52-56 North River, 10 A. M.
QUEENSTOWN—FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL, LONDON—PARIS.

Quickest Route to London and Continent via Fishguard.

Wireless Telegraph—Submarine Signals.

MAURETANIA—LUSITANIA.
Largest, Fastest Steamships Afloat.
Sail Wednesdays.

Mauretania.....Dec. 1	Carmania.....Dec. 11
Carpathia.....Dec. 4	Campania.....Dec. 15
Lusitania.....Dec. 8	Mauretania....Dec. 22

TO ITALY { S. S. Caronia Nov. 27 / S. S. Saxonia Dec. 4, Feb. 5, Mar. 19.

SPECIAL CRUISES.
Magnificent New 20,000-Ton Steamships CARMANIA, CARONIA, SAXONIA, (14,300 tons.)
Italy and Egypt.
Via Azores—Madeira—Gibraltar.

Caronia.....Nov. 27, Jan. 8, Feb. 19	
Saxonia.....Dec. 4, Feb. 5, Mar. 19	
Carmania.....Jan. 22, March 5	

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE
TO FIUME, VIA GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE.

Caronia....Nov. 27, noon	Carmania....Jan. 8
SAXONIA..Dec. 4, noon	Carmania....Jan. 22

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Southern Pacific Sunset Route

Trains of Superior Equipment

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L. H. NUTTING, G. P. A.

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New Weekly Service by 6,000 Ton

R. M. S. P. "Orotava"
Dec. 15th and Every Wednesday

Christmas Vacation Special Rates Including Hotel and Excursions.

Sailings of Dec. 15th, 22d & 29th to Bermuda. Sailing of December 24th to Jamaica, Panama Canal, Barbados, Bermuda, etc.

Comfortable voyage to this delightful Island by Ocean Liner. High Class Cuisine—Orchestra. Electric Fans in all rooms.

JAMAICA - COLON, BARBADOS, Etc.

Tagus .....Nov. 27	Magdalena Dec. 25
Oruba .....Dec. 11	Clyde..... Jan. 8

Tours of 12 to 25 days from $95 up

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18 to 54 Days, $85 to $350 up

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Special three weeks' trip, $140, which includes all expenses. Write for illustrated booklet, sailings, etc.

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BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY
(OLD BAY LINE)
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Va.

Splendid Steamers. Finest South of New York. All the delicacies of the Chesapeake.

LEAVE BALTIMORE every week day at 6:30 P. M., AFFORDING A REFRESHING NIGHT'S REST. Connection made by Pennsylvania R. R. train leaving Jersey City at 1:15 P. M. and Baltimore & Ohio R. R. train leaving at 12:12 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all principal offices. Staterooms engaged at S. A. L. Ry. Office, 1,183 Broadway.

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"MANHATTAN LINE"
TO ALBANY $1.00 ONE WAY $1.50 ROUND TRIP
STEAMERS
FRANK JONES AND SARATOGA
From Pier 54, N.R., ft. W. 14 St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P.M.

JOY LINE $2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.

Central Hudson Line.
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, & Kingston. From Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., weekdays 4 P. M.
For WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and intermediate landings, weekdays 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., from Franklin St.

American Line

From Pier 14, N. R., at 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Philadelphia..Nov. 27 | New York.....Dec. 11
St. Paul.....Dec. 4 | St. Louis.....Dec. 17

Atlantic Transport Line

New York London Direct—Pier 39, N. R.
Minnetonka.Nov. 27, 9:30 AM | Minnehaha.Dec. 11
Minnewaska.Dec. 4, 11 AM | Minneapolis.Dec. 25

Red Star Line

From Pier 14, N. R., at 10 A. M.

New York—Dover—Antwerp
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SAILING
NEW MAMMOTH S. S. LAPLAND
From New York, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Glass-enclosed Promenade, Verandah Cafe, Lounge, Dark Room, Elevator, Orchestra, Shop, Stenographer, Typist, Wireless, Submarine Signals.

Zeeland.....Nov. 24	Kroonland....Dec. 8
Vaderland.....Dec. 1	Lapland.....Dec. 14

White Star Line

From Pier 48, N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.

Baltic..Dec. 4, 11 AM	Celtic..Dec. 18, 10 AM
Arabic..Dec. 11, 10 AM	Cedric...Dec. 24, 3 PM

Plym

40,000 CALLED OUT IN WOMEN'S STRIKE

Makers of Shirtwaists Vote to Quit Work After Hearing Gompers Speak.

MORE PAY; SHORTER HOURS

Cooper Union Filled with Cheering Throng—Strike Order Goes into Effect Here To-day.

After hearing Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, deliver an address in Cooper Union last night the audience of shirtwaist-makers which filled the hall voted to go on strike. A similar vote, also in favor of the strike, was taken in four other halls.

The auditorium was well filled, and hundreds stood outside, striving to gain admittance. B. Finegbeim of Vorwaerts presided. He spoke in Yiddish. Mr. Gompers said in part:

"When I was asked by Mrs. Raymond Robins to come and speak to the shirtwaist makers I said, 'I don't know whether the courts will allow me to be in New York, but if they permit I will be there,' and here I am." [Cheers.]

There came a flash set off by a photographer, which startled some in the crowd.

"That is the first bomb in the strike," remarked Mr. Gompers, "and I hope and believe it will be the last."

Referring to some newspaper clippings, Mr. Gompers said that he had been referred to in them as "Gompers the strike-maker" and "Gompers to declare general strike.'

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "Gompers has never declared a strike in his life. I have taken my part in several, and so long as there is injustice in the industrial situation I will take part in strikes. I have done my share to avoid strikes, I have advised men and women against strikes, but there comes a time when to refuse to strike is to be as slaves."

The conditions in the clothing trade, declared Mr. Gompers, were a blot on modern civilization as he knew through investigation. The clothing trade with its tenement house work, he said, and work under unsanitary conditions breaks the spirit of men and women, and makes children prematurely old.

"Mr. Shirtwaist Maker may be inconvenienced and his profits may be diminished if you girls and boys go on strike," he went on. "And, mind you, I do not know whether a strike is necessary in this case, but there is something greater than the convenience or the profits of Mr. Shirtwaist Maker at stake—there are the lives and the future of the men and women engaged in this work. You seem to be aroused now to your interests. It is time, more than time. I am only sorry that you did not organize long ago.

"This is the time, and if you let this occasion go by it may be generations before you again get the opportunity to improve your conditions."

He told them not to enter into a strike too hastily, but when they found that the conditions were such that they could not obtain measurable relief from present conditions, better pay, better and shorter hours, he would say to them as calmly as he could "Strike!" and when they did strike to let the manufacturers know that they were on strike.

After an appeal by W. A. Coakley for organization, the Chairman read a resolution declaring that the shirtwaist makers, including the operators, finishers, buttonhole makers, and all other workers on shirtwaists except the cutters, who have their own organization, should declare a general strike. This was received with cheers, and when the Chairman asked whether all understood the conditions for which they struck the reply was overwhelmingly in the affirmative.

The audience stood waving American flags and shouting.

B. Witaskin, organizer of the Ladies' Waist-Makers' Union, declared that the members included some 17,000 to 18,000 in number, of whom 70 per cent. were women. He expected that fully 40,000 would go on strike to-day.

The demands of the strikers, he said, were as follows: First, recognition of the union; second, increase of wages from 25 to 30 per cent. over the present rates of $10 to $12 a week; third, fifty-two hours to be a full week's work instead of 54 and 57 as as present.

About 250 shops throughout the city would be affected, he said, and several are already negotiating to effect a settlement in accordance with the demands of the strikers.

ARRESTED AS ROBBER BAND.

Four Men and Two Women Are Caught in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 22.—The Sheriff's Department of Dallas County has placed in jail the leaders of what is regarded as the worst band of bank and Post Office robbers that has operated in the Southwest for some time. Four men and two women are prisoners. The band apparently has had Dallas and Fort Worth as bases for its operations, which have largely radiated from this city. The men under arrest are Roy Nix, well known by the Dallas police; Eddie Rivers, who says he is from Boston; Alex Taylor and George Howard, who give St. Louis, Seattle, Chicago, Greenville, Tex., Waco, Tex., and other places as their addresses. The women under arrest give the names of Goldie Grand and Wordia Shifford, and admit that they were companions of Taylor.

The officers say the prisoners robbed Texas banks at Lorena, Risel, Ben Arnold, and Grand Prairie. A complete kit of bank robbers' tools, high explosives for safe blowing, and nearly $1,000 in bogus currency were seized by the officers. The women a few days ago were caught passing bogus money at Greenville, Tex. When arrested they had $500 of this counterfeit currency with them. They informed on the male members of the band and the arrests followed. The spurious money had been made by the combination of bills of small denomination of United States currency and larger denominations of Confederate currency.

Baby Dying from Scalds.

Eighteen months old Sarah Shapiro of 262 East 142d Street is dying in Lincoln Hospital from scalds received yesterday when she pulled a kettel of boiling water from the kitchen stove in her home. The child's left side from her head to her feet is badly scalded.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Major C. B. Hardin, retired, is detailed for duty with the militia of Idaho.

A board to consist of Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, Adjutant General; Col. J. F. W. Duncan, General Staff; Lieut. Cols. M. F. Waltz, General Staff, and H. P. Birmingham, Medical Corps, and Major C. R. Reynolds, Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at Washington for the examination of such officers as may be ordered to appear before it for retirement.

The Navy.

Lieut. S. Gannon granted sick leave two months.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. B. Clifford to the Albany.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. J. Hine to the Tennessee.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. J. Daly to the Indiana.

Naval Constructor L. A. Adams, to naval station, Cavite.

Naval Constructor L. Bankson to duty Navy Department, Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Vicksburg at Corinto.

Sailed—Montgomery, from Philadelphia for Key West; Stringham, Du Pont, Shubrick, and Bailey, from Charleston for Jacksonville.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ.—95—Matter of Franklin Typewriter Co. 96—U S v. Woodruff. 97—Same v. Leon Rheims Co. 98—Morris v. U S. 99—U S v. Anderson. 101—Time Saver Co v. Stamford Co. 102—U S v. N Y Merchandise Co. 51—Actieselkabet Jason v. Arbuckle. 52—Arbuckle v. Actieselkabet. 59—U S v. Haviland. 103—Central Oil, &c, Co v. Silver. 104—Lewis Mercantile Co v. Klepner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Equity calendar. 15—Burke v. Bishop. 14—Cont Auto Co v. Spalding & Bro.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Jury calendar. 11—Polonsky v. Penn R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Admiralty. 185—Nelson Coal Co v. Cornell Steamboat Co. 186—Penn Coal Co v. same.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. Litigated motions. 1—Bernstein v. Seaboard Air Line Ry. 2—United Mchts Realty Co. v. City of N. Y. 3—Manpai v. Lawrie. 4—In re East 214th St. 5, 6—Shabiz v. Hebrew Orphan Asylum. 7—Schnair v. Onward Constn Co. 8—Schuler v. Woodward. 9—Kellner v. Minaldi. 10—In re White Plains Road. 11—In re Wright. 12—Mulleise v. Bishop Gutta Percha Co. 13—Smith v. Simpson. 14—Mitchell v. Links. 15—Wehner v. Wehner. 16—Welch Motor Car Co. v. Brady & Son Co. 17—Hoffman v. Toledo Int Const Co. 18—Nicoll v. Cadwalader. 19—Thomson v. Polk. 20—Ellmer v. Kilmer. 21—Teele v. Larkisian. 22—Shuli v. Hope. 23—Nagelberg v. Nagelberg. 24—Lapley Co v. Keller. 25—Gerli v. Hill Silk Mfg Co. 26—Smith v. Board of Education. 27—Banks v. Morgan. 28, 29—Metzger v. White. 30—Raegener v. White. 31—Hedley v. Hedley. 32—Halsey v. Conley Mfg Co. 33—Hedley v. Hedley. 34—Diamond v. St. Mark's Const Co. 35—Krowitz v. Bleder. 36—Bell v. Murphree. 37—Corsari v. Corsari. 38—In re Armstrong. 39, 40—Stancliffe v. Marx. 41—Steinman v. Hemens. 42—Sinnott v. Board of Education. 43—Eureka Fire House Mfg Co. v. Metz. 44—Hayes v. Sullivan. 45—Dieger v. Schwartz. 46—Punt v. Punt. 47—Lieberman v. Coppins. 48—Carr v. Westinghouse Co. 49—Zasler v. Paradise. 50—Hind v. Hallihan. 51—Becker v. Woodcock. 52—Smith v. O'Brien. 53—Daniels v. same. 54—Kratsch v. Hoffman. 55—In re 165th St. 56—Fort Washington Synd v. Utility Realty Co. 57—Kratsch v. Hoffman. 58—McMahon v. N Y Edison Co. 59—Weintraub v. Weintraub. 60—Jones v. Davis. 61—Ellin v. Mittelman. 62—Zeltner Brewing Co. v. Hoffman. 63—Twelfth Ward Bank v. Lordi. 64—Reilly v. O'Rourke Co. 65—Lewis v. Alaska Mines Co. 66—Bleba v. Lepfer. 67—In re Traders' Hygiene Ice Co. 68—Frucht v. Helsy. 69—Siet v. Rosner. 70—Yates v. Yates. 71—Policini v. Policini. 72—Kossoff v. Kossoff. 73—Podolak v. Podolak. 74—Bordley v. Moore. 75—Wiley v. Moore. 76—Riley v. Chicago, R I, &c., Ry. 77—In re Winslow Ladgerwick Co. 78—Kuneke v. Dockstader. 79—Hoop v. Chee. 80—Same v. Sing. 81—Jones v. Davis. 82—Dollinear, &c, Socy v. Bernsohn. 83—Ryan v. Latham 84—Nyman v. Erie R R. 85—Hanover Fire Ins Co. v. Forbes.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Motions. Preferred cause. 3628—Werner v. Werner. General calendar. 2728—Keirns v. Keirns. 2464—Henkel v. Henkel. 553—Spearing v. Appleby. 597—Polock v. Gold. 2235—Naprstek v. Naprstek. 2250—Gross v. Neiman. 2303—Dixson v. Thompson. 2694—Koop v. Davis. 2697—Salmon v. Clarke. 2664—Horn v. Horn. 2855—Roediger v. Roediger. 2873—Buchholz v. Batt. Highest number reached, 3841.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Dayton, J.—1497—Lerch v. Int R T Co. 1500—Reynolds v. same. 1502—Lerch v. same. 2040—Epstein v. same. 1494—Crook v. same. 1511—Stern v. same. 3360—Hellinger v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J. 1—Thomas McKenna. 2—James J. Brennan, Frederick Wood. 3—Timothy Quinn, Thomas Grady. 4—James Johnson. 5—Clifford Garrison. 6—Joseph Desmond. 7—Tony Romeo.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Platzek, J. 5556—Quackenbos v. McGovern. 4416—Aldrich v. Philip Morris & Co. 5417—Bishop v. Whitcomb. 5180—Machlett v. Machlett. 5583—Sampson v. Rutherford Rubber Co. 5492—Deutscher v. Deutscher. 6079—De Haven v De Haven. 5549—Ray v. Brandreth. 5981—Eager v. Disbrow. 5168—Mandel Bldg Co v. Weiss. 5233—Cosmopolitan Bank v. Marsellis. 6056—Gormly v. Gormly. 5369—Goldmann v. Duerr. 4956—Coates v. Ford. 5318—Wazberg v. Bowsky. 6010—Begg v. White.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—59—Fink v. Erie R R. 1063—Costello v. Int R T Co. 191—Coleman v. City of N Y. 603—Felton v. B H R R. 1024—Sewell v. Int R T Co. 1002—Freedman v. Joline. 1005—Frankel v. Joline. 1032—Weissman v. Union Ry. 1093—Thomas v. same. 1048—Pers v. Ladd. 1064—Crueger v. Whitridge. 1065—Stelle v. Whitridge. 1070—Herlihy v. Joline. 1081, 1082—Harris v. Joline. 144—Darienzo v. N Y City Ry. 148—Becker v. same. 88—Zuckerman v. same. 1085—Freeman v. Int R T Co. 998—Hommel v. Joline.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McAvoy, J.—Short causes. 1497—Flisberg v. Robinson. 1574—Schneider v. Beskowitz. 1577—Rabinowitz v. Lipschitz. 1581—Title Ins Co v. Katz. 1396—Lange v. Kuhmerkel. 1511—Trauth v. McAlvon. 1529, 1530—Doelger v. Ferrante. 1573—Mohawk Milk Co v. Gold Ice Cream Co. 1582—Carey v. Flannery. 1583—Bloch v. Schotz. 1584—Loweree v. Mendoza. 1486—Stolzenberg v. Stricker. 1539—Lederer v. Goldston. 1433—Frank v. Lubin. 1578—Gerstenfeld v. German. 1033—Levy v. Jetter Brew Co. 1589—Fishman v. Post. 1592—Nat B & D Bk v. Lubentracht.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—654—Rolfe v. Heinneke. 1939—Murphy v. City of N Y. 2351—Barry v. Lentin. 837—French v. Margen. 207—Killty v. City of N Y. 2050—Holtzberg v. O'Rourke Eng & Const Co. 41—Stern v. Stern. 2348½—Taylor v. Bacon. 379—Keller v. Fisher. 136—Kennedy v. N Y Telephone Co. 2628—Dieckmann v. Bear. 2712—Chapman v. Courtney. 2760—Moore v. Holden Con Co. 83—Choynicki v. Roebling Const Co. 84—Dauwalder v. same. 87—Maher v. same. 88—Vedral v. same. 2501, 2505—Katz v. Applegate Co. 1520—De Vincentiis v. Rice & Son. 892—Labravico v. City of N Y. 2353—Meyer v. Clarkson Co. 2281—Anner v. Gordon. 1275—Persky v. Hecker Milling Co. 1916—Riff v. Fuchs. 2410—Temple v. Voegtlin. 2290—Thompson v. Post & McCord. 2075—Somogyvi v. Fuhrer. 2606—Gilbert v. Recklein. 2278—Feusterer v. Singhi. 2660—Di Agostino v. Lynch. 5700—Busch v. Casey. 2600—Richter v. Beadleston & Woerz. 2004—Jordan v. Phelan. 2638—Hausmann v. Wanamaker. 2665—O'Connor v. Foundation Co. 2669—Richter v. Gordon. 2682—Glassman v. Hawk & Wetherbee. 6079—Maloney v. Terry & Tench Co. 1916—Sheppard v. Dreyfus. 4031—Hooley v. Talcott. 5768—Peet v. Harlem Const Co. 1935—Spiegel v. Hoffman Brew Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Dowling, J.—2581—Barcus v. Lozier Motor Co. 2812—Rappolt v. Hirsch. 2885—Calleson Motor Co v. Elder. 1366—Iron Clad Mfg Co v. Ind Steel & Wire Co. 3037—Manny v. Wilson. 3261—Four Corners Realty Co v. Breen. 5287—Atkinson v. Watkins Salt Co. 3290—Campanella v. Freeman. 3307—Hirschberg v. Supreme Council Royal Arcanum. 2010—Blair v. North British Ins Co. 2999—Phillips v. Van Lear. 3027—Delinsky v. Weinstein. 3717—Clement v. Busse. 3011—Nicholson v. Koibe. 3000—Swan & Finch Co v. Dewsnap. 2658—Gunnell v. Dwyer. 1904—Cochrane Mfg Co v. Galland-Cohn-Hall Co. 3046—Gerlich v. Nussbaum. 1404—Schweinberg v. Altman. 2773—Simonelli v. Di Errico. 2197—Stadts v. Doe. 6086—Commercial Adv Assn v. City of N Y. 2933—Carried Met Opera Co v. Brin. 1806—Mugler v. Hildebrand. 5846—Sariol v. J. P. McDonald Co. 2671—Geis v. Bassford Realty Co. 2883—Coltone v. Murrays. 325½—Herlotz v. Loeb. 1430—Kerfoot v. Sand Bay Co. 2844—Warwick v. Zimmerman. 2942—Salomon v. Middleton. 2969—Taylor v. Newmark. 2341—Clark v. Chanler. 3097—Stevens v. Morse. 2526—Jones v. Davis. 1959—Watson v. City of New York. 3008—Mugler v. Fleischman Co. 3020—Weber v. N Y, N H & H R R. 3085—London Realty Co v. Oelsner. 3129—Jones v. City of N Y. 202—Hadert v. same. 1688—Fleetman v. Galland-Cohn-Hall Co. 851—Young v. Dresser. 3150—Bogart v. Bertholf. 3148—Henderson v. Hubbell. 5943—Clement v. Fink. 5964—Same v. Haffner. 2573—Stutzbach v. City of N Y. 3356—Voightman v. Williams Co. 2690—Michelin Tire Co v. Vendig. 3138—Roessler & Hasslacher Co v. Seitz. 3133—Yore Co v. Duparque, Huot & Moneuse Co. 914—Saltzman v. Polsten.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar. Estate of John R. Considine, Louise B. Hughes, (2) Keith W. Morris, Benzaleel F. Smith, Ina M. Hendrix, Joseph F. Cassidy, August Hermann, Robert W. Morrison, Nathan E. Clark, Maria Bauer, John W. Kaupper, John J. Roberts, Frederick Burmester, Nathan Newcorn, Annie Caesar, Bella Caesar, Stephen J. Geoghegan, Sarah McGeehan, Henry Dumer, Peter Lutz, Elizabeth Purcell, Bezaleel F. Smith, Abraham M. Kridel, Fritz Hattermann, William Johannsmeyer, Sarah E. Simmons, Erna Ada Bening, Stephen J. Geoghegan, Catherine Meyer, Catherine Ruddock, Elizabeth Purcell, William Nelson, Joel S. Mason, Michael J. O'Connor, Ellen Murphy, Frances L. Wilson, Edgar Lockwood, Mathilde Albert, Josephine Groyer, Gussie Fass, Sophronia Clark, Alice Kelly, Thomas F. Monaghan, John Johnston, Margaret A. Holly, Ramon M. Hernandez, Andreas Dausch, George W. Thompson, Jennie Heidelberg, John Riegelmann, Andrew Robertson, Anne Brennan, E. Cooley Ross, John P. Hamilton, Henry Keim. Wills for probate—Fannie Elsfeld, Elizabeth J. Hastings, John B. Bristol, Frederick L. Root, Emma B. Caldwell, Lena Kramer, Rosa Q. Wolf, Dana Blackbam, John McCabe, Emmeline Greaves, Caroline F. Collins, Bridget Lambert.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S.—Contested will: Matilda Turner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.; Part II., Lynch, J.; Part III., Green, J.; Part V., Finelite, J.; Part VI., La Fetra, J.; Part VII., Donnelly, J.; Part VIII., Conlan, J. Calendar called in Part III. at 9:45 A. M. 8,550—Bormann v. Paine. 4145—Dartmouth Mfg Co v. Meyer. 4562—Standard Audit Co v. Robotham. 4434—Rich v. Empire State Surety Co. 5441—Levine v. Seelig. 2935—Mandel v. Fertig. 5325—Curtis v. Dodge Co. 5462—MacMillan v. N Y Taxicab Co. 5442—Kaplan v. Capo. 5475—Newman v. Benedict. 5208—Block v. Comron Bros Co. 5503—Brenker v. Dlott. 5362—Walnut Hill Bank v. Nat Reserve Co. 751—Mooney v. Rushmore. 5565—Auerbach v. Stiefel. 4528—Parke, Davis & Co v. Ronden. 5111—Kantor v. Chester Co. 4482—Charter Const Co v. Hollister.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—In re Mount—Richard P Lydon. Harnett v. Brewer—Arthur R Walsh. Beckwith v. Ferris—Charles L Hoffman. Flemming v. Flemming—George W Simpson. Thomson v. Thomson—William Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—8th Nat Bank v. Moses—Edward W S Johnston. Beawsworth v. Whitehead—Max Silverstein.

CITY COURT—Schmuck, J.—Mendelsohn v. J M Horton Ice Cream Co—Owan W Bohan. Marks v. Chatterton—Philip J Dunn.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—New Haven Towing Co v. Sea Coast Con Co—William J McLaren. George P. Breckenridge v. 1st Nat Realty Corp—William H Blair.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Olga Wolkenmuth v. William Schack—Charles A Hickey.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Woodward, Jenks, Thomas, Rich, JJ. Enumerated day calendar. 955—Rice v. Price. 818—Cohen v. Abraham. 857—McMichael v. Federal Printing Co. 798—Robins v. Bertram. 941—Platt v. Bonsall. 827—Brooklyn Dock Co v. Bahrenberg. 769—People v. Brower. 844—Metcalfe v. Board of Education. 888—Kellogg v. Church Charity Foundation. 782—Vivian v. Steers. 290—Thompson Co. v. Boudin. 798—Brewer v. Eldridge.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Kelly, J. 4183—Gutowski v. Gutowski. 4261—Russell v. Realty Affairs. 4181—Levy v. Empire B and S Co. 4029—Ford v. Martin. 4120—Schiltz v. Schlitz. 4130—Murphy v. Morrissey. 4254—Schlesinger v. Reimer. 4131, 4132—Edelman v. Kronengold. 1908—Watkins v. Delahunty. 4021, 4191—Titus v. Titus. 4152-4 Universalist Soc. v. Heaton. 2970—Hill v. Flatbush Cons Ice Co. 2952—Tomes v. Tomes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. —Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Carr, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Crane, J.; Part V., Stapleton, J.; Part VI., Maddox, J.—5179—McGoldrick v. Kennedy & Murphy. 6051—Crossen v. Wilson. 2088—Cohen v. Nassau R R. 2118—Caffee v. Sax Lumber Co. 7147—Litvak v. Biecherovitz. 1768—Sweeney v. Thileman. 1389, 2338—Duffy v. B H R R. 6914—Greiner v. Greiner. 5950—Johnston v. Green et al. 6037—Miller Pasteurizing Co v. Kaaz Inc. 1777—Weber v. Horowitz. 1571—Reilly v. C I & B R R. 1742—Tregaskis v. B H R R. 1205, 1143 to 1212—Dildine (and 8 cases) v. Board of Education. 1732—Ristiano v. Spayd. 1826—Price v. City of N Y. 2445—Dalton v. C I & B R R. 6668—Connolly v. Copland. 6733—Hardman, Peck & Co v. Young Men's Aid Society. 1607—Southwick v. City of N Y. 6558—Proctor v. Jenkins. 4724—Congress Brewery v. Agrillo. 5775—Yooin v. King. 1960—Wilkins v. B H R R. 2827—Cohen v. Monahan. 2026—Van Gasbeck v. Pabst. 1052—Greenblatt v. Elder. 1831—Ganzert v. Sienziger. 2124—McGill v. McCann. 2140—Taylor v. City of N Y. 6915—Kroener v. Kroemer. 2159—Gillingamson v. N Y C & H R R. 2092—Lipfield v. Seaman et al. 959—Pricken v. Miller. 1543—Meigel v. Crandall Co. 1549—Hart v. Nassau R R. 1567—Street v. Kaicher. 1027—Baxter v. B H R R. 1321—Borgen v. Ely. 6733—Topsey v. Hoch. 6217—Blau v. Rich et al. Highest number reached on regular call, 2,200.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Nov. 23—Hasbrouck, J.—Calendar will be called in Room 37, Kings County Court House. 286—Smolin v. B H R R Co. 289—Swissgold v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 236—Javorski v. B H R R Co. 290—Lorenzo v. same. 281—Holmes v. same. 294—Samuelson v. same. 295—Howard v. same. 296—Namm v. Nas Elec R R Co. 300—Livio v. B H R R Co. 1068—Union Bk of Bklyn v. Toback. 301—Panopulo v. B H R R Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 303—Carr v. B H R R Co. 304—Friese v. same. 305—Duggan v. same. 306—Sauer v. same. 97—Weitz v. Westcott Ex Co. 307—Nannery v. Coney Is & Bklyn R R Co. 308—Toresky v. Goldfarb. 309—Burns v. Abraham. 310—Damaiano v. Nas El R R Co. 311—Law v. B H R R Co.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at 9:45 A. M. 157—Day v. Cohen. Buckely v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 134—Steers v. Steers. 29—Kavanaugh v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 30—English v. same. 147—Hamburger v. City of New Rochelle. 160—Tompkins v. MacDonald. 168—Allis, Jr., v. Billingham. 186—Taylor v. African M. E. Church. 192—Valley Farms Co. of Yonkers v. N Y C & H R R Co. 194—Mandy v. Schleischer Co. 199—Segschneider v. Waring Hat Co. 200—Underhill v. Nat Exhibition Co. 209—Alexander v. Armstrong. Merschcick v. A. G. Pierce Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 210—Morse v. Wanamaker. 212—Smith v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 212—Vosburg v. same. 213—White v. same. 214—Mola v. Erie R R Co. 215—Broderick v. Sutherland. 218—Bard v. Carr. 220—Bennscak v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 221—Molley v. Village of Briarcliff Manor. 223—Furnell v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 224—Shapiro v. Ellis. 225—Platt v. N Y C & H R R R Co. Highest number reached, 225.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, C. J. People v. Sabola Diesco. Same v. John Bond. Same v. Edward Rogan. Same v. Conti. Same v. Gandocki.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J.—Held temporarily at the 275th Police Precinct Building, Fourth St., near Vernon Av., L. I. City.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 2577—People v. Joseph Nyiture. 2436—Same v. Richard H. Urliskie. 2532—Same v. Charles Haas. 2560—Same v. Benjamin Hirsch. 2560—Same v. Joseph Conklin. 2590—Same v. James Dillon. 2591—Same v. Same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Scudder, J. Held temporarily at the Town Hall, in the former Village of Flushing, N. Y.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 552—A. Dermstadt, as Trustee, v. Stein and ors. 548—Carr v. Carr. 470—Haff v. Haff. 547—Paternack and ano v. Oberist. 186—Huber v. Huber. 302—Eberhard v. Eberhard. 538—Nelson, as Executor, v. Nelson et al. 535—Gotthell et al v. Schadt et al. 459—Yochelson et al v. Douglas Manor Co. 514—Sirois v. Sirois et al. 540—Scuderi v. Schmidt et al. 494—Greenberg v. Schnurracher Realty Co.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday for the cotton and grain States as issued by the United States Weather Bureau:

North Carolina—Rain Tuesday; colder in central and western portions. Wednesday, fair; colder near the coast.

South Carolina—Showers Tuesday or Tuesday night; colder in western portion. Wednesday, fair; colder near the coast.

Georgia—Showers Tuesday; colder in northern and central portions. Wednesday, fair; colder in southeast and extreme southern portions.

Eastern Florida—Partly cloudy Tuesday; colder in northern portion. Wednesday, fair; colder, except in extreme southern portion.

Western Florida and Alabama—Showers and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Mississippi—Fair, colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and warmer.

Louisiana—Fair Tuesday; colder in eastern portion. Wednesday, fair and warmer.

Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday; warmer in northwest portion. Wednesday, fair; warmer in the interior.

Western Texas—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Oklahoma—Fair Tuesday; warmer Tuesday and Wednesday.

Arkansas—Fair Tuesday; warmer in northwest portion. Wednesday, fair.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, warmer.

Lower Michigan — Local snows Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy and slightly warmer; moderate northerly winds, becoming southeasterly.

Upper Michigan—Generally cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday; moderate, variable winds, becoming southeasterly Wednesday.

Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer and moderate variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Tuesday, snow near Lake Superior; warmer in western portion; rain or snow Wednesday or at night, winds becoming southeasterly and increasing.

Iowa—Fair Tuesday; warmer in central and western portions. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness; warmer in central and in western portions.

Missouri—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and warmer.

North Dakota—Local snows and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, snow and colder.

South Dakota—Partly cloudy and warmer Tuesday; snow and colder Wednesday or Wednesday night.

Nebraska—Fair, warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness; probably rain and colder Wednesday in western portion.

Kansas—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy and warmer.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

CARL F. ACKERMAN, 157 West Forty-seventh Street; liabilities, $2,725.

BAYNE & BERRYE, confectioners, 645 Tremont Avenue; liabilities, $7,784.

HERMAN BOOM, butter and cheese, 343 East 102d Street; liabilities, $12,165.

ADAM C. DOUGLAS, manager of a wine company at Washingtonville, N. Y.; liabilities, $2,602.

MAXIMILIAN FRAADE, builder, 2,460 Seventh Avenue; liabilities, $11,149.

BENJAMIN C. GRAVES, carpenter, Mount Vernon; liabilities, $306.

KATE HAUKAP, milliner, 26 West 125th Street; liabilities, $5,215.

AUGUSTUS A. IRELAND, Third Avenue, corner of 149th Street, formerly liquors; liabilities, $8,616.

HENRY KAUFMAN, grocery clerk, 18 Norfolk Street; liabilities, $2,068.

SAMUEL S. KOGAN, lawyer, 32 East Nineteenth Street; liabilities, $10,298.

LEIBOVITZ & HOROWITZ, clothing, 43 Canal Street.

CHARLES T. MILLSPAUGH, farmer, Turners, N. Y.; liabilities, $1,714.

PETER STREIFLER, mason builder, 200 West 143d Street; liabilities, $7,717.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CHARLES E. COSTELLO.—Charles E. Costello, shoe dealer, at 471 Sixth Avenue, has made a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, and the petition in bankruptcy filed against him on Sept. 23 has been dismissed.

NUGENT HEATING AND VENTILATING COMPANY.—The Nugent Heating and Ventilating Company of 2,398 Broadway has made an assignment to Walter O. Nugent. The company was incorporated on June 10, 1908, with a capital stock of $5,000, and John W. Nugent is President.

MARKS BROTHERS & CROOK.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Sept. 18 against Marks Brothers & Crook, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 27 West Twentieth Street. It is said they have made a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were about $50,000.

MARGOLIUS BROTHERS.—Harry and Isidor M. Margolius, who compose the firm of Margolius Brothers, dealers in clothing and shoes, at Catskill, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $17,756 and assets of $13,532, consisting of stock, $12,500; fixtures, $400; accounts, $300; horses, $350, and cash, $2.

FIRST NATIONAL REALTY CORPORATION.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed William H. Blain receiver for the First National Realty Corporation of 38 Park Row on the application of George F. Breckenridge, a judgment creditor for $806. The liabilities are estimated at about $6,000. The company was incorporated in March, 1906, with a capital stock of $100,000.

SEA COAST CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed William J. McLaren receiver for the Sea Coast Construction Company, a New York corporation, formerly at 115 Broadway, on application of the New Haven Towing Company, a judgment creditor for $846. The summons was served on Frank A. Barnabee, President. The company was incorporated on April 27, 1908, with a capital stock of $100,000, to build breakwaters. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against it on July 31, 1908, which was afterward dismissed.

JACOB TRUMPER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Trumper, wholesaler and manufacturer of furs at 108 East Broadway, by these creditors: Philip Stein, $406; Ray Stein, $52, and Jacob Friedman, $52, all on an assigned claim of Jacob Stein, which was spun up to make three creditors. It was alleged that he was insolvent, removed a large part of his property, and on Nov. 22 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. He began business in 1899, and in January last said he had a capital of $24,000. Judge Holt appointed George E. Leonard receiver. The liabilities are reported to be $17,000 and the assets $5,000.

I. GOLDMAN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Izek and Jacob Goldman, who compose the firm of I. Goldman & Co., manufacturers of furs at 40 Bond Street, by these creditors: Henry Gewirtz, $378; Cohen & Hoffman, $146, and Bernard Tauber, $4. It was alleged that they were insolvent, made preferential payments of $1,000, transferred merchandise and accounts of $1,000, and removed a large part of their property. Judge Holt appointed Francis W. Bird receiver. It was stated that ten days ago they had a stock of $10,000, most of it has since been removed, and only about $1,000 left, and Mr. Goldman would not say what had become of it. The outstanding accounts are estimated at $1,500.

LAZOW & RUVINSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Mendel Lazow and Samuel Ruvinsky, who compose the firm of Lazow & Ruvinsky, dealers in dress goods, at 98 Hester Street, by these creditors: Morris Rabinowitz, $229; Pacific Woolen Co., $15, and Goldstein & Lukasholk, $228. It was alleged that they are insolvent, made preferential payments, and secreted and disposed of some of their stock. Judge Holt appointed W. Henkel, Jr., receiver. It was stated that about $2,500 worth of stock was removed since Nov. 20, of which a City Marshal took $500 worth on an attachment. The liabilities are estimated at $5,000.

Judgments.

These judgments, for more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Audley, Frank H.—E. Levy, $141.

Amschetsopsky, Abe, or Abraham—L. Dickerman et al., $129.

Betz, Emma—J. Connor, $682.

Brandy, Nathan and Beckie—L. Haffer, $131.

Berkman, Davis, et al.—B. Meyerson, $161.

Bass, James M., et al.—R. M. Manley, $519.

Bellis, John R.—G. B. Hurd, $148.

Bertini, Lawrence N.—Central Electrical Supply Co., $243.

Same—Same, $431.

Cohen, Max and Jacob—L. Schiff, $618.

Caccavajo, Joseph—W. C. Johnson, $141.

Cherkass, Bernard, et al.—Union Bank of Brooklyn, $423.

Crimmins, John J.—J. A. Browee, $859.

Corsiglia, John B., et al.—M. N. Clement, $1,862.

Deshel, Jacob, (not summoned,) et al.—Union Bank of Brooklyn, $423.

Diehl, Balthazar and John J.—T. C. Wood, $394.

Elias, Hannah—M. Rothstein, $204.

Ferris, William—James Everard's Breweries, $1,394.

Fine, Jacob J., et al.—J. E. Linde Paper Co., $236.

Flood, Eugene J.—R. Cohn, costs, $110.

Faulhaber, Frederick—Beckman Co., $780.

Haaker, Henry—F. Taylor, $496.

Hallman, Mollie—L. Kadans, $153.

Heltzner, Frank, et al.—M. A. Duffy, $306.

Gray, Herbert and Lucie S.—D. Raynolds, $118.

Gonder, Henry M.—S. Cohn, $126.

Gruhn, Samuel—Fullerton Case Co., $306.

Ginsberg, Moses, et al.—M. Bennett, $5,946.

Goldberg, Adolph—J. Spector, $5,691.

Geltman, Shai and Israel—S. Shapiro, $346.

Gregory, James—M. G. Thompson, $129.

Gutman, Adolph—M. S

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SALESLADY.—For dry goods; steady position; good wages. Rogow's, 469 9th Av.

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ASSISTANT CLERK.—Young man, neat and accurate, some knowledge of bookkeeping; state reference and salary. D 177 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Careful, intelligent, industrious; good opportunity for ambitious boy; must give reference; write stating age and salary expected. Arnold, Box 50 Times, Times Square.

CANVASSERS, work in crews; $1 day salary and commission; men now earning $3-$4 day; crew starts 9 A. M., sharp. Cosmopolitan Med. & Dental Assn., 1,245 Boston Road.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN for outside work; excellent opportunity; references. Address Energetic, 100 Times, Times Square.

MEN, tired of working for others, let us start you in business for yourself; no mail order or fake; strictly legitimate; come see us. Manager, Room 907, 277 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted by the largest calendar house in America for their combined lines of high-grade domestic art advertising calendars, imported lithographs, leather goods, signs, and decalcomanias; all subjects are copyrighted and are for exclusive sale only; the most liberal contract offered to men with established trade; only experienced men need apply; all communications strictly confidential. Address Wolf & Co., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Representative for the Pacific Coast and Southern territory by a prominent muslin underwear house making the better grade of goods; good opportunity; answers solicited only from those well known to the trade. Address S. C., Box 174 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We offer largest commission ever paid to good salesmen; this means fortune to right man. Call Room 4091 Metropolitan Building.

SALESMAN for school book publishing house; State training, education, &c. N 97 Times, Times Square.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.—First-class hand screw machine, Jones & Lamson and Potter & Johnson hands; also first-class grinders on Brown & Sharpe, Landis, and Norton machines; good wages and steady work; in replying, state age, experience, and wages wanted. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opening for a bright man of experience; must be one who can exercise ordinary common sense; good prospects assured. Address Treasurer, Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesman with knowledge of tool and supply business to solicit trade in New York City and vicinity; one familiar with polishing and grinding wheels preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 178 Times Downtown.

WANTED—In a manufacturing company, an experienced salesman with practical knowledge of optical instruments as used in microscopy, photography, and the allied sciences. Address, with references, O 148 Times, Times Square.

WANTED.—Young man, 20, to do clerical work in Internal Revenue Department of wholesale liquor house. Salary $8 to $10. Must be good penman. Address F. F. S., 101 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young men who can furnish references, to become traveling salesmen; experience unnecessary. Write to-day for full particulars. Bradstreet System, Dept. 1,232, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks; commencement salary $800; Spring examinations everywhere; candidates prepared free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 264 H, Rochester, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES aims to obtain for its Want Page that stamp of character which clean and reliable advertising alone can give. The Times therefore welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Information considered confidntial. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

A.—A.—STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants furnished at short notice without charge. 'Phone 5712 Barclay. Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS.—Jupp's bureau recommends efficient employes only; prompt, free; references investigated; expert facsimile duplicating. 87 Nassau St. Tel. 4221 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035 Barclay.

Domestic Help.

A.—A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th St.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties; governesses; lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582 Murray Hill.

FOR SELECT COLORED HELP apply Duncan Help Exchange, 134 West 134th St. Phone 5078 Morning.

LIND'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 729 Lexington Av.—Reliable servants; all nationalities; references investigated; 'phone 4696—Plaza.

MARIE NIELSON SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 570 Lexington Av., furnishes first-class cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, kitchenmaids, laundresses; references thoroughly investigated. Tel. 3679—Plaza.

MRS. PILLSBURY, 507 5th Av., Murray Hill, 6185.—Teachers, governesses, housekeepers, companions, trained nurses. SEPARATE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

MRS. RICE KEMPER, 615 Columbus Av.—Thoroughly competent domestic help; investigated references. Tel. Riverside 9348.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508 Orchard.

A—Yorkville Employment Bureau, 1,235 Lexington Av.—Wanted—Scandinavian cooks, waitresses, upstairs girl; phone 1210 Lenox.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

A.—A.—"PRACTICAL NURSES."
Trained nurses, male, female; nurse-companions and housekeepers; $25 to $75 month. MRS. PILLSBURY, 507 Fifth Av. Murray Hill 6185.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, by woman with excellent references; city or country; wages not object, so much as steady position. Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av.

COOK, $25; waitress, $20; nurse, housework. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 Riverside.

COOK.—By competent young woman, Armenian; first-class references; city or country. Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av.

COOPER'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 657 6th Av.—Servants, Austrian cook, young cooks and laundresses, waitresses and chambermaids, houseworkers, nurses, maids and seamstresses for city and country; references investigated.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th St. Tel. 486 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

LAUNDRESS, north of Ireland Protestant; first-class worker; excellent private family; references; city or country. Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av.

TRAINED and PRACTICAL NURSES, well recommended. Powell Bureau, 1,235 Lexington Av. Telephone 1210 Lenox.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

Comfortably furnished, well-lighted room wanted; Southern exposure preferred. N 1 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

Studio; every day; north light; between 55th and 84th Sts., Lexington and 5th Avs. S. General P. O. Box 561.

Room wanted, unfurnished; must be well heated and lighted; state price. O 171 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

ACCOUNTANT, expert, desires opening, closing, balancing, disentangling books; auditing, $5 monthly, kept part time. Accountant, 51 John St. Phone 2327 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, disentangled, systematized, audited, $5 monthly upward; kept part time. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, writes up books; monthly trial balances. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

AUDITOR or BOOKKEEPER.—By an expert accountant; age 34; at present employed as cashier and accountant, large house; best of references; good reason for changing. Accountant, 3,050 3d Av.

ADVERTISING MAN desires position as purchasing agent for large concern or laying out work for printer. F., 380 13th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant seeks work; books opened, written up, systematized; special arrangements with firms not employing permanent bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 306, 302 Broadway. Telephone 1544 Worth.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, seven years' experience, wishes position at small salary. Ph. J. Davis, 20 East 119th St.

CHAUFFEUR wants driving position with owner or business house; will give reference if desired; can repair any make of car; salary moderate. Address Antonio Cuti, 729 East 212th St., Williamsbridge, N. Y.

CONSTRUCTION.—American, 37, inspecting, investigating, clerical, general business experience, seeks active outdoor position, any line or location; references. C D 2,871 7th Av., New York.

CUTTER.—Stylish, scientific, practical tailor; cut any man's attire. Fiori, 91 James St.

HOTEL CLERK.—Man, over 50, of exceptionally fine physique and appearance, as hotel clerk or cashier; is also A1 cigar man; accustomed to meeting men of means and refinement; last in hotel business, but succumbed in panic of 1907. Box N 61 Times, Times Square.

MASSEUR, NURSE.—Male graduate; gives treatment at gentlemen's residences only. O 149 Times, Times Square.

MINING ENGINEER, English, long South African experience, is open for engagement; would furnish reports or conduct prospecting operations in any part of the world; free now. O 150 Times, Times Square.

OUTSIDE POSITION by young man in banking or mercantile house; 12 years' banking experience with one house. N 96 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Young, energetic; at present employed by New York firm making Spring goods only; is open for engagement with reliable house for Fall line; permanent residence, California; present line, children's goods; covered States of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana. Commission, General P. O., San Francisco, California.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Energetic young man, 21 years old and of very good habits, wishes to secure a position as a shipping clerk or as a tester in a cement laboratory; can give first-class references; would be willing to start for a low salary. John Keating, Box 130 Times Downtown.

SPANISH, French, and Portuguese business letters translated; reasonable prices. M. Rivera, 270 West 43d St.

TINSMITH.—Young man, six years' experience sheet metal worker, solderer, wants steady inside position; $14. Spitzer, 2,074 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 31, with 14 years general export and import experience, desires responsible position with large exporter or manufacturer; moderate salary until proved worthy; highest references. D 174 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN would connect himself with real estate office where he would have opportunity to thoroughly learn the business; has had some experience. W., 510 Times Downtown.

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Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER, evening gowns, opera coats and wraps, remodeling equal to new; your last season's satin gowns covered with marquisette or voile glace makes seviceable evening gowns. Mme. Cully, 138 West 48th. Telephone 1883 Bryant.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough double entry bookkeeper; eight years' experience; capable taking entire charge of books; salary $20; references. N. B., 263 West 125th St.

COLLECTOR.—Capable woman as collector in real estate business; reference; security. N 93 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—Graduate nurse as companion to Christian lady; willing to be useful; to travel; excellent references. Address Companion, P. O. Box 100, Hempstead, L. I.

EDUCATED young lady, good penman, preferably with stenography, interested in educational work, for clerical position. C. W. S., 312 Times, Times Square.

OFFICE WORK.—I can write shorthand correctly, but with no great speed; would like position where I can learn card indexing and filing and look after the mail, or in the Subscription or Advertising Department of a publishing house; though I have had no experience in this work, I feel I can fill a position satisfactorily in a short time; I am 40 years of age, suddenly thrown upon my own resources, and can give the very best references. Box N 54 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am business college graduate; will take beginner's position; small salary to start. Miss Wallace, 605 Madison Av.; phone 2963 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly reliable and capable; excellent references from employers; $13. Qualified, 164 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; spell, punctuate correctly; good office assistant; American parentage. Helen, 165 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, educated, up-to-date American girl, wants position quickly. Gloria, P. O. Box 1,045.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Experience as chief operator; also general office work; first-class reference. N 57 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

1.—IN THE SAME "HIGH CLASS" AS THE REST OF OUR HOUSES.

ROOMS AND SUITES,
WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS—AND MEALS.
$12 TO $35 WEEKLY.

HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED.

Palatially furnished and appointed "brownstone front"; steam heat, continuous hot water in abundance.

AMERICAN PLAN ONLY.
TABLE GUESTS $7 WEEKLY.
CUISINE AND SERVICE "THE BEST IN NEW YORK."
Unequaled elsewhere except at twice our rate.
Why pay higher prices?
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING
DINNER
DINNER AT 6 P. M.
DINNER
To those who secure RESERVATIONS in Advance. SEND FOR BOOKLET.
SPENCER, 139 West 69th, Just off Broadway.
'PHONE 5774 Columbus.

1.—149th St., 540-546 West, near Broadway. Healthiest, prettiest, most convenient section in city.

"THE AUDUBON AND ANNEX."
(Main entrance, 542.)
A few bright, clean, and comfortably furnished rooms to first-class permanent parties. Rates, $16 to $20 per week, including board for two.

Parlor dining rooms, (separate tables,) reception parlor, billiard room, accommodations. Illustrated Booklet on Request.

1.—Attractive suites; single rooms with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46. Corner 11th.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

11TH ST., 203-205 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; also rooms heated; excellent table board; reasonable.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large front rooms, second floor; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

25TH ST., 38 WEST.—Accommodations for Winter guests; large and single rooms, private baths.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST.—Alliance House, small family hotel, centrally located, elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793—Bryant.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Two single rooms; telephone; table guests accommodated; table strictly first-class.

54TH, 54 WEST.—DOCTOR'S OFFICE. Beautiful parlor with extension suitable for laboratory; also large rooms; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large, small steam-heated rooms; entire house newly redecorated; inexhaustible hot water supply; private baths; table board.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room, running water; first-class table; moderate.

68TH ST., near Central Park.—Private house, with owner; ideal home for few select people; newly decorated, furnished; private baths, electric light; separate hot water plant. Owner, O 161 Times, Times Square.

69TH ST., 102 WEST.—Furnished large front room; large dressing room; twin beds; telephone; breakfast.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Large front room; also hall room; references exchanged.

79TH ST., 152 WEST.—Single room; southern exposure; table guests accommodated.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large double room, with board.

80TH ST., 146 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without board; American family; telephone; references.

80TH ST., 152 WEST.—Large front room; also large room; private bath; parlor dining room.

83D ST., 71 WEST.—Private family have large room, with exceptional table; 'phone; reasonable. Pearsall.

87TH ST., 339 WEST.—Large and small rooms; French cooking; telephone.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room; handsomely furnished; every convenience; electric light; superior board.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Can accommodate few persons with excellent table board; also rooms; telephone.

93D ST., 161 WEST.—Well furnished room in private family; board optional.

94TH ST. 16 WEST.—Large sunny rooms with board; table boarders. Telephone 7442 River. Reference.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Handsome double room; bath; superior board; near Park; Subway, elevated; references.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Desirable vacancies; parlor dining rooms; $8 upward; permanent; references; table boarders.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Delaware Dining Room; German, French, and English cooking; formerly chef S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; prices reasonable. Fred Kerker, Phone 3345 Morningside.

123D, 112 WEST.—Large, medium room; superior board; cleanliness; references.

126TH ST., 122 WEST.—Choice, large rooms; select house; desirable location; superior table; Subway; references.

128TH ST., 40 WEST.—Nice large heated room; board optional; elevator apartment; reasonable. Noar.

131ST, 264 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; business people; good table; private family; "L" station.

135TH ST., 242, 244, 246 WEST.—Rooms to rent with board; near "L," Subway; references.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite with lavatory; steam heat, telephone; Subway; table guests.

145TH ST., 349 WEST, (Washington Heights.)—Boarding; established 10 years; all comforts of first-class home.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 713, near 146th St., Washington Heights.—Desirable rooms, with board.

THE CONNEAUT,
371 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Beautiful location; all rooms southern exposure; running water; rate moderate. A. K. Dick, Manager.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Northwest Corner Washington Square.—Finest cuisine; single and double rooms; private baths; steam heat.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 78, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

9TH ST., 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Parlor, private bath; other rooms; excellent table; steam.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Park privilege; rooms with board; excellent table; reference; telephone.

29TH ST., 41 EAST.—Double, single rooms; suite; running water; large closets.

180TH ST., 968 EAST.—West Farms express; 3, 4, 5 rooms; steam heat; new building; fine location; $18 to $28.

MADISON AV., 78, (Melrose,) Corner 28th St.—Sunny; reasonable. Telephone 3474 Madison Square.

MADISON AV., 484.—Large fourth-floor back room, with board; also table boarders; reference.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, (Heights.)—Water view Wall Street; Subway four minutes Broadway; small suite, floor, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house, high class; table choicest products N. Y. markets. 905—Main.

HOMECREST AV., 2,135, Near Avenue U, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn.—Wanted, lady's baby to board, from one week old upward, by English married couple; finest surroundings; highest credentials given. Sheridan.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient homelike; on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance.

New Jersey.

CONVALESCENTS gain health and strength in Northern NEW JERSEY; mountainous air, good food; nurses' supervision. S. V. Straley, Newton, N. J.

WINDSOR HOTEL, Orange, N. J.—Under new management; handsomely furnished; excellent table; terms moderate.

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Say you saw it in The Times.

Solving the Problem

Those who study the Problem of the Unemployed know its solution depends on bringing together the Employer and Employe.

Perhaps a man, skilled in some particular line of work, a genius may be, is out of employment. In all probability there's an employer somewhere wishing and trying to obtain just such a man.

Bring them together and the problem is solved.

If the man or woman out of work will read the Help Wanted advertisements every morning, or advertise in the Situation Wanted column; if the Employer who wants High Class Help will read daily the Situation Wanted advertisements, or advertise his particular want in the Help Wanted column, the Problem of the Unemployed, as far as readers of The Times are concerned, will be solved.

All advertising agents accept Times Want Advertisements at regular rates, or telephone 1000 Bryant.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

A.—A.—Newport Court,
111-117 West 104th St.
Telephone, 5420—Riverside.
Single rooms, $3-$6 week.
Two rooms, kitchen, $10, $15 per week.
Elevator service day and night.
Restaurant on premises.
Special rates for resident guests.

1—1—1—1—113TH ST., 312 WEST.—LARGE, MEDIUM, SMALL ROOM; WELL FURNISHED; NEAR MORNINGSIDE; BOARD OPTIONAL; REASONABLE.

1.—95TH ST., 206 WEST.—Two bedrooms, sitting room suite; latest improvements; breakfast optional; references.

5TH AV., 61.—Square front, one flight; running water, electricity, steam heat; gentleman. Campbell.

15TH ST., 252 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; hot and cold water, telephone; private house.

17TH, 240 WEST.—Private house; gentlemen only; 2 baths; large, small; reasonable.

20TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable two; running water, telephone; clean, quiet place.

22D ST., 224 WEST.—Elegant front parlor, alcove; piano; running water; also back parlor; reasonable.

34TH ST., 215 WEST.—Desirable room, elevator apartment; tiled bath, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only. McCracken.

37TH ST., 48 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; Southern guests accommodated; references.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 238 WEST.—Large and small rooms, perfectly kept; reasonable.

48TH, 129 WEST.—Rooms well furnished; house newly renovated; heat, hot water.

57TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsome large front room, bath; also hall room suitable gentlemen; reference.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; connecting bath; suitable for two people.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, warm, homelike room; attractively furnished; all improvements; central; moderate.

66TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, elegant front room; heat; bath; suitable one, two; reasonable. Mrs. Taggart.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Private house; gentlemen only; dainty, comfortable rooms; exceptional attendance; breakfast; references.

68TH, 111 WEST.—Southern exposed suite, bath, two, three; Subway, L; private entrance. Benson.

71ST ST., 235 WEST.—Room in private house, reasonable permanent business man or woman. Tel. 470 Columbus.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Attractive rooms, second floor; singly, en suite; medium room; reference.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome rooms; board optional; moderate; parlor for physician; telephone.

81ST, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished large parlor, running water; also large room adjoining bath.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; Subway and elevated.

81ST ST., 202 WEST.—Parlor suite, high-class apartment; suitable three gentlemen. 2349 River. Clarke.

82D, 6 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separate; also single room; reasonable; telephone.

83D, 56 WEST.—Pleasant, well-kept room, suitable one or two; private house; references.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive private house; southern exposure; large; running water, (plenty hot;) telephone.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room; handsomely furnished; second floor; quiet; telephone.

88TH ST., 570 West End Av.)—Private house, beautifully furnished rooms; bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996—River.

90TH ST., 125 WEST.—Clean, light, desirable room; board if desired; respectable gentleman. Spackman.

91ST ST., Near Central Park West.—Room for business women. Telephone, after 5 P. M., 7197—Riverside.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Elegant newly furnished rooms; private bath; convenient locality; select house; telephone.

92D ST.—Small front room, bath; window facing street; desirable apartment; no other roomers; Subway, "L"; gentlemen. N 91 Times, Times Square.

93D ST., 111 WEST.—Large, sunny furnished front room, running water; large closets; private house.

94TH ST., 137 WEST.—Desirable large, small room; also suite, with bath; private family; telephone.

96TH, 140 WEST.—Ground floor east; 2 desirable rooms; Subway and L convenient.

104TH ST., 66 WEST.—The Hudson; light housekeeping; also single rooms; steam heat; telephone.

105TH ST., 73 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom adjoining; all conveniences; two gentlemen; married couple. Blaney.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Quiet front room, near bath; refined people; elevator, phone, electricity; references. Cooke.

113TH ST., 324 WEST.—Large front room; private house; near "L"; all conveniences; cheap; gentlemen.

114TH ST., 508 WEST, (Apartment 51.)—One or two beautifully furnished rooms; table optional; references.

115TH, 412 WEST.—Pleasant outside room; running water. Peck.

116TH ST., 363 WEST.—Comfortable, clean room; strictly private house; water, bath, telephone; refined gentleman.

121ST ST., 203 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, large, small; all conveniences; from $2 up. Snyder.

127TH ST., 61 WEST.—A particularly attractive, desirable, large room; select house; convenient; desirable location.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

130TH, 258 WEST.—Medium, sunny room; conveniences; board optional; private house; "L."

131ST ST., (2,138 5th Av.)—Spacious corner room with private bath; suit; hall room; telephone.

138TH ST., 601 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable single outside room; Subway. Telephone Audubon 3565, Apartment 5.

145TH ST., 328 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; bath; private house, with owner; one, two gentlemen.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,086, opposite Cathedral; very light newly furnished room of good size; steam-heated, electric lights; business woman or nurse preferred. Apply McBride.

A handsomely furnished room in Riverside apartment; gentleman only; no other roomers. Address R D 98 Times, Times Square.

BROADWAY, 2,333, (86th Subway.)—Warm, comfortable room; private lavatory, closets, bath; telephone; reasonable. Bowdoin.

CHARLES ST., 10, near 4th Av., EL.—Large and small rooms to gentlemen; heated.

COLUMBUS AV., 365.—Nicely furnished room, heated; board if desired; $2.50 per week. Joly.

LARGE, sunny, steam-heated, comfortably furnished room; private family; high-class apartment; conveniently located; references exchanged. Rare opportunity, M 155 Times, Times Square.

LARGE, airy front room, private house, gentleman only. 474 W. 145th St., near Subway.

LENOX AV., 204.—Large front room for gentleman; doctor's house; strictly private; near 125th St. Subway; references exchanged.

MANHATTAN AV., 473.—Large sunny room, suitable two; private family.

East Side.

1—1—1—1—34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, THE NAYLOR.
Desirable rooms; telephone; table board.

9TH ST., 18 EAST (Tuxedo.)—Front parlor, first floor, suitable for three; price $8; reference.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms for gentlemen; use of Turkish baths, also swimming pool.

29TH ST., 138 EAST.—Well-furnished large room; heat; running water; conveniences; suitable for two.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite two rooms; bathroom; by month.

35TH ST., 15 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable high-class business or dwelling purposes; other rooms.

47TH ST., 133 EAST.—Private family; large room, suitable one or two gentlemen; small room.

58TH ST., 34, 36 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, single or connecting; alcove room, suitable for studio.

62D ST., 100 EAST, Corner of Park Av.—Nicely furnished back parlor, $7; large front room, $6; adjoining bath, running water.

72D ST., 154 EAST.—Furnished room with board; German kitchen; running water. Telephone 6621 Lenox.

123D ST., 279 EAST.—Nicely furnished front room; steam; two beds and all improvements.

125TH ST., 71 EAST.—Light, comfortable, separate entrance; with or without board. Turner.

LEXINGTON AV., 363, (Near 40th.)—Alcove; also back parlor; electric lights; every convenience; telephone.

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Brooklyn.

PUTNAM AVE., 234, near Nostrand Ave.—Attractively furnished room with private family; references required.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Board Wanted.

15c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

Wanted—First-class board and a comfortable room with a refined American-Jewish family; must be strictly Orthodox; west side location. Box V 142 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Good permanent home, refined Christian American family; no other boarders; reasonable; city. Box N 48 Times, Times Square.

Moderate-sized room, with board, wanted by young man; references. O 136 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Business Opportunities.

25c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 23c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 20c. *a line a day.*

I have the foundation of a splendid business in the chemical line, established three years. The products have achieved scientific and clinic trade results that are most remarkable. To increase the business (which is now on a paying basis) it is only necessary to expand the plant, which has already proven successful. Those who have had the opportunity and foresight to secure an investment in similar lines soon after they were established have been made wealthy. I will admit a partner, whose money would go into a safe, going, growing business, with the possibility of large and sure returns. This is an opportunity of a lifetime to a man who has the ability to analyze and the foresight to appreciate a proposition of intrinsic merit. For particulars it will be necessary to have a personal interview. Answer to receive attention must state experience and amount of capital to invest. N 90 Times, Times Square.

Consultation Free.—Experienced, reliable lawyer gives prompt attention to all cases, including accidents, real estate, incorporations, wills, wages, insurance, business and family difficulties; strictly confidential; absolute privacy; no fee unless successful. Call or write Lawyer, Room 1,110, 200 5th Av., Madison Sq.

Restaurant, with bar, for sale; best location; opposite railroad depot; elegant fixtures; A1 trade; receipts $500 weekly; no rent; five-year lease; will sacrifice; cause of sale, retiring. L. Klein, 80-84 Delancey St.

Antiques, books, pianos, entire or part contents houses, hotels, apartments bought; also jewelry, furs, ladies' and gentlemen's wardrobes. Barnes, 88 University Place, 560 Stuyvesant.

Restaurant, oyster and chop house; thickly populated, A1 neighborhood; $40 daily; long lease; must sacrifice immediately account health; easy terms. Cavanagh's, 5,403 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Restaurant, with bar, for sale; best location; opposite railroad depot; elegant fixtures; A1 trade; receipts, $500 weekly; no rent; five-year lease; will sacrifice; cause of sale, retiring.

INVENTORS, ATTENTION.—First-class experimental work at reasonable prices; bench room with use of machinery to let. F. Alexander, Inc., 129 Fulton St.

Wanted—$10,000 by coal company owning and operating mines Northeastern Pennsylvania; investment guaranteed. Particulars Dunn, Times Building, 42d St.

Wanted—Treasurer with $5,000 to finance New York company; absolutely safe; exceptionally large profits; investigate; references. Suite 306-309, 1,431 Broadway.

Call Press, 142 Fulton St.; 1,000 bond letter heads, $2; 1,000 billheads, $1.50; 1,000 booklets, $10; everything in the printing line equally low.

Would rent space in chiropodist and manicure office for skin specialist or hair dressing. Dr. Garge, Monolith Building, 45 West 34th St.

Florist.—Old established, long lease, cheap rent; sell reasonable; want to retire. Inquire Selegman Co., 56 West 28th St.

PARTNER wanted for new vaudeville act; just copyrighted; must have $200. George K. MacDonald, 289 West 11th St.

Piano moving business, with good will, including horses, trucks, &c. Winterroth, 8 Union Square.

FACTORIES bought, sold, located; idle plants specialty. Simmons, factory broker, 12 East 42d St.

All kinds business places sold quickly, profitably, everywhere. Fritz's German-American Exchange, 409 Broadway.

Wanted—Finances for salvage scheme; dividends promising 1,000% per annum. "Engineer," Times, Times Square.

Partner.—Want a partner thoroughly familiar with handkerchief manufacturing. N 95 Times, Times Square.

For Sale—Consolidated Stock Exchange seat. Apply Consolidated, Room 200, 10 Wall St.

Grocery.—A bargain; good business; cheap; $1,500 cash. Karlson, 213 East 57th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Lost.

20c. *a line* 1 *time;* 3 *times* 18c. *a line a day;* 7 *times* 15c. *a line a day.*

LOST—Gold horse breastpin or watch chatelaine, plain gold, studded with five diamonds, one ruby eye, going from 221 West 21st St. to O'Neill-Adams, or in Adams store, Saturday, between 8:30 and 3 P. M.; reward. Return to L. Bruns, O'Neill-Adams, Adams store candy department.

LOST.—On Nov. 9, between 27th St., Lexington Av., Gramercy Park, small open face gold watch, Elgin; initials on back, "C. H. A."; fine black cord attached. Return 3 Gramercy Park; reward.

LOST.—Last night, walking between the

CIVIC BOARD SPLIT BY LIABILITY ACT

Question of Employers' Payment for Workers' Injuries up at Annual Meeting.

MITCHELL FOR CRIMINAL LAW

If Responsibility Is Restricted—Unfair to Manufacturers, Declares G. W. Gillette—Favor Inter-State Action.

Employers' liability for accidents to their workmen was the subject of all the speeches at the first session of the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, which was held yesterday at the Hotel Astor. It was discussed from every point of view, and its legal and economical aspects were set forth as fully as were the claims of the workman to be compensated for the injuries received at his toil.

George W. Gillette, a member of the Minnesota committee now examining this problem, was the chief representative of the employers' side of the question. He argued that the cost of compensation should be partly borne by the employes, and that at first any change in the law should not expose the employers to greater expense than under the present system. He was answered by Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, the latter declaring that if there was to be any limitation on the amount of money an employer was liable for he should be held criminally liable for accidents as well.

After their spar on the floor of the conference Mr. Gillette and Mr. Mitchell met in peace and amity at luncheon, and Mr. Gillette remarked:

"It seems to me, Mr. Mitchell, that if your criminal liability idea gets adopted, you will have plenty of first-class company in jail."

The labor leader just laughed.

Difficulties of Such a Law.

One of the difficulties referred to by many speakers was the injury likely to be inflicted on the employers in the first States to enact stringent liability laws, before the other States in which their competitors dwell fell into line. The fear was expressed that they would find it impossible to make the industry bear the burden of the compensation to injured workmen, which Mr. Gompers declared would be the inevitable result of a change in the law, while their competitors were not forced to meet similar claims from their employes. In his opening address Seth Low, the President of the Federation, referred to this.

"One of the most important questions with which our country is confronted," he said, "is the necessity for reasonable uniform legislation by the different States on many subjects of common interest. For example, if one industrial State makes a change in the law of master and servant or of negligence, it may unwittingly endanger its manufacturing industries, but if the competitive industrial States will move correspondingly along the same lines no one of them is likely to be endangered."

Mr. Low went on to declare that unless some inter-State understanding on uniform legislation on certain subjects is reached the demand for action by the central Government may become irresistible.

"In order to further a better understanding of this situation," he went on, "the federation has called a National conference in Washington on Jan. 5, 6, and 7, and President Taft is so much interested that he has agreed to make the opening address."

How It Works in England.

The discussion of employers' liability was opened by A. H. Gill, M. P., Secretary of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Association of Bolton, England, who explained the Workmen's Compensation act of Great Britain.

There are, he declared, 3,800 fatal accidents to British workmen every year, and 99 per cent. of the awards are made without any trouble. Practically every class of employe is protected, but if a workman notes a defect in the machinery and does not notify his employer he is not entitled to damages. In the case of fatal accident the family receives a lump sum equal to three years' earnings of the deceased.

"The act is good," said Mr. Gill. "It has not only helped the injured; it has led to the better guarding of machinery. It is held in England that the employer should bear the cost of compensation."

Major Piorkowski of the Krupp Works, Essen, Germany, followed with an account of the compulsory insurance system in force in Germany, and stated that in 1906 about 265,000,000 marks was paid in sick benefits and 143,000,000 marks in accident benefits.

American Workers Alone Blamed.

Dr. Leo L. Frankel, the head of the industrial department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in reviewing the general practice in regard to accident benefits in Europe, said that the American idea that the burden of proof for the liability for the accident lies with the employe does not obtain in other countries. It is the employer who must show that he and his methods are blameless.

Much the same view was held by Launcelot Packer, who has examined the English Workman's Compensation act for the Federal Government, and then George M. Gillette took up the cudgels for the employers. He admitted the necessity of some change in the present law, for it disturbs the relations between employer and employe; it breeds perjury; it does nothing to decrease accidents, and it is uncertain, inhuman, and open to abuse.

"But the greatest indictment I would bring against the present system is its waste," he said. "In the last five years the employers' liability companies collected from the employers they insured $95,633,362, while the amount they paid to workmen was $44,968,633. That is, 53 per cent. of these funds has gone to solicitors and in administering the companies. Moreover, of the amount paid in compensation about 40 per cent. has been swallowed up in litigation, so that only about 25 or 30 per cent. has found its way to the relief of the injured or his family."

He deprecated a Federal law on the subject, and thought that workmen's compensation lay within the police power of the several States.

Mr. Low called on Mr. Gompers for his views, and with an apology at having no prepared speech, after an all-night journey from Toronto, the President of the American Federation of Labor said:

Where the Burden Falls.

"The question whether the industry or society should bear the cost of the accident is less important than whether it should not be borne by the injured man or his family. We speak of the burden on the employer, as if the employer would really pay the compensation out of his own pocket. As a matter of fact, the cost of compensation would be counted in with all the other elements that make up price. No one would minimize the great risk of employers, but side by side one must not forget the risk of the employe."

Mr. Gillette rose to make his plea again for keeping down the expense to the employers who first faced a compensation law, and this fired John Mitchell, who was called upon to follow him.

Mitchell for a Criminal Law.

"There are two reasons for amending the present law," he said. "It is good to pay $1,000 for the loss of a leg; it is better to prevent its loss. If the employer has to pay no more than he does now, he will be under no greater inducement to protect his men. The employer, if he is not liable to heavier payment, should be held under the criminal law for the accidents caused to his men."

Mr. Mitchell declared that there are four times as many men killed in America as in Europe in coal mining.

Protecting Workers' Lives.

At the afternoon session Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission presided as Chairman of the Welfare Committee. A number of speakers told of different sides of the problem. F. W. Ramsay of the Cleveland Foundry Company spoke of the advantages his corporation had found in introducing safety appliances in stamping machines in making men more confident in their work, and so turning out a larger output.

W. G. Cowles of the Travelers' Insurance Company stated that it had been estimated that there were in the United States every year from 20,000 to 50,000 fatal accidents and 2,000,000 other casualties, but would not vouch for his figures.

George B. Cortelyou, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, described what that corporation does for its employes in paying part of the cost of their aid society, their superannuation and their vacation and sickness expenses.

"I do not think," he said, "that a corporation should regard concessions to employes in the light of charity. Those who have served a corporation for a long term of years are entitled to a certain amount of consideration. It is all right to provide libraries and other forms of recreation, but the best way is to pay them high enough wages to keep their self-respect intact."

The sessions of the federation will be continued this morning.

MISS SURATT FAILS TO ACT.

William Morris Waits for Her, and She Gets a Policeman.

Valeska Suratt did not appear at the Plaza Music Hall yesterday. When she left Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre last week after one or two appearances, she made arrangements with William Morris to appear at his theatre. Her scenery was sent to the Plaza Theatre, and she was to have attended a rehearsal Sunday. She did not arrive, and Mr. Morris went to see her, talked with her, and, it is said, signed some more contracts with her.

She did not appear at the rehearsal again yesterday, and Mr. Morris went again to see her. This time, according to his representative, he had some difficulty about getting to Miss Suratt's apartment, and decided to wait on the street until she came out. After some time a policeman came to the house and went up stairs, and a few moments afterward returned with Miss Suratt and entered a cab with her. Mr. Morris went back to his theatre, and found Harry Lauder willing to go to the Plaza and give his act after he had finished at the American Music Hall. Last night Stella Mayhew and Frank Bush were placed on the Plaza bill.

Whether Mr. Morris will take legal action if Miss Suratt attempts to appear at any other theatre, he had not fully decided last night. Miss Suratt could not be found at her home.

WILLETS SUES POOR & CO.

Charges Fraud in a Railroad Bond Deal—Wants $250,000 Returned.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Before Supreme Court Justice Morschauser at White Plains there was begun to-day the trial of an action brought by Howard Willets, who owns a $2,000,000 estate near here, to recover $250,000 from Henry W. Poor & Co., bankers and brokers, on bonds of the Newton & Northwestern Railroad Company, which he purchased of them and which he now says are worthless. William Rand, Jr., of Manhattan, attorney for Mr. Willets, alleged fraud and misrepresentation in a prospectus of the railroad.

Mr. Willets testified that in November, 1904, a representative of Henry W. Poor & Co. solicited him to buy mortgage gold bonds of the railroad company, which was building a line in Iowa 102 miles long and which was to be connected with the Great Western system. He said that the prospectus indicated the road would pass through properties containing two large seams of coal, but it later developed, he asserts, that the veins turned out to be poor coal pockets, and that the estimates of the wonderful profits were greatly exaggerated.

The defendants contend that Mr. Willets investigated the proposition and that he took a chance in making the investment the same as he would in buying any other railroad bonds or stocks. The bankers present in court to-day were Henry W. Poor, Mark B. Spellman, and Henry V. Poor. They were represented by ex-Judge Brown of New York and John F. Brown of Yonkers.

BOYS ENDANGERED TRAIN.

Wanted to See "Engine Knock 'Em Off," So Piled Fishplates on Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 22.—Five boys ranging in age from 14 to 16 years were arrested late yesterday afternoon in an act that might have wrecked the Royal Blue line flyer, due to pass through this city at 5:45 P. M.

The discovery by Marshal Logan and two Central Railroad detectives probably saved the lives of the passengers. The boys had piled fish plates which they had found beside the rails on the track, and when arraigned before the city magistrate explained that they "just wanted to see the engine knock 'em off." They were all fined and warned.

Cash for Two Needy Mothers.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from "Baby Catherine" for Mrs. Charles Gubbelman and $1 from "S. E." for Mrs. Ann Feinberg.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
5:05—9 James Slip; Madison Stock Paper Company	$100
6:15—263 West 37th St.; Annie Seaton	$25
6:45—23 West 100th St.; A. Simpson	Slight
7:00—159-161 Greene St.; Wertheimer Brothers	$50,000
7:30—303 East 101st St.; M. Goldfeig	Trifling
8:50—443 Pleasant Av.; Tony Felice	$50
9:40—46th st. and Depew Place; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	$200
10:25—350 West 23d St.; J. W. Cushman & Co.	$150
P. M.	
12:25—141 East 25th St.; Met. St. Ry. Co.	None
12:30—57 East 102d St.; I. Goldstein	$75
4:10—788 1st Av.; Mary Lynes	$25
4:20—1,604 Washington Av.; Leder & Blohm	Slight
5:50—75 Sullivan St.; Antoinette Morbrey	$5
5:50—Southeast corner of Bristow St. and Boston Road	$20
7:30—100 Greene St.; Marianao Brothers	$25
8:15—67 West 3d St.; A. Freadman	$200
9:40—58 Bethune St.; unknown	Trifling
10:10—2,112 Broadway; A. Ehrmann	$20
10:30—910 Longwood Av.; Carl Silverman	$500

SALE ON SECOND FLOOR

A complete stock of fine imported woolens. This season's materials. Specially imported for a new venture which did not materialize. Suits or Overcoats to measure, $25—value $75.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

POLICEMAN SHOT BY MAN HE AIDED

Lawyer Who Wounded Him Then Snapped His Revolver in the Face of a Pursuer.

CARTRIDGE DID NOT EXPLODE

Wounded Policeman, Noted in Bayonne for His Kindliness, Had Offered to Take His Assailant Home.

A revolver shot at Avenue C and Fifth Street, Bayonne, aroused the neighborhood at 7 o'clock last night. Dr. Albert Daily, who lives on the corner, peered up the street into the darkness, while Myron Olmstead, the motorman of a small trolley car which runs from the main line down into the Bergen Point section for the accommodation of the residents there, jumped from his car and ran up Avenue C.

Physician and motorman came upon Policeman Carl Kramer lying senseless in the roadway, with a bullet wound in his throat. Through the dust could be seen a man hurrying away up the avenue. Olmstead, advising the doctor to care for Kramer, grabbed up the policeman's night stick and started on a run for the man ahead.

When he overtook him Olmstead struck out with the night stick. The blow was a glancing one. The man turned about, and, drawing a revolver from his pocket, snapped the trigger several times, pointing the weapon at Olmstead's head. The cartridges failed to explode or else the hammer fell on an empty chamber, and Olmstead closed with the man just as Charles Muller, a resident of the neighborhood, ran up and offered help. Between them they overpowered their antagonist and carried him to Police Headquarters.

Brownell C. Fox was the name the prisoner gave. Asked where he lived he answered "in the United States." From papers in his pockets, however, he was recognized as the nephew of the late Col. Henry C. Page, editor of The Bayonne Herald, and it was learned that he lived in Canajoharie, N. Y., where, the police learned later, he is a prominent lawyer.

Fox refused to tell anything about himself or about his encounter with Kramer, who was hurried to the Bayonne Hospital, where it was found that the bullet had struck Kramer in the jaw and then penetrated his neck, passing to the back of the neck, where it lodged. Up to a late hour last night, the surgeons had been unable to remove the bullet, and it was said that while Kramer had a chance for life, he would probably die.

Fox, it was learned, reached Bayonne from his home in Canajoharie, yesterday morning with his wife, whom he brought here to visit Mrs. Page, his aunt. They spent the morning in the Page home, at 134 Humphreys Avenue, and about noon Fox left the house, saying he must go to New York on some legal business. Here, it developed, he transacted his business and then went to a matinee, after which he returned to Bayonne, reaching there shortly before 7 o'clock.

According to the police, Fox had been drinking heavily when he was brought into Headquarters, and as Kramer has been known through Bayonne as a particularly kindly policeman, especially exhibiting leniency toward intoxicated people, it is supposed by the police that, after learning Fox's identity, he started to escort him home, as he has been known to do in many another instance. Why the lawyer should have shot him the police could not surmise.

Kramer did not regain consciousness last night. Fox refused to answer any questions.

Kramer has a wife and two children and is about 45 years old. His home is at 429 Broadway, Bayonne.

RUNAWAY HURTS POLICEMAN.

At the Risk of His Life He Captures and Throws the Horse.

Patrolman Charles Morris of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, at the risk of his own life, stopped a runaway horse at Seventy-fourth Street and Madison Avenue yesterday, probably saving from injury a score of persons standing on the sidewalk. His feat was witnessed by many who watched the runaway along Madison Avenue.

The patrolman was thrown heavily to the ground by the impact, and his knees were so badly bruised that he had to be taken to the Presbyterian Hospital for treatment.

The horse is owned by Francis Ramagiad of 162 West Twenty-seventh Street, and was driven by Tony Roffo of 350 East Ninety-first Street. The animal bolted at Ninety-second Street and ran south in Madison Avenue. At Eighty-ninth Street the driver was thrown out. He landed on his feet and was not hurt.

The horse continued on to Seventy-seventh Street, where Morris ran alongside. The patrolman tried to seize the reins, and for almost two blocks he sprinted at the side of the runaway. Near Seventy-fourth Street the animal swerved suddenly and bolted for a group of people on the sidewalk. The policeman seized a rein and managed to throw the horse.

WORK ON WESTCHESTER LINE.

A Single Track Completed to Mount Vernon—White Plains Contract Let.

President Leverett S. Miller of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company took a party yesterday on a tour of inspection over the construction work of the road from Berrian Avenue to New Rochelle. The party met at the Woodmansten Inn and went to the lower end of the working track, which is laid through the upper part of the old Morris Park race track. From that point to the eastern boundary of Mount Vernon, about seven miles, there is a complete single track with several switches for the use of the construction gangs. This section of the road goes through a locality about midway between the shore line of the New Haven road on the east and the Harlem road on the west.

This portion of the new road, between 174th Street and Mount Vernon, will be opened first. Mr. Miller said that he hoped to have it in complete operation within less than two years.

Later the southern part of the road will be extended to the Harlem River, making connections with the Subway and the elevated roads. Through the Bronx the new road will have four tracks.

At Mount Vernon the road will branch off in two directions, one branch going through New Rochelle to continue to Portchester, while the other branch will run north to White Plains.

The contract for the construction of the White Plains line was let last week, and work, it was stated, will begin at White Plains within two weeks. The electric road will go under or over all grade crossings, and several concrete viaducts are nearing completion on the line to Mount Vernon. The fare will be 5 cents to any portion of the Bronx, with an additional 5 cents to Mount Vernon, while the run to New Rochelle will be in another 5-cent zone.

Active construction was begun in 1907, but not much was done until two months ago. In that time over $1,000,000 has been expended.

HELD FOR PLAYING LAWYER.

Prisoner Accused of Accepting a Fee to Conduct a Divorce Case.

William B. Smith of 566 West Twenty-fourth Street, was held in $500 bail yesterday for trial by Magistrate O'Connor in the Yorkville Court for pretending to be a lawyer and accepting a fee from Frederick Taub, a commission merchant at 156 Allen Street.

Taub, it was explained in court, wanted to procure a divorce from his wife, and when he met Smith in the Hotel Normandie on the evening of Nov. 16 Smith said he was a lawyer and would take charge of the divorce proceedings for $25. This Taub says he paid.

The following day he received a letter from Smith, he says, in which the supposed lawyer told him he had looked up his case and found that he was legally married, and he wanted an extra $10 for filing certain papers. Subsequent developments, he said, convinced him that Smith was not a lawyer.

Smith denied Taub's story, saying he had simply witnessed and signed separation papers.

Wallach Bros.

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Just below 29th St.

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WE have said time and again that our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes offer values that you cannot find otherwhere in New York today. Their Quality Value is well nigh self-evident, when you consider the size of the Hart, Shaffner & Marx organization, and its buying facilities.

Their Style Value you can see for yourself—Theirs is the sort of style that other tailors imitate—and imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

Now a word as to the Wearing Value of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Much of the sturdiness of a suit depends on its hidden parts. For these things there is but one proof—Usage. But you may be well assured that a maker whose clothes are known the world over—and recognized as the best—will permit no garment to be sold under his label unless he is certain of its excellence. That is why we guarantee our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes. If their label is not enough for you, here is *our* word—"Satisfaction—or your money back without a question."

At $20, $22.50 and $25 we can give you extremest value in a suit or an overcoat; for we have spared nothing to do just that—and the result has surprised even us, who know well the extraordinary value of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

For you who have more expensive tastes we have under contribution garments made of the handsomest imported fabrics richly silk lined at $30, $35, $40, and up to $50; and in these lines, as in those of lower price, the highest value always obtains; a quality of value better than our prices really warrant.

The Only Regret—

any one has after his first purchase from our stores, is that he didn't buy of us before. We repeat—it will pay you to investigate the value of our $15 Suits and Overcoats.

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ALL Fruit of the Loom and Red-Man Brand Collars are made with STRAPPED SEAMS

They set and wear as no other collars can.

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Old-Established High Grade Men's CLOTHING and FURNISHING SHOP
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Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, $35 and $50 Values, at $18.00 and $22.50.

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Half block from Wall St. Subway Station.

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JEANNE OF THE MARSHES. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. $1.50. His Latest Tale of Love and Intrigue. Little, Brown & Company.

WHY AMERICAN MARRIAGES FAIL. By Anna A. Rogers. Searching Essays on a vital question. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

NACHETTE (Another Trilby.) By Robert A. Wason, Author of "Happy Hawkins." The book that makes you "sit up." At all bookstores and libraries. Look it over.

DOUBLE LIFE. By Gaston Leroux. Author of "Mystery of the Yellow Room." ROMANCE OF A NUN. By Alex King. Kearney & Co., 43 West 27th St.

DIAMONDS CUT PASTE. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. Appeals to discriminating novel readers. Are you one? Dodd, Mead & Company.

TRUXTON KING. A Story of Graustark. By George Barr McCutcheon. The most popular novel in America. Fourth big edition. Dodd, Mead & Company.

PA FLECKINGER'S FOLKS. By Bessie R. Hoover. $1.50. Laughter—Tears—Laughter. Harper & Brothers.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor'w, Thurs. & Sat. Mats. This Week, To-mor'w, Thur., Sat. "His Best Play in Years."—Eve. World. JOHN DREW in INCONSTANT GEORGE

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:20 Mats. To-mor'w, Thurs. & Sat. Mats. This Week, To-mor'w, Thur., Sat. Bellew at His Best in the Greatest Success of His Career. KYRLE BELLEW in THE BUILDER OF BRIDGES By ALFRED SUTRO

HUDSON THEATRE. Special. TO-DAY and FRIDAY, also Next Week, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. SPECIAL MATINEES AT 3. RUTH ST. DENIS in her Repertoire of HINDOO DANCES. "Dozens of curtain calls."—Times. "Remarkable artist."—World.

CRITERION B'way and 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow, Thurs. & Sat. Mats. This Week, To-mor'w, Thur., Sat. "A Dramatic Sensation."—Eve. World. ISRAEL by Henri Bernstein, author of "THE THIEF" and of "SAMSON." "A big play."—Sun.

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY. 100TH TIME MONDAY, DEC. 13. "A MERRY WIDOW HIT."—World. THE DOLLAR PRINCESS

SAVOY B'y & 34 St. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15 Mat. Thanksgiving Day 2:15. MISS ANGLIN in Helena Richie

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. The famous Detective-Thief Play. ARSENE LUPIN

GARRICK 35th St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor'w, Thurs. & Sat. Mats. This Week, To-mor'w, Thur., Sat. "MORE POWERFUL THAN 'THE WITCHING HOUR.'"—TRIBUNE. AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST TRIUMPH. THE HARVEST MOON with GEORGE NASH.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee TO-MORROW. Best Seats $1.50 EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY. GENEE in THE SILVER STAR BICKEL & WATSON and cast of 100.

W. 42 St. LIBERTY THEATRE MABEL TALIAFERRO in "SPRINGTIME" by Tarkington & Wilson. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

NEW YORK THEATRE EVS. 8:15 MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:15 HITCHCOCK in COHAN'S LAUGHING MUSICAL HIT THE MAN WHO OWNS B'WAY Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. THE EVS. 8:15 MATS WED & SAT. 2:15 FORTUNE HUNTER WINCHELL SMITH'S COMEDY WITH JOHN BARRYMORE Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

Joe Weber's B'way & 29th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Climax EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

THE NEW THEATRE
Central Park West. 62-63 Sts. Tel. 8300 Col.

To-night, 8:15 ..... Strife
Wed. Mat., 2:15 ..... Strife
Wed. Eve., 8:15 ..... The Cottage in the Air
Thurs. Mat., 2 (opera) ..... Il Barbiere di Siviglia
Thurs. Eve., 8:15 ..... The Cottage in the Air
Fri. Eve., 8 (opera) ..... Werther
Sat. Mat., 2 ..... Antony & Cleopatra
Sat. Eve., 8 ..... Antony & Cleopatra
Next Week—Mon., Wed., Thurs. Evgs., Sat. Mat., Strife; Tues. Evg., Czaar und Zimmermann (opera;) Wed. Mat., Werther (opera;) Thurs. Mat. Fri. Evg., Antony & Cleopatra; Sat. Eve., The Nigger (premier.) Seats on Sale. Drama, $2 to 50c. Opera, $5 to $1.50.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS.

HIPPODROME
Daily Mats. 2. Best seats $1. Eve. 8. 25c. to $1.50.
A Trip to Japan | Ballet of Jewels | Inside the Earth | 10 Circus Acts

HACKETT 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thanksgiving & Sat. GEORGE ARLISS IN SEPTIMUS

LEW FIELDS' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thanksgiving & Sat. LEW FIELDS AS OLD DUTCH

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor'w, Thanks'vg. Sat.

WHITNEY OPERA CO., THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER

SPECIAL: MATS. ONLY—Beg. Nov. 29. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.; 2:15. Paul Bourget's Great Drama, DIVORCE

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. Thanksgiving & Sat. FRANK DANIELS THE BELLE OF BRITTANY

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w, Thanks'vg & Sat. 2:30. FORBES-ROBERTSON The Passing of the Third Floor Back

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thanks'vg & Sat. SAM BERNARD THE GIRL AND THE WIZARD.

BROADWAY THEA., B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thanksgiving & Sat THE MIDNIGHT SONS

COMEDY 41st, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thanks'vg & Sat. 12TH WEEK Whiteside in Zangwill's Great Play, THE MELTING POT "The Little Theatre with the Big Play."—SUN.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thanks'vg. Sat. BERT Williams Of Williams & Walker, in A. MR. LODE OF KOAL.

WEST END 125th St., W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thanks'vg & Sat. GOING SOME

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Evenings at 8 ..... Saturday Matinee at 2.
Wed. Evg., Double Bill. Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci. Mmes. Destinn, Noria (debut,) Wickham; MM. Caruso, Martin, Scotti, Gilly. Conductor, Tango.
Thurs., THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEE at 12:45 precisely ..... Faust
Thurs. Evg. ..... Il Trovatore
Fri. Evg. ..... Otello
Sat. Mat. at 1:45 ..... Tristan und Isolde
Sat. Evg. ..... La Traviata
NEXT WEEK—Mon. Evg., Il Trovatore, Mmes. Gadski, Meltschik; MM. Slezak, Amato, Rossi. Cond., Tango.
At the New Theatre.
Thurs., Nov. 25, Matinee at 2, Barbiere di Siviglia. Mmes. Lipkowska; MM. Bonci, Amato, de Segurola, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Podesti.
Fri. Evg., Nov. 26, Werther.
Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Monday Evg., Nov. 29, TOSCA.
The cast will be announced to-morrow.
WEBER PIANO USED.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1909-10.
Prices: Gr. Opera, $5 to $1. Op. Comique, $3 to 75c.
TO-NIGHT AT 8, FIRST TIME, LA MASCOTTE OPERA COMIQUE.
Wed., HERODIADE. Mlles. Cavalieri, Gerville-Reache, Carew; MM. Renaud, Duffault, Crabbe, Vallier, Nicolay, Venturini. Mus. Dir., M. de la Fuente.
Thanksgiving Night, (Special,) CARMEN. Mlles. Cavalieri, Miranda, Trentini, Duchene; MM. Zenatello, Dufranne. Mus. Dir., M. de la Fuente.
Fri., TOSCA. Mme. Carmen Mells (debut;) MM. Zenatello, Renaud, Gilibert. Mus. Dir., M. de la Fuente.
Sat. Aft., SAPHO. Miss Garden, Mlles. D'Alvarez, Walter-Villa; MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdean, Vilia. Dir., M. de la Fuente.
Sat. Night, (Opera Comique,) LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

SPECIAL—METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tues. Aft., November 30, at 2:30.
LOIE FULLER AND THE MUSES in Their Repertoire of Classic and Symphonic Dances (Direction of Miss Andrews). Assisted by the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, Under the Direction of Max Bendix. Prices 50c. to $2. Tickets on sale Nov. 25.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Frank Damrosch ..... Director
Walter Damrosch ..... Conductor
First Concert Sat., Nov. 27, at 2:30
Classic German
Handel, Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven.
Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34th St. & at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, This Afternoon, At 3.
YOLANDA MERO
SECOND PIANO RECITAL.
Tickets $1.50 and $1.00 at Hall, Management Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
FIRST CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist, Mme. Olga Samaroff.
Seats $1.50 at Box Office and 1 W. 34th St.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Thurs. Evg., Nov. 25. Fri. Aft., Nov. 26.
Second Concerts of the FIRST SERIES.
GUSTAV MAHLER ... Conductor
TERESA CARRENO ..... Soloist
Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $12, $15, $18.

PLAZA 59 St. & Mad. Av. Daily Mat. 25c. STELLA MAYHEW, Willa Holt Wakefield, Genaro & Bailey, Frank Bush, others.

AMERICAN West 42 St. Daily Mat. HARRY LAUDER JULIET & others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Prices, 25c. to $1.50. Mat. Thanksgiving Day. Two Weeks Only. PAID IN FULL
Entire Broadway Cast. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. 3 Mats. THIS WEEK, Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:15. "Knocks The Town Silly."—Eve. World. SEVEN DAYS

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thanksgiving, Sat. 8th Week The Fourth Estate Newspaper Play. The Great "One of the season's real sensations; make no mistake about that."—Eve. Sun.

STUYVESANT THE BELASCO 44th St., nr B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Th'ksgiv'g D. & Sat. LAST 4 WEEKS FRANCES STARR in THE EASIEST WAY.

BELASCO THEATRE, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day. IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?

Bijou B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. HIS NAME on the DOOR By Frank Lord.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Irene Franklin, The 20th Century, Mike S. Whallen, Frank Stafford & Co., etc.

BRONX 149th St. 3d Ave. Daily Mat. 25c. Boston Fadettes, Frank Fogerty, Howard & North, Avon Comedy Four, others

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c Billy B. Van & Beaumont Sisters, Annette Kellermann. Operatic Festival.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE To-night, 8:15, Thanksgiv. Mat. & Fri. Eve., Strauss' operetta, "Die Fledermaus." Wed. & Thurs. Evs., Gaus' Farce Com., 'Rechts Herum!'

KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50c. Yvette Guilbert, McKay & Cantwell, Amy Butler, Stepp Mehlinger & King, and others.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX, Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH each hour. NERO and BURNING OF ROME.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Carrie DeMar, Avon Comedy 4, Gelberg (The Cartoonist), Charlie Case, others.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. To-day. Smoking IRWIN'S MAJESTICS.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE MARATHON GIRLS.

GRAND Opera House. Mr. Louis Mann The Man Who Stood Still.

ICE SKATING ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66th St. & Columbus Av.